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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1902.

Id-uz-zuha	On the 21st March; but if the moon be visible on the 12th March, then on the 22nd March.
Muharram	On April the 19th and 20th (Sunday); but if the moon be visible on the 9th April, then on the 18th and 19th April.
Fatiha-e-Duazdaham . . .	On the 19th June; but if the moon be visible on the 8th June, then on the 20th June.

II.—Hindu holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas . . .	October 6th, 7th, 12th (Sunday), 13th, 14th, and 15th.

III.—Other holidays.

The third, fourth, and fifth days following Christmas	28th (Sunday), 29th, and 30th December.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th December 1901.

No. 1074.—The services of Mr. L. W. King, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 6.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McConaghey, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

No. 9.—Surgeon-General B. Franklin, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in succession to the late Surgeon-General R Harvey, M D., C.B., D.S.O., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), with effect from the 1st January 1902.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 2nd January 1902.

No. 2.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Allahabad, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta, and the Patna Division and the Hazaribagh and Sonthal Parganas Districts in Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Magh Mela during the months of January and February 1902:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III. of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasra and Bamhrauli on the East Indian Railway shall be sold during the months of January

and February 1902 within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta, and the Patna Division and the Hazaribagh and Sonthal Parganas Districts in Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 18.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

(F. & H. 17579.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 3, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated December 2, from His Majesty's Representative at Athens :—"Alexandria quarantine reduced to four days."

No. 19.—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pera, the 27th December, 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine reduced to five days on pilgrim ships from Persian Gulf not calling Karachi or Muscat and from Suez.

No. 24.—The following translation of a Decree, issued by the Government of Reunion, is published for general information :—

Board of Health.

Decree ordering that all passengers of Asiatic and African nationality should be disinfected and furnished with a certificate of health.

We, the Governor of the Island of Reunion, at the request of the Health Officer and on the recommendation of the Sanitary Council, have decreed and do decree—

1. That on arrival in the Colony passengers of Asiatic and African nationality, arriving from any country washed by the Indian Ocean and adjoining Seas, from the Far East, from Malaysia, and from Australia, whatever may be the Bill of Health of such countries, shall be disinfected together with their luggage and personal effects, and shall also, if necessary, be vaccinated (inoculated ?) either at the Health Office or on board.

Special precautions will be taken in the case of immigrants.

2. After this disinfection, each passenger will be furnished, by the Health Officers, with a passport showing the date of disinfection, the name of the passenger, and the address to which he is bound and to which he must proceed as quickly as possible.

This passport must be presented at the office of the Mayor of the Commune selected for residence, within 24 hours of arrival in the Commune.

The same authority also warns the Mayor of the place of destination of the departure of this passenger, and calls his attention to the necessity for keeping him under medical observation for 7, 12 or 15 days, as the case may be, from the date of his disinfection.

3. Breaches of this decree will be reported by the responsible authorities and punished according to the law.

No. 25.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 24th December 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Egypt quarantine. Quarantine reduced to four days.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th December 1901.

No. 1771.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, to be Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st January 1902, *vice* Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, retired.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 4.—The services of Messrs. Behari Lal Gupta and F. B. Taylor, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 18th and 13th November, 1901, respectively.

POLICE.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. E. Priestley, a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties of Assistant at Hyderabad to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1—37-28.—The services of Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Government by Notification No. 902, dated 22nd March, 1901, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved from famine duty.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 3—202-6.—Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4—202-7.—Veterinary Lieutenant W. O. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department, Professor, Punjab Veterinary College, is appointed to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, during the absence on privilege leave of Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger or until further orders.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1901.

No. 2014-G.—With reference to notification No. 1205-G., dated the 19th July, 1901, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 6th December, 1901.

No. 2015-G.—With reference to notification No. 1206-G., dated the 19th July, 1901, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Belgium at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 6th December, 1901.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1-G.—With reference to notification No. 1539-G., dated the 20th September, 1901, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur S. Boeye as in charge of the Consulate General for Belgium at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 9-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John L. Brown as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

No. 13-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Resident of the 2nd class (seconded) and Resident at Indore, is granted furlough for one year, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th January, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 13-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (*a*), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the imposition of the following taxes, namely :—

(1) A tax of Rs. 1-8 per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight, on salt imported into British Baluchistan from the Kalat State; and

(2) A tax of Re. 1 per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight, on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said clause has already been paid, imported into the markets of Pishin and Killa Abdulla Khan.

No. 14-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (*a*), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a duty of Rs. 1-8 per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight shall be paid—

(1) on salt imported into such territories from the Kalat State, and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said clause has already been paid, imported into the town of Quetta.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 7-P.—Captain J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., is placed on special duty in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint, with effect from the 6th of January, 1902, and until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January, 1902.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette, dated the 6th December, 1901, pages 8642 and 8643.*"

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 6th December, 1901

* * * * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. R. Porter, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colone in the Army, *vice* Colonel G. E. Money, retired. Dated 25th August, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank c Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Alfred Poingdestre. Dated 10th July, 1901.

William Edwin Bunbury. Dated 25th August, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Captain and Brevet-Major W. R. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in South Africa, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 21st October, 1901.

Veterinary-Major John W. A. Morgan, Inspector-General, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 7th December, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 2.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st January, 1902

Ernest Theodore Paul.

Captains to be Majors.

19th December, 1901.

Edward Hearle Cole.
Alexander James Shaw.
Edmund Saffery Cooper

Lieutenants to be Captains.

17th December, 1901.

Kenrick Horace Lloyd.
Seymour Arthur Delme-Radcliffe.
William St. Clair Muscroft.
deCourcy Ireland.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-General.

1st January, 1902.

Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., *vice* Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., deceased

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3.—No 801, Second Class Hospital Assistant Gopal-parshad is permitted to resign the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, *vice* Commander R. Brownlow, on leave, with effect from the 6th December, 1901.

No. 2.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 22 of 1901, the services of Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Government, with effect from the 1st December, 1901.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1901.

No. 527.—Mr. P. Rainier, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 10th December, 1901, and until further orders.

No. 528.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 527, dated 30th December, 1901, Mr. T. G. Acres, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 10th December, 1901.

No. 529.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is reverted to Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from the 10th December, 1901, and until further orders.

No. 530.—In continuation of Government of India Notification No. 244, dated the 22nd June, 1900, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a revised estimate, amounting to R22,08,377, of the cost of constructing the Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the lines of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in the Jherriah coal-fields area.

This cancels the Public Works Department Notification No. 521, dated the 19th December, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. A. E. Pearse, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 7th October, 1901.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 3.—Lieutenant H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred permanently to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in class II, grade 4, with effect from the 20th October, 1901.

No. 4.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, is, on expiry of his privilege leave, transferred from the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th December, 1901.

No. 39.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Henry Mansfield, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for permanent civil employment in that province.

No. 40.—No. 604, first class Military Hospital Assistant Saiyid Turab Ali, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is appointed to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, with effect from the 27th November, 1901, *vice* No. 633, first class Military Hospital Assistant Shiurakhan Lal, transferred to the Survey Department.

The 30th December, 1901.

No. 41.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Edwin Joseph Murphy, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Burma Government, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Central Provinces.

E ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Director General, Indian Medical Service.*

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

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The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.		R a. p.		
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
343	Ahmad Shah, 1748—1754 A.D.	Silver .	1 0 0	208	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1902.

G. M. PORTER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st December, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R a p.	R a p.	ASSETS.	R a p.	R a p.
Capital paid up . . .		2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities .		76,76,802 0 0
			Other authorized Investments		79,98,911 0 0
Reserve Fund . . .		1,06,50,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .		2,30,17,466 9 9
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,42,121 6 0	1,67,39,315 9 2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .		1,77,89,958 1 10
			Bills discounted and purchased		2,23,99,286 8 10
			Balances with other Banks .		15,59,561 14 1
Public Deposits, at Branches .	76,97,194 3 2		Bullion		.....
			Dead Stock . . .		15,99,961 10 11
			Stamps		12,277 13 10
			Sundries		7,85,072 3 3
					8,28,39,297 14 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .		7,27,29,407 15 3			
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .		3,86,130 12 1	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,48,32,796 7 10	3,97,11,124 6 10
Sundries		20,45,568 0 10	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,48,78,327 15 0	
RUPEES .		12,25,50,422 5 4	RUPEES .		12,25,50,422 5 4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value R 1,67,880 0 0
† Do do. do. „ 69,480 0 0
R 2,37,360 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th December, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·21.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,06,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,30,494	4	8	1,53,68,269	2	8
Public Deposits at Branches	77,37,774	14	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,53,30,114	10	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,14,267	8	3
Sundries				20,41,553	13	1
RUPEES				12,40,04,205	2	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				84,25,740	0	0
Other authorised Investments				79,96,091	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,28,33,614	7	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,80,66,945	6	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2,31,95,507	8	0
Balances with other Banks				13,84,461	3	2
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				15,99,961	10	11
Stamps				12,167	10	4
Sundries				7,89,281	9	3
				8,43,03,770	8	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,50,95,867	13	4	3,97,00,434	10	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,46,04,566	12	11			
RUPEES				12,40,04,205	2	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 1,61,160 0 0
† Do do do „ 69,627 0 0
R 2,30 787 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1902

E J BIRCH,
Chief Accountant

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent
Percentage 42·52.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 24th of December, 1901.

No. 52.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No VII of 1901, Mr. E. Taj Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr E. Taj Bhan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 53.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr E. Taj Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara District.

By order,

A H. GRANT,
Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th December, 1901.

No. [illegible]—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for providing accommodation for Additional Units at Nowshera;

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of Land

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah	Area	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Nowshera	A. R P 339 3 1 =339 315 acres	Koval Moria Land to east of Nowshera Cantonment	*North* Right bank of Kabul River *East* Left bank of Kutta Khel Nullah bed *South* Boundary of land belonging to North Western Railway. *West* Existing boundary Nowshera Cantonment	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar District, M W S

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

G K SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt-Col, R E.,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, N-W Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 23rd December 1901.

No. [illegible]—The following Rules, made by the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), have received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information. These rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st January, 1902

Rules under section 9, sub-section (2), Regulation VII of 1901, relating to legal practitioners in the North-West Frontier Province

1. The following persons only shall be deemed to be qualified to apply for authority to appear and practise in the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts and before Revenue Officers in the North-West Frontier Province, *viz* —

(*i*) Any person who is entitled to practise—

(*a*) as a Barrister;

(*b*) as a Solicitor of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature in England, or an Attorney or Solicitor of any of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Ireland, or Writer to the Signet, or Solicitor of the Supreme Court in Scotland, or as Attorney of any High Court in India;

(*c*) as an Advocate or Vakil of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Allahabad or as an Advocate or Pleader of the Chief Court of the Punjab;

(*d*) as a Mukhtar admitted by or under the orders of any High Court in India or by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

(*ii*) Extra Assistant Commissioners or Judicial Officers of equal or superior official rank, Tahsildars and Munsiffs, who have retired on pension from the public service in the North-West Frontier Province.

II. For the purposes of these rules, legal practitioners authorized to appear and practise in any of the Courts in the North-West Frontier Province shall be classified in two grades.

The first grade shall comprise Barristers, as specified in Rule I (*i*) (*a*), Solicitors, Attorneys and Writers as specified in Rule I (*i*) (*b*), Vakils and Pleaders of the first grade admitted by any High Court in India or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Extra Assistant Commissioners or Judicial Officers of equal or superior official rank, who have retired on pension from the public service in the North-West Frontier Province.

The second grade shall comprise Pleaders of the second grade admitted by or under the orders of any High Court in India or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, Mukhtars of any grade, and Tahsildars and Munsiffs who have retired on pension from the public service in the North-West Frontier Province.

III. Legal practitioners of the first grade authorized under these Rules shall be entitled, to appear and practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate thereto, and also, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1), section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, in the Court of the Revenue Commissioner and in all Courts and Offices subordinate thereto, in the divisions or districts specified in their authority.

Legal practitioners of the second grade authorized under these Rules shall be entitled, subject, in the case of Mukhtars, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to appear and practise in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Court, and also subject to the proviso to sub-section (1), section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, in all Revenue Courts and Offices subordinate to that of the Revenue Commissioner in the districts specified in their authority.

IV. Every application for authority to appear and practise in the Civil, Criminal or Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers in the North-West Frontier Province shall be made in writing to the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be stamped with the proper Court-fee stamp. Every such application shall show—

(1) the applicant's name, native residence, and present place of residence in full;

(2) his father's name, residence, and occupation;

(3) his age and nationality;

(4) his occupation, if any, and statement whether he has ever been in Government Service;

(5) the qualifications entitling him to apply for authority to practise under these Rules;

(6) the district or districts in which he desires to practise.

The application shall be accompanied by certificates showing the applicant's qualifications entitling him to practise under these Rules, by satisfactory testimonials of good character, and by the fee hereinafter prescribed for an authority to practise in the grade of legal practitioners for which the applicant is qualified. A receipt for such fee will be furnished by the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the amount of the fee will be refunded if no authority is granted to the applicant.

V. On any such application the Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1), section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, grant the authority applied for or may reject the application.

VI. Every person to whom such authority is granted shall be furnished with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, under the signature of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the seal of the said Court, upon stamped paper bearing a stamp equal in value to the fee prescribed for the grade of legal practitioners in which he has been admitted to practise.

VII. A Register of legal practitioners shall be kept by the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the form given in Appendix B, in which shall be entered the name of every person authorized to practise as a legal practitioner under these Rules

together with the date of his certificate. An Extract from the Register shall be furnished to the Divisional and Sessions Court of the Division and to the principal Civil and Criminal Court of the district in which each legal practitioner proposes to practise.

VIII. The fee payable for authority to practise as a legal practitioner of the first grade shall be Rupees 50, and the fee payable for authority to practise as a legal practitioner of the second grade shall be Rupees 25.

IX. A certificate issued to a legal practitioner under these Rules shall remain in force till the end of the calendar year in which it is issued.

X. Any legal practitioner authorized under these Rules may apply to the Judicial Commissioner for the renewal of his certificate for the ensuing calendar year. Such application shall be made in writing during the month of December, and shall be stamped with the proper Court-fee stamp, and shall be accompanied by the expiring certificate. Upon such application the Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, renew the certificate or reject the application. A renewed certificate shall remain in force till the end of the calendar year for which it is renewed. The fee payable for the renewal of a certificate shall be Rupees 20 in the case of a legal practitioner of the first grade, and Rupees 10 in the case of a legal practitioner of the second grade.

XI. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules, the Judicial Commissioner, on application being made to him by a person, qualified under these Rules to be admitted as a legal practitioner of the first grade, for authority to appear and practise in a single case in a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or before a Revenue Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, may in his discretion, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, grant such authority on payment of a fee of Rupees 5. Such authority shall be in writing under the hand of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the seal of the said Court, and shall be valid only for the particular case and for the Court or office specified therein.

XII. The Judicial Commissioner may suspend or remove from practice any legal practitioner authorized under the foregoing Rules who is guilty of unprofessional or grossly improper conduct, or who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be a legal practitioner.

XIII. If any legal practitioner practising in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto, is charged with unprofessional or grossly improper conduct, the Judicial Commissioner or the presiding officer of such subordinate Court shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the legal practitioner at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge, and by or on behalf of the legal practitioner, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

XIV. If the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner finds the charge brought against any legal practitioner established, and considers that the legal practitioner should be suspended or removed from practice in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the Judicial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or remove from practice the legal practitioner.

XV. Such report, when made by any Court subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Court, shall be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner through the Divisional and Sessions Judge, who shall append to the report any remarks that he may think necessary, and an expression of his own opinion in the case.

XVI. The presiding officer of any Court may, pending the investigation under Rule XIII and pending the receipt of orders from the Judicial Commissioner on a reference made under Rule XIV, suspend the legal practitioner concerned from practising in his Court and Courts subordinate thereto.

XVII. The Judicial Commissioner in any case in which a legal practitioner has been acquitted of a charge investigated under Rule XIII, otherwise than by an order of the Judicial Commissioner, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

XVIII. The Judicial Commissioner may also direct that any charge preferred against a legal practitioner in any Court subordinate to his own shall be transferred for adjudication to his own or to any other Court of equal or superior grade to that in which the charge was preferred.

XIX. A note of the suspension of any legal practitioner shall be made in the Register of legal practitioners, and notice thereof shall be sent to each Divisional and Sessions Court and to the principal Civil and Criminal Court in each district in the North-West Frontier Province.

XX. The name of any legal practitioner removed from practice under these Rules shall be struck off the Register of legal practitioners, and notice thereof shall be sent to each Divisional and Sessions Court and to the principal Civil and Criminal Court in each district in the North-West Frontier Province.

XXI. When any legal practitioner is suspended or removed from practice under these Rules, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court before or in which he was practising at the time that he was so suspended or removed, or to any Court or Officer to whom the Judicial Commissioner orders him to deliver the same.

XXII. Rules XII to XXI shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to any legal practitioner charged before any Revenue Court or Revenue Officer with unprofessional or grossly improper conduct, provided that every report to be submitted under Rule XV shall be forwarded through the Revenue Commissioner, and not through the Divisional and Sessions Judge.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

APPENDIX A.

(1) *Certificate issued to a legal practitioner of the first grade.*

Pursuant to the Rules relating to legal practitioners framed under section 9 (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, I hereby certify that son of of the district of has been admitted as a legal practitioner of the first grade, and is authorized to appear and practice in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and in the Divisional and Sessions Court of the Division, and in all Civil and Criminal Courts in the district of Given under my hand and the seal of the Judicial Commissioner's Court this day of

Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Countersigned for the Court of the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and for all subordinate Revenue Courts and offices in the district of

Revenue Commissioner.

(2) *Certificate issued to a legal practitioner of the second grade.*

Pursuant to the Rules relating to legal practitioners framed under section 9 (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, I hereby certify that son of of the district of has been admitted as a legal practitioner of the second grade, and is authorized to appear and practise in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Court in the district of Given under my hand and the seal of the Judicial Commissioner's Court this day of

Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court

Countersigned for all Revenue Courts and offices subordinate to that of the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in the district of

Revenue Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

Register to be maintained in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of legal practitioners authorized to practise in the North-West Frontier Province.

Serial Number.	Name of legal practitioner in full	Place of residence.	Father's name, residence, and employment.	Age of legal practitioner on admission	Nationality	Qualifications for admission	Date of admission and of first certificate	Date of renewal of certificate	Courts and districts in which authorized to practise	Signature of Registrar.	REMARKS.

Part I —For legal practitioners of the first grade
Part II.—For legal practitioners of the second grade.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta the 30th December 1901.

No. 46.—Mr. H. H. Spalding, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th November 1901, during the absence of Mr F. T. Millard on combined leave, or until further orders.

No. 47.—Mr. A. J. Chase, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th November 1901, during the absence of Mr. C. Hitchcock on combined leave, or until further orders.

G. F. WILSON, *Colonel R.E.*,
Director.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the 2nd L. M. S. Examination :—

(*In alphabetical order*)

	Bandyopadhyay, Kalibar	Medical College.
	" Pratapchandra	Ditto.
	" Sachindranath	Ditto.
	" Satischandra	Ditto
	Basu, Harilal	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Harihar	Ditto
	" Pareslal	Ditto.
	" Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Indusekhar	Ditto.
10	" Kalipada	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Das, Dinaranjan	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Jibankrishna	Ditto.
	" Pyarimohan	Ditto.
	De, Haridas	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Anandalal	Ditto.
	" Satyendranath	Ditto.
	" Umaprasanna	Ditto.
20	Guha, Kulachandra	Ditto.
	Laha Jogendranath	Ditto.
	Mahalanabis, Hemantanath	Ditto.
	Mallik, Satyanarayan	Ditto.
	Manna, Manmathanath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Baridbaran	Ditto.
	" Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	" Haricharan	Ditto.
	" Niradchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Taraprasanna	Ditto.
30	Raychaudhuri, Kunjalal	Ditto.
	Samanta, Bankubihari	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	" Gopalcharan	Ditto.
	" Hemchandra	Ditto.
	" Jogeschandra	Ditto.
37	Ukil, Nalinikanta	Ditto.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
2nd January, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	93,50,400	11,01,16,860	11,94,67,260	3,15,45,904	84,55,202*			4,00,01,106
Allahabad	..	1,32,70,750	1,32,70,750	1,52,68,254	16,82,940	...		1,69,51,194
Lahore		2,12,38,855	2,12,38,855	61,16,705	21,12,720			82,29,425
Bombay	24,68,535	7,86,47,760	8,11,16,295	1,68,11,421	3,47,34,398	..		5,15,45,819
Karachi		86,29,555	86,29,555	13,13,603	22,95,862			36,09,465
Madras	12,48,905	2,73,44,530	2,85,93,435	2,06,39,485	44,15,655	.		2,50,55,140
Calicut	...	20,25,750	20,25,750	9,16,245	32,700			9,48,945
Rangoon	..	1,00,98,390	1,00,98,390	3,65,32,375	34,35,750			3,99,68,125
	1,30,67,840	27,13,72,450	28,44,40,290					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			6,31,125					
Total R			28,38,09,165	12,91,43,992	5,71,65,227			18,63,09,219
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								25,00,000
							Net Total R	18,38,09,219
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rupees 51,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								3,99,00,946
							Grand Total	22,38,09,165

* R1,23,94,244 (£826,283) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on December 21st, 1901.

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1902.

No. 38.—The following revised notification is published for general information.—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at Capetown the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, namely, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, to following Offices in Orange River Colony, namely, Edenburg, Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Kroonstad, and Harrismith, and to the following in the Transvaal, namely, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Heidelberg, Standerton, Volksrust, Middleburg, Wakkerstroom, Krugersdorp, and Barberton may, however, be accepted at the sender's risk, and

if the words used are in one or other of the following Code Books which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden and Capetown, namely :—

(1) A. B. C. (4th Edition)
(2) A. Z.
(3) Scott's (9th Edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschluessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd Edition), enlarged and revised with the first Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900
(11) Watkin's Telegraphic Code with Appendix (17th Edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial, and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, By C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon
(14) Bedford McNeill's Mining and General Telegraphic Code, 1899.
(15) Liebers Standard Code
(16) Unicode by Thomas Cook and Son.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the abovenamed Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which Code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East and South Africa should write on the message draft the name of the Code employed. For instance, A.B.C., A.Z., Scotts, A1, Staudt, Mercuur, Broomhall's, Directory, Atlantic 18981, Atlantic 1900, Watkins, Meyer McCutcheon, McNeill, Liebers, or Unicode. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

2. Notification No. 25, dated the 6th August, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

NOTICE

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers
2. Overseers
3. Sub Overseers
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

I. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates:—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ	,, ,,	৮॥	,,	৯৲
। শিকি	,, ,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	,,	R8-8,	,,	R9.
¼	,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the interior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پوند تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پوند والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پوند والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين ۱ چار انه ۱ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act Corrected to 1st May, 1901 F cap. Stitched 6*s* or 6*d* (2*a*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F cap Cloth 14*a* or 1*s* 3*d* (6*a*)

Elementary Mathematics especially edited for Foresters). By A P GRENFELL Esq Royal 8vo Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (8*a*)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad By Dr J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India New Imperial Series, Vol XXIV, Super-Royal Cloth R21 or 31*s* 6*d* (R1-2*a*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol II. B C G ROGERS Esq Super-Royal 8vo Cloth R4 or 6*s*. 6*a*.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st July 1901 Royal 8vo Board 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates) By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr Vincent A Smith, B A (Archæological Survey of India No XXVI Part I of the Imperial Series). Super Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (6*a*.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a*. or 5*s* 3*d* (10*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901 F cap Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (4*a*.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F cap Paper cover. 3*a* or 3*d* (1*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1 8*a* or 2*s*. 3*d* (3*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899 1900 F cap Board. R1-8*a*. or 2*s* 3*d* (6*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901 Royal 8vo Boards 12*a* or 1*s* 3*d* (2*a*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F cap Paper cover. 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F cap Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (1a.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891—1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5a. or 5d. (2a.)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (12a.)

Ditto Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6s (12a.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8a. or 11s. 3d. (7a.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover., 3a. or 3d. (1a.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu 5a. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5a. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6a. 9p. or 7d. (1a. 6p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.) Part B. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (4a.) Complete R1-12a. or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s-6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (9a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover R2 or 2s. 8d. (3a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R5 or 7s. 6d (2a.)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 045259 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 100, No. 129141, 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 100, and No. 129140, 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 100, standing in the name of Panchkori Sen, a Contractor of the Chief Supply and Transport Office, Presidency District, Calcutta, were made over to the Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta, as Security Deposit for his contract. The intimation, of the missing of the notes, has been given to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

J. P. SPARLING, *Lt.-Col.*,
Chief Supply and Transport Officer.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th December, 1901.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note B 023570 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last blank endorsed by Gokulbhai Moolchand to Revashankar Jagjivan & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

REVASHANKAR JAGJIVAN & CO.

Residence—105 Tramba Kanta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 010126 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 5,000 standing in the name of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.

Residence—12, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Whereas the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, in accordance with the Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, recommended Mr. Montagu C. Turner, President of the said Chamber, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Mr. Montagu C. Turner to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1902.

No. 15.—The services of Mr. E. S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL

The 4th January 1902.

No. 17.—The services of Lieutenant Pandit Piaraylal Atal, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th January 1902.

No. 56.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

(F. & H. 17066.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 26, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notice issued by the Governor of Malta:—

Government Notice (No. 292).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 277 of the 7th November, 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *viz.*:—

A.—Medical Inspection.

1 All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B.—Vessels without a Clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health are allowed, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, to enter the quarantine harbour in order to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique whenever they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or when 10 days have elapsed from date of departure.

C.—Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 21 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D.—Vessels from Infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, from Smyrna or Salonica, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless ten days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a Notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E.—Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an inspector of marine police, or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna or Salonica within ten days; whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo a period of quarantine *to complete ten days from date of departure.*

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto, to undergo a period of quarantine of ten days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments.

(*b*) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health;

(*b*) Rags;

(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels, referred to in sections B, C, and D;

(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists;

(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;

(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins, raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(b) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(c) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, November 19, 1901.

N. B.—Government Notice No. 277 of the 7th November 1901 has been amended as shown in italics in paragraph 14 of this Notice.

The 10th January 1902.

No. 68.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated the 4th January 1902.

From—The Honourable Sir F. M. DARLE, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

My Government request me to inform you that two cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Sydney, one on 10th November and the other on 14th November.

No. 73.—The following notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. and H. 17959.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 11th, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notices (Nos. 302 and 303 *) issued by the Governor of Malta :—

Government Notice (No. 302).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 292 of the 19th November 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *viz.* :—

A. Medical Inspection.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B. Vessels without a Clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health are allowed, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, to enter the quarantine harbour in order to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique whenever they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or when 10 days have elapsed from date of departure.

C. Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 21 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D. Vessels from Infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

* Not published.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, from Smyrna or Salonica, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless 10 days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E. Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an Inspector of Marine Police, or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna or Salonica within ten days ; whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo a period of quarantine to complete ten days from date of departure.

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto to *complete* a period of quarantine of ten days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows :

(*a*) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique ; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments ;

(*b*) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health.

(*b*) Rags.

(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C and D.

(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists.

(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves.

(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins, raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones, and juit goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(*b*) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 5, 1901.

N. B.—Government Notice No. 292 of the 19th November 1901 has been amended as shown in italics in paragraph 15 of this Notice.

(F. & H. 18250.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 16, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following telegram, dated December 15, from His Majesty's Representative at Rome :—" Marine Sanitary Ordinance of yesterday declares Sydney and Brisbane infected with plague. Arrivals from those ports subject to Ordinances 3 and 6 of 1897, 6 and 7 of 1899, 8, 10 and 20 of 1900, and Articles 2 and 3 of 18 of 1901.'

No. 74.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 8th January 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Two days quarantine on arrivals from Beirut. Smyrna released from quarantine.

JAILS.

The 4th January 1902.

No. 2.—The services of Captain M B. Pinchard, I.M S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th January 1902.

No. 45—Major D. Taylor, 33rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong.

POLICE.

The 10th January 1902.

No. 25.—The services of Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th January 1902.

No. 2.—The Reverend T. M. H. Wood, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th December 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

No. 44-112.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, combined with three months' furlough, under article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Dr. J. W. Leather, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, with effect from the 15th April, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 9th January, 1902.

No. 36—98-4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule E appended to and referred to in rule 98 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94 E., dated 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended, after the words and brackets "saltpetre (nitrate of potash)" the words "unless stowed in a separate compartment, so as to prevent its coming in contact with any inflammable substance," shall be added.

FAMINE.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 48-61.—With reference to Resolution No. 13—61-16, dated the 13th September, 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to be a Member of the Irrigation Commission, with effect from the 14th January, 1902.

FORESTS.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 17-*F*.—228-7.—On return from furlough, Mr. A. P. Grenfell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is transferred to the Madras Presidency in the interests of the public service.

No. 21-*F*.—252-10.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, with effect from the 19th December, 1901, but will continue to hold the appointment of Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, until further orders.

No. 26-*F.*—3-2.—On the termination of Mr. J. L. Pigot's appointment of Conservator of Forests in the Mysore State, his services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for a further period of six months, with effect from the 3rd January, 1902, for deputation to the Alwar State.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 27-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1251-G., dated the 26th July, 1901, Herr Ernst Ritter von Maurig Sarnfeld, Consul-General at Calcutta for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd January, 1902.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 80-*I. B.*—Major W. A. Watson, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 15th October, 1901.

No. 81-*I. B.*—Captain D. H. Cameron, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

No. 82-*I. B.*—Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikaner Imperial Service Corps, is appointed to be Native Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 19th November, 1901.

The 9th January, 1902.

No. 37-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. John Bathgate as Consul for Mexico at Calcutta.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902.

No. 158 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 6208 S. R., dated the 12th December, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 1st February, 1902:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb.	
	a.	*p.*
1. Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	0
2. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼".	7	0
3. Dangari cloth, including khadi	7	0

	Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
4. Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over ¼″	7	6
5. " " " " " " " " (calendered)	7	9
6. " " " " " " " with borders over ¼″ but not over 1½″	9	0
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings with borders not over ¼″	7	0
8. " " " " " " (calendered)	7	3
9. Drills and jeans, plain	7	6
10. Fents	5	9
11. Jaconets, unbleached	10	9
12. " bleached	11	9
13. Madapollams, unbleached	9	0
14. " bleached	9	9
15. Mulls, unbleached	10	6
16. " bleached	11	6
17. Printers	7	6
18. " (bhagavad)	7	3
19. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	8	0
20. " " bleached	9	0
21. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	7	0
22. Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7	0
Figured or coloured goods.		
23. Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table cloths, with borders not over ¼″	7	6
24. " " " " " " coloured warp or weft	8	6
25. " " " " " " coloured warp and weft	9	6
26. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	3
27. Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	6
28. Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	12	6
29. " not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern	10	0
30. Cholis and saris (coloured)	10	0
31. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	10	0
32. Cotton tweed, known as English checks, trouserings, and coatings	10	0
33. Drills and jeans, striped	8	3
34. " " " checked	8	9
35. " " " khaki dyed	11	0
36. Fents	7	0
37. Leno and ventula cloth	8	9
38. Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	9	6
39. Lungis, coloured	12	•
40. Madras cloth	9	3
41. " " (imitation)	9	0
42. " " twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft	10	0
43. " " handkerchiefs or lungis	12	0
44. Napkins, unbleached	7	6
45. " bleached	8	6
46 Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes	8	3
47. " " " weft	8	9
48. " " fancy dobby pattern and ordinary susi checks	9	3
49. " " " " " coloured warp or weft	10	3
50. " " flannel pattern, grey weft	8	6
51. " " " " coloured weft	9	0
52. Towels, Turkish, unbleached	8	9
53. " " bleached	9	9
54. " " honeycomb, unbleached	7	6
55. " " " bleached	8	6
56. Zephyr cloth	9	6

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 77-*P.*—Mr. J. A. Robertson is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor-General, with effect from the 23rd of December, 1901.

The 7th January, 1902.

No. 109-*P.*—The leave on medical certificate for six months granted, in continuation of privilege leave, to Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Notification in this Department, No. 1555-P., dated the 19th March, 1901, is extended by eight days.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 140-*P.*—Mr A. G. Barr, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd of January, 1902.

No. 141-*P.*—Mr F. C. Brewin is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 175-*P.*—Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days combined with furlough for eight months and fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd of January, 1902.

Mr. L. W. King, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dane or until further orders.

No. 180-*P.*—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902.

No. 181-*P.*—Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 27th of December, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 4.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant G. A. Akers-Douglas, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Dated 23rd December, 1901.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain E. A. Fagan, 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse). Dated 18th December, 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

William Francis Boucher Edwards, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 24th Punjab Infantry. Dated 14th November, 1901.

Hardwicke Holderness, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, Double Company Officer, 11th Rajput Infantry. Dated 21st November, 1901.

Bernard Henry Howard, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 47th Sikh Infantry. Dated 3rd December, 1901.

Second-Lieutenants—

Alfred Ross Withers, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 32nd Punjab Pioneers. Dated 5th November, 1901.

Robert John Wingfield Heale, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 46th Punjab Infantry. Dated 21st November, 1901.

Reginald Godfrey Strong, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Double Company Officer, 11th Rajput Infantry. Dated 2nd December, 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

31st Punjab Infantry.

No. 6.—G. G. O. No. 951 of 1901 notifying the appointment of Dasaundha Singh as a Jemadar, on probation, is cancelled.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 7.—Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., Madras General List Cavalry, temporarily commanding a district of the first class in the Bengal Command, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th October, 1901, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., appointed to command the Forces in the Punjab.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 8.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 651 of 1901, the following appointment is made to the Staff of the Force remaining in China :—

Lieutenant R. S. St. John, 40th Punjab Infantry, to be Special Service Officer (graded as Staff Captain) for Intelligence, *vice* Major H. E. F. Goold-Adams, Royal Artillery.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 9.—Second-Lieutenant E. T. Every-Miller, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted leave out of India for nine months, with effect from the 28th October, 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 10.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th December, 1901, page 8715.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 10th December, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and for the following appointments to the

Distinguished Service Order and Promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in China:

These rewards to bear date of 29th November, 1900.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Captain Herbert Campbell Holman, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant James David Stirling, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant James Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Herbert Armstrong Williams, Indian Medical Service.

BREVET.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Major F. W. P. Angelo, Indian Staff Corps.
Major A. Phayre, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Majors.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Captain (now Major) J. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain (now Major) H. Hudson, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain R. B. Low, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.
Captain G. H. G. Mockler, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain D. R. Adye, Indian Staff Corps.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major C. C Manifold, Indian Medical Service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The King has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the undermentioned Nursing Sisters in recognition of their services to the sick and wounded during the operations in China:—

Miss Agnes Mary Waterhouse.
Miss Marian Jeannette Hislop.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 13th December, 1901, page 8840.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 13th December, 1901.

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STAFF.

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The following appointments to the Staff made in South Africa are confirmed:—

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Captain A. St J. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff Captain. Dated 16th October, 1901.

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"London Gazette," dated the 17th December, 1901, pages 8918, 8919 and 8920.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 17th December, 1901.

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Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 9th November, 1901:—

General George Nicholas Channer, V.C., C.B.
Lieutenant-General Arthur Gore Handcock, C.B.

Indian Army, Lieutenant-General George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 9th November, 1901.

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MEMORANDA.

Major H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed on the Frontier between Persia and Beloochistan. Dated 15th November, 1901.

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India Office, 17th December, 1901.

The King has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and the Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps.—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Harland FitzLyddon Farrant. Dated 1st October, 1901.

To be Major.

Henry Churnside Beaumont Dann. Dated 20th October, 1901

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th September, 1901.

Charles William Keene.

Frank Martin.

Dated 4th October, 1901

John Stewart Mortimer Harcourt.

Dated 19th October, 1901.

Alured De Laune Faunce.

James Muscroft.

Albert Gardener Ames.

Charles Forster Connell.

Reginald Edwin Bond.

Thomas Kershaw Gaskell.

Dated 23rd October, 1901.

William John Phaelim Preston.

Dated 25th October, 1901.

John Deane Reece.

To be Captain.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Dennis John Meagher, Supply and Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 2nd November, 1901.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Rudolph Edward Trower Hogg, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 22nd July, 1901, but to rank from 21st September, 1899.

Lieutenant Gerald Alister Jamieson, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1901, but to rank from 21st September, 1899.

Lieutenant Henry Reginald von Donop Hardinge. Dated 16th July, 1901, but to rank from 15th November, 1899.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard. Dated 20th August, 1901.

William Bradley Roberts. Dated 25th August, 1901.

Alfred Patrick Sandeman. Dated 2nd September, 1901.

Napier George Barras Goodfellow. Dated 2nd September, 1901.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Andrew Montague Dunlop, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 23rd July, 1901. but to rank from 12th August, 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Charles Tancock, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 31st July, 1901, but to rank from 12th August, 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur William Marsh Kemmis, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 21st July, 1901, but to rank from 20th January, 1900.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October, 1901.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James Barry Gibbons.
Donald St John Dundas Grant.
Dirom Grey Crawford.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Robert Bradley Roe.
John Smyth, M.D.
Hugh Greany, M.D.
Edward Pettingall Youngerman.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 30th September, 1901.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Bruce Melville.
Joseph Charles Stoelke Vaughan.
Alexander Leonard Duke.
Joshua Chaytor White, M.D.
Harry William Elphick.
Charles Henry Bedford, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Louis Williams, M.D.
Wilfrid Constant Vickers.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

John Blackburn Smith.
Henry Francis Cleveland.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, George Curtis, Miscellaneous List, Bombay. Dated 27th March, 1901.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Arthur Whitbread, Miscellaneous List, Bengal Dated 27th March, 1901.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers —

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Egerton. Dated 22nd August, 1901.

(The above notification supersedes that of the transfer to the half-pay list of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton made in the *London Gazette* of 4th October, 1901.)

Captain Reginald Joseph Bentinck, half-pay list. Dated 25th April, 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Manook Zorab. Dated 9th October, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fréderic Daly Cæsar Hawkins. Dated 26th October, 1901.

(The above notification supersedes that of the transfer to the half-pay list of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins made in the *London Gazette* of 26th November, 1901.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Mullane, M.D. Dated 1st November, 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Daniel Thomas Baker. Dated 25th July, 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, John Lalor, Public Works Department, Madras. Dated 2nd November, 1901.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Grevelink, Supply and Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 24th June, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 11.—Conductor Joseph Higgins, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 22nd December, 1901

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 12.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

2nd September, 1901.

Percy Macclesfield Heath.

19th October, 1901.

Neil Charles Bannatyne.

George Willoughby Hemans

2nd November, 1901.

Roger Lewis Campbell Sweeny.

12th November, 1901.

Charles Andrew Montague Dunlop.

Alexander Charles Tancock.

7th December, 1901.

Thomas Claude Catty.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 13.—Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Richard Dickson, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Allen Mitham, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Sexton to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor Alexander J. Robertson, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Henry Topham to be Conductor; and

Store Sergeant Jonathan Balmforth to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 15th November, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Proudfoot Bennie, retired.

No. 14.—Sub-Conductor Frederick James Utting to be Conductor; and

Store Sergeant Thomas Charles Hauley to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 8th November, 1901, *vice* Conductor John Green, appointed Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, and *seconded*.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 15.—No 799, Second Class Hospital Assistant Pars Ram is permitted to resign the service

Madras Command.

No. 16.—No. 1237, Second Class Hospital Assistant J M. Ponnusawmy is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 17.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 18.—Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison, Indian Medical Service (Madras), District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Salem, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 19.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Government of Bengal shall be deemed to be the local Government with respect to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps, for the purposes of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, on and with effect from the date on which the transfer of the head-quarters of the corps from Nagpur to Kharagpur takes place.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 20.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Captain St. George Atkinson Showers to be Major, with effect from the 6th September, 1901, *vice* Dolby, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 21.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

William Lewis Wheims Renny, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd February, 1901, on augmentation.

No. 22.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Percival Cecil Richard Dillon resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd December, 1901.

No. 23.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Arménda Joseph Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th October, 1901, *vice* Tiery, resigned.

No. 24.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain (Honorary Major) James Craven, V.D., Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 25.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Parsal Burt, supernumerary list, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles and is appointed Commandant of the latter corps with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 11th April, 1901, *vice* Bonham-Carter, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 26.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Major Alexander Muirhead resigns his commission.

No. 27.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*—

G. G. O. No. 277 of 1901, notifying the resignation of his commission by Captain Houldcroft, is cancelled.

No. 28.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant William Arundell Tagg Arundell resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th November, 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for one month.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 21st December, 1901, and 10th January, 1902 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department .	Conductor David William John.	22nd December, 1901.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps.	Conductor William Gillespie.	30th December, 1901.	Wellington .	...	...
Unattached List .	Conductor John Arthur Rowlands.	5th January, 1902.	Bombay .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st December, 1901, and 10th January, 1902.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Robert Abbott Carpenter. (a)	Lieutenant .	7th Bombay Infantry.	3rd May, 1901.	Intestate .	2,095 10 2	9th March. 1902.

(a) *Next-of-kin*:
Father—R. S. Carpenter, Esq.
Address—9 Grove Road, Wellesden Green, London.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1902.

No. 5.—Mr. Alan Hope Joscelyne is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 6.—Mr. Harold Linter Cole is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 7.—Mr. E. I Shadbolt, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, till further orders

No. 8.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, will, on relief of his duties by Mr. E. I Shadbolt, revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, in his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

The 9th January, 1902.

No. 10.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being made by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company for a line of railway from Gya *viâ* Kodarma, Baidyanath, Nonihat and Ahmadpur to Katwa, a distance of about 246 miles.

A BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902

No. 9.—Lala Jwala Prasada, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th October, 1901, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 11.—The following promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 21st December, 1901 :—

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion.
W. E. Curry . . .	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Permanent.
G. H. leMaistre . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade (*supernumerary*).	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (*supernumerary*).	Sub. *pro tem.*
S. K. L. Yeats . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Do.
F C. W. Dover . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro-tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Permanent.
C. S B. Sinclair . .	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Do.
T. W. T. Wheeler . .	Deputy Examiner, class I, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, class I	Do.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India*, will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 140 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th January 1902:—

No. 490 of 1901.—K. K. Bernard, professor, government college, Jubbulpore, Central provinces. *Effective and economical manufacture of ice cream without the use of ice.*

No. 491 of 1901.—Shaik Gulam Sadik, manufacturer and merchant, proprietor of the firm of Khan Bahadur Shaik Gulam Hussun & Co., carpet manufacturers, of Amritsar. *Improvement in manufacturing floor cloth, to be called "masnad carpet."*

No. 492 of 1901.—Hugh Iorwerth Roberts, consulting engineer, of Victoria chambers, 42 Castle street, Liverpool, England. *Improvements in boxes for presses.*

No. 493 of 1901.—Horace Drummond Deane, tea planter, of Stagbrook tea estate, Peermaad, Travancore, and Charles George Landseer Judge, journalist, of 47, Free school street, and No. 5/1, Council house street, in the town of Calcutta, both in British India. *A centrifugal drier for steamed tea leaf.*

No. 494 of 1901.—Joseph Lee, caterer, at No. 410, Boylston street, Boston, county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Machines for mixing and kneading dough or analogous materials.*

No. 1 of 1902.—Thomas Watson, engineer and secretary, Ahmednagar municipality, Ahmednagar. *Improvements in single latrines.*

No. 2 of 1902.—Gustav Huhn, manufacturer, of 15, Cuxhavenerstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *Metallic packing rings.*

No. 3 of 1902.—Frederic Barlet, engineer, of 12, Place de l' Hotel de Ville, St. Etienne (Loire), France. *Improvements in looms.*

No. 4 of 1902.—John Sedgwick Peck, electrical engineer, of 604, South Dallas street, Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 5 of 1902.—Heinrich Christian Schlichter, chemist, of Singen and am, Bodensee, Baden, Germany. *A water filtering and cleaning plant.*

No. 6 of 1902.—Samuel Henry Johnson, metallurgical and chemical engineer, of the engineering works, Carpenter's road, Stratford, county of Essex, England. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.*

No. 7 of 1902.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in internal combustion engines.*

No. 8 of 1902.—Harichand Muncharam, merchant and manufacturer, Bombay. *Improved fire and thief proof treasure safes.*

No. 9 of 1902.—Cornelius Edward Cardew, engineer, of Insein township, Hanthawadi district, Lower Burma. *A lid or cover for axle boxes, otherwise known as journal boxes, such as used in engines, tenders, cars or other vehicles running on railways or tramways.*

No. 10 of 1902.—Constant Eliet, engineer, of 24, Rue Belle Fontaine, Lorient, in the republic of France. *Improvements in the construction of floors, girders, joists, partitions and the like from trussed beton.*

No. 11 of 1902.—William Joshua Foot, knife cleaning machine manufacturer, of 114, New North road, Islington, England. *An improved method of and means for the fixation of the track rails of tramway and railway lines.*

No. 12 of 1902.—James Edward Whiting, civil engineer, of Satara, Bombay presidency. *Improvements in and relating to sluice gates for waterways.*

No. 141 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 7 D of 1901.—Sreenath Shaha, merchant in piece goods, grey dhooties and saries, of No. 37, Sibtollah street, in the town of Calcutta. *Broad and narrow panels used as an ornamentation on cotton, woollen or silk goods, or a combination or mixture of such materials.*

No. 8 D of 1901.—Sreenath Shaha, merchant in piece goods, grey dhooties and saries, of No. 37, Sibtollah street, in the town of Calcutta. *Broad and narrow panels used as an ornamentation on cotton, woollen or silk goods, or a combination or mixture of such materials.*

No. 142 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1 of 1901.—William Spencer, gentleman, of Lothersdale near Keighley, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in kilns for burning or calcining limestone or like substances.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 65 of 1901.—Henry Vincent Williams, engineer, and patent agent, of No. 1, Grants lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in and relating to punkah pulling machines.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 202 of 1901.—Casimir Wurster, chemist, of Tudley mansions, 29, Abbey road, St. Johns wood, London, England. *An improved pulping and kneading machine.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 216 of 1901.—Herbert Henry Frost, engineer, of the Manchester Water Meter Company, of Tipping street, Ardwick, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in liquid meters.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 217 of 1901.—Pedro Victor San Martin, chemist, of 253, Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine republic. *An improved process for tanning.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 221 of 1901.—Franklin George Benson, engineer, of Cheltenham street, Malvern, in the state of south Australia. *Improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics and the like.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 244 of 1901.—John Storer, chemical engineer, of Broken hill chambers, 31, Queen street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in or connected with cans or receptacles for kerosene and some other oils and liquids.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 296 of 1901.—George Crecker Smith, mechanist, of 57, Odessa street, St. Kilda, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *A new or improved grip or fastening apparatus for the windows and louvres of railway carraiges, tram cars, and other vehicles; also applicable to doors, drawers, gates and the like.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 329 of 1901.—Joseph William Gilbert Alford, auctioneer, of No. 173, Gilles street, Adelaide, state of south Australia, commonwealth of Australia, and Bridget Catherine Martin, spinster, of Broken hill, state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to ventilation by window openings.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 332 of 1901.—Herbert Samuel Reading, furniture dealer, Percy Archibald Reading, pianoforte tuner and Owen Elcome Reading, manager of paper mills, all of 16, Albion road, Turnbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in pianofortes.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 340 of 1901.—Michel Lion Lion, manufacturer, of Lion's corner, Widegate street, Bishops gate, in the city of London, England, and Thomas Cowburn, engineer, of Spring Villa, Brook street, Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes and fastenings and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 426 of 1901.—Johannes Christiaan Wegerif, engineer, of Rawreth rectory, Battles bridge, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in roller mills for crushing and grinding.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 435 of 1901.—Benjamin Garners Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in windings for electrical machines.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 143 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited. *Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light-vehicles.* (From 21 February 1902 to 21 February 1903.)

No. 170 of 1894.—Hugh Thompson Reid. *Improvements in oil and gas engines.* (From 4 January 1902 to 4 January 1903.)

No. 186 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Working and locking railway switches, and indicating by a signal their exact position, and also for supporting switch heel joints in a simple manner.* (From 2 January 1902 to 2 January 1903.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1902 to 31 January 1903.)

No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Whitening articles of buff or buck-skin leather.* (From 28 January 1903 to 28 January 1904.)

No. 144 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 395 of 1896.—Charles Thomas Crowden. *Improvements in or relating to tubular joints.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 15 of 1897.—James Shennan Kirkpatrick. *An improved starting interlocking block semaphore.* (Specification filed 8 September 1897.)

No. 34 of 1897.—George Alexander Davis. *A device termed "a heat desseminator" for the prevention of breakage of lamp chimneys from excessive heat.* (Specification filed 8 September 1897.)

No. 65 of 1897.—William Thomas Page. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 91 of 1897.—Arthur Reginald Adams. *Improvements in or relating to electric batteries.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 94 of 1897.—John Jones. *Improvements in blast pipes or apparatus for inducing draft in boilers of locomotive, portable, traction and other such engines.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 105 of 1897.—Douglas Gardner and Edward Bertrand Hartley. *An adjustable handle-bar for cycles.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 106 of 1897.—William Arthur Cameron Waller. *Improvements in the construction of tiles.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 114 of 1897.—Solomon Bennett. *Improvements in the treatment of wood, paper, fabrics, fibres and like materials to render them impervious and inalterable by moisture and climate and other influences.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 124 of 1897.—Edward Castildine Martin. *A pneumatic seat-support principally applicable to bicycles.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 239 of 1897.—Francis Alexander Stuart King. *The crown wash table.* (Specification filed 10 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 60 of 1896.—Thomas Frederik Doyer. *A process and machine for hussing coffee.* (Specification filed 9 September 1896.)

No. 94 of 1896.—Bernard Hawkins. *The safe, clean and rapid packing of crockery and glassware, such as is generally used by public officers when on tour and by military messes.* (Specification filed 10 September 1896.)

No. 198 of 1896.—Thomas Gare and Thomas Septimus Hardeman. *An improvement in the manufacture of coiled lock nuts.* (Specification filed 9 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	60,60,400	11,36,94,720	11,07,55,120	3,11,97,490	84,04,892	..	...	3,95,72,301
Allahabad	...	1,28,90,845	1,28,90,845	1,56,45,956	16,82,805	...	..	1,73,28,764
Lahore	...	2,00,20,353	2,00,20,353	62,11,502	21,12,863	...	...	83,24,365
Bombay	45,93,230	7,94,14,000	8,00,07,200	1,07,53,564	3,65,46,220	...	...	4,72,99,784
Karachi	..	83,49,958	83,48,925	18,55,453	22,93,342	...	...	41,28,795
Madras	17,79,405	2,57,46,526	2,75,25,925	1,96,71,525	44,04,090	...	...	2,40,75,615
Calicut	...	20,37,015	20,37,015	9,42,750	30,630	...	...	9,73,380
Rangoon	...	92,00,100	92,00,100	3,56,56,575	34,00,110	...	...	3,90,88,685
	1,24,33,035	26,82,58,900	28,06,91,935					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*					
Total R			28,06,91,635	12,10,10,827	5,88,80,862	...	...	18,07,91,689
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								1,00,000
Net Total R								18,06,91,689
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total								28,06,91,635

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	49,80,000	11,20,07,905	11,69,87,905	2,99,72,379	83,00,042	...	...	3,83,71,421
Allahabad	...	1,47,17,565	1,47,17,565	1,75,84,699	16,51,395	...	...	1,92,36,094
Lahore	...	2,09,96,340	2,09,96,340	55,30,700	21,16,335	...	...	76,47,035
Bombay	32,43,255	7,20,97,050	7,53,10,005	1,14,41,279	3,04,80,445	...	...	4,19,21,724
Karachi	...	81,37,340	81,37,340	25,44,105	22,92,240	...	...	48,36,435
Madras	20,19,875	2,86,86,805	3,07,06,680	1,68,69,305	50,70,870	...	..	2,19,40,235
Calicut	...	10,97,335	10,97,335	6,44,035	29,735	..	...	6,73,870
Rangoon	...	97,82,100	97,82,100	3,35,93,810	33,65,880	...	...	3,71,59,690
	1,02,43,130	26,80,93,040	27,83,36,170					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,69,720					
Total R			27,67,66,450	11,83,91,062	5,93,75,442	...	..	17,77,66,504
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								10,00,000
Net Total R								17,67,66,504
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R								27,67,66,450

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 23rd Field Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Trimulgherry, this 1st day of January, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—17670, Driver Henry Dent.
Age,—23 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, brown.
Trade—Fisherman.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd December 1896.
Place of Enlistment,—Colchester.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary's, Yarmouth.
Date of desertion or absence,—27th December 1901.
Place of desertion or absence,—Trimulgherry.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service

C. R. NEWMAN, *Captain,*
Commanding 23rd Field Battery, Royal Field Artillery

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, 3rd January, 1902.

No. 59-G.—The medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 24th November, 1901, from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shunker Khushalrai Mehta in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital to 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Shama Charan Verma, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Abu.

No. 60-G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Sunker Khushalrai Mehta, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, assumed charge of the Detachment of the Mewar Bhil Corps forming the escort of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 3rd December, 1901.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th December, 1901.

No. 38.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Hyde, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Mian Mir, is granted leave in India from 7th to 25th October, 1901; and one year's leave out of India on medical certificate, under the furlough rules of 1889, with effect from the 26th October, 1901. This cancels this office Notification No. 34, dated the 21st October, 1901.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,

for *Director-General, I.M.S.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr. J. H. W. Krüger, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 2.—Mr. N. C. McLeod, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 3.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

R. N. BURN.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 4th January, 1902.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant F. Dobson for one year.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director of the Royal Indian Marine*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 39.—Mr. E. J B. Hudson, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, having resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 25th November 1901 on his return on combined privilege leave and furlough, the following reversion is ordered, with effect on the same date:—

Name.	From	To
Bagshawe . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1902.

77.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Lalla Bhagmall, Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Tahsildar of Quetta, is granted leave for two months, with effect from 17th November, 1901.

78.—Munshi Hurmat Ali Shah, Naib Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, is appointed officiate as Thasildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Quetta during the absence of Bhagmall on leave.

By Order,
A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1902.

No. 65.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Munsiff of Sibi, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 66.—L. Dida Ram, Sarishtedar of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Munsiff of Sibi, during the absence, on privilege leave of M. Bashir Ali Khan, with effect from the date of assuming charge

By Order,

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Captain,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr F. Furnivall, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave, without pay, for two days, in extension of the six months' combined leave granted by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 17, dated the 28th May 1901.

C. W. HODSON,

Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1902

No. 42-Ap.—Mr. W. Hurst, Postmaster, Meerut, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 24th December, 1901.

Mr J. S. Goss is appointed to act as Postmaster, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr W. Hurst, or until further orders

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1.—Captain H. A. Cameron, R.E., District Traffic Superintendent, Class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 264A, 277, 291 and 338 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days combined with furlough under the Civil Leave Rules for nine months, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 15th of May, 1901, treasure marginally noted was found in Revenue Survey No. 258 of village Sorola Pathar, Taluka Sangamner, District Ahmednagar. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent at the office of the Mamledar of Sangamner on 28th June, 1902, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamledar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	Weight R	a.	p.
1 Silver Kada	7	14	0
3 ,, Dandolyr (Half finished)	20	8	0
1 ,, Dandoli (finished)	12	0	0
1 ,, Wire	10	4	0
1 ,, Sari	1	14	0
19 Chandod Rupees cash.			

Rupees 80 Chandvadi at present converted as follows :—

R. A. LAMB,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR,
28th December, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 60,19,385 6 8) + Public Deposits at Branches (74,04,915 1 2)	1,34,24,300	7	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,61,65,511	11	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,39,235	8	2
Sundries	15,84,611	7	9
RUPEES	12,26,13,659	2	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	78,14,426	0	0
Other authorised Investments	78,66,846	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,33,62,325	7	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,74,79,743	3	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,47,90,713	13	7
Balances with other Banks	23,53,621	3	9
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	15,89,133	11	2
Stamps	12,075	3	11
Sundries	11,96,180	7	4
	8,64,65,065	2	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (R 1,54,71,313 9 10) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (2,06,77,280 6 5)	3,61,48,594	0	3
RUPEES	12,26,13,659	2	10

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 1,52,280 0 0
† Do. do. do. ,, 68,110 0 0
R 2,20,390 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 39·45.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1834-35.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1879	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1874, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December, 1901	1,57,95,900	2,27,25,600	11,93,01,800	3,05,68,900	1,31,43,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,67,35,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,85,39,934
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 24th December, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd December, 1901	5,000	...	88,500	...	...	...	...	88,500	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1901	8,500	...	..	3,700	...	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	12,200
	1,58,09,400	2,27,25,600	11,93,90,300	3,05,72,600	1,31,43,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,68,27,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,87,45,634
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	20,200	2,75,000	5,000	50,000	..	...	3,50,200	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	..	...	...	3,50,500
Balance on 31st December, 1901	1,58,09,400	2,27,05,400	11,91,15,300	3,05,67,600	1,30,93,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,64,77,300	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,83,95,134

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1901, enfaced from India 11,027 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,354 lakhs
" 1st Nov., 1901, " 15th Nov., " ditto 4 " ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 4 " ditto 7 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 3 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 3 "
11,039 lakhs. 10,372 lakhs.
10,372 "
Balance against India 667 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,885	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	94	[illegible]	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	2	4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	42	[illegible]	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	[illegible]	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	29	25	54	33	18	15	...	...	1	17	...	...	15	6	2	8	45	[illegible]	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	10	7	17	19	9	10	...	...	...	6	1	1	11	1	1	2	62	[illegible]	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	9	6	15	7	3	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	2	2	4	128	60	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,488	6	1	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	81	23	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	10	18	28	32	12	20	...	...	...	19	...	...	13	5	9	14	68	77	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	3	...	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	17	28	10
		Total	...	75	67	142	103	48	55	...	...	2	52	2	1	46	17	16	33	54	39	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 2nd January, 1902.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,835	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	67	27	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	3	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	56	7	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	29	19	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	21	15	36	27	15	12	...	...	...	18	...	...	9	2	3	5	30	22	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	7	4	11	10	7	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	2	2	40	30	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	4	7	11	9	4	5	...	...	..	4	1	...	4	1	2	3	94	77	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,485	1	4	5	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	58	46	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	7	9	16	22	16	6	...	...	...	16	3	..	3	2	1	3	39	53	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	22	18	40	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	221	11	10
		Total		71	64	135	81	47	34	...	...	1	46	5	..	29	7	11	18	51	31	...

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is invested with powers to try cases summarily under section 260 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 4.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th November, 1901.

No. 3.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Bhai Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th November, 1901.

No. 2.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. G. Connor, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November, 1901.

No. 5.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. H. A. Sams, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November, 1901.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon Munshi Sultan Mahmud, B.A., Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Kohat, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act; such powers to be exercised by the said M. Sultan Mahmud within the local limits of the Kohat District.

By order.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTING.

Dated Peshawar, the 23rd December, 1901.

No. 2-*J*.—Lala Jiwan Mall, Munsiff, on transfer from the Punjab, is posted to Mardan, in the Civil District of Peshawar, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th December, 1901.

POWERS.

The 23rd December, 1901.

No. 3-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Lala Jiwan Mall is appointed, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, a Munsiff of the second class, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December, 1901.

The 24th December, 1901.

No. 4 J.—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1902, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information.

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province subordinate thereto, during the year 1902.

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days excluding Sundays.
General	New year's day	1st January	Wednesday	1
Mohammadan	Juma-ul-Wida	10th January	Friday	1
Do.	Id-ul-Fitar	11th and 12th January	Saturday and Sunday	1
Hindu	Lohri	12th January	Sunday	
Christian	Ash Wednesday	12th February	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	13th February	Thursday	1
Do.	Sheorátri	8th March	Saturday	1
Do.	Somáwati Amawas	10th March	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	20th and 21st March	Thursday and Friday	2
Hindu	Holi	22nd to 24th March	Saturday to Monday	2
Christian	Good Friday	28th March	Friday	1
Do.	Saturday before Easter	29th March	Saturday	1
Do.	Easter Monday	31st March	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Maharram	10th to 19th April	Thursday to Saturday	9
Hindu	Baisákhi	13th April	Sunday	
Do.	Durga Ashtami	15th April	Tuesday	1
Do.	Moon Eclipse	23rd April	Wednesday	1
General	The late Queen-Empress' birthday.	24th May	Saturday	1
Mohammadan	Akhri Chahar Shamba	4th June	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Nirzala ikadshi	10th June	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Bara Wafat	19th June	Thursday	1
Hindu	Biás Púja	20th July	Sunday	
Do.	Salono	19th August	Tuesday*	1
Do.	Janam Ashtmi	26th August	Tuesday	1
Do.	Anant Chaudas	16th September	Tuesday	1
Do.	Dasehra	9th to 12th October	Thursday to Sunday	3
Do.	Diwáli	30th and 31st October	Thursday and Friday	2
Do.	Jam Dutia	2nd November	Sunday	
General	Emperor's birthday*	...	...	1
Hindu	Deo Uthan	11th November	Tuesday	1
Do.	Tukri	15th November	Saturday	1
Mohammadan	Shab-barat	17th November	Monday	1
Christian	Christmas vacation	24th to 31st December	Wednesday to Wednesday.	7
Hindu	Somawati Amawas	29th December	Monday	1

* The day which may be fixed for its observance will be a public holiday.

NOTE.—1. The last Saturday of every month will be observed as a holiday, provided that there are no arrears of work.
2. Local Holidays are not entered in this list.
3. All Civil Courts will remain closed during the month of September.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, 7th January, 1902.

No. 25.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat .	Kohat .	Nakband .	4·06	East to West .	As per plan . .	In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 26.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Khushalgarh-Kohat Thal Railway, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat .	Kohat .	Kurd .	18·97	As per plan .	As per plan .	In the Court of Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
		Khawaja Khizan .	6·44			
			25·41			

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamohopadhya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Sreegopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1901-1902, will deliver his third lecture of the fifth year on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 11th January, 1902, at 4 P.M. The above lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be in Bengali, and will be open to the public.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd January, 1902.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M. A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Mitra, Nandakisor	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Chittaranjan	Rajchandra College.
3	Dasgupta, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
4	Chakrabarti, Harendrakisor	Private student.
5	Aikat, Amulyachandra	Presidency College.
6	Sarkar, Girindra	Private student.
7	Kar, Pulinbihari	Presidency College.
8	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Majumdar, Gokulchandra	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Phanindranath	Ditto.
3	Ghosh, Upendrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
4	Hor, Kunjabihari	Private student.
5	Ghosh, Arabindaprakas	General Assembly's Institution
6	Bandyopadhyay, Kshirodeswar	Ditto.
7	Gupta, Nalinikanta	Presidency College.
	Abul Hashem Khanchaudhuri	Ditto
9	Mukhopadhyay Makhanlal	Ditto.
10	Salui, Krishnadas	Duff College.
11	Bandyopadhyay, Santoshil	General Assembly's I[illegible]
12	Sarkar, Madhusudan	Ditto.
13	Ray, Ambikacharan	Victoria College, Cooch-Bih[illegible]

SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Pandeya Ramavatara Sarma	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Basu, Manishinath	Sanskrit College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abul Fhair Muhammad Ishaque	Patna College.

HISTORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Durgacharan	Duff College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit*)

1	Mukhopadhyay, Radha Kumud	Private student.
2	Chattopadhyay, Manmathakumar	Presidency College.
3	Bagchi, Upendranarayan	Duff College.
4	Gupta, Kesabchandra	Ditto.
5	Mitra, Jaminimohan	Private student.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gupta, Surendranath . . . . Duff College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Basu, Pannalal	Presidency College.
2	Syed Ameer Ali	Ditto.
3	Sen, Rameshchandra . . .	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath .	Duff College.
5	De, Jatindramohan . .	Presidency College.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra .	Duff College.
7	Sen, Nisikanta	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra . .	Ditto.
9	Ghoshal, Sirsikumar . .	Private student.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath .	Duff College.
11	Basak, Sasimohan . . .	Private student.
12	Ray, Jaminikisor	Duff College.
13	Sarkar, Jyotirmay . . .	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Brajendra Prasad	Duff College.
2	Dasgupta, Nalininath . . .	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Makhanlal . .	Ditto.
4	Khasnabis, Jogeschandra . .	Ditto.
5	Gupta, Abinaschandra . .	Private student.
6	Datta, Mahendranath . .	Duff College
	Sinha, Tarakinkar . . .	Ditto.
8	Niyogi, Atulkrishna . . .	Ditto.
9	K. V. Lakshman Rao . . .	Private student.

MATHEMATICS.

(Group A.)

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Bandyopadhyay, Bankimdas . .	Private student.
2	Ghosh, Lalitkumar . . .	General Assembly's Institution.
3	Majumdar, Sridhar . . .	Ditto

MATHEMATICS.

(Group B.)

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Gangopadhyay, Saradakanta . .	Presidency College.
2	Ray, Dinescharan . . .	Ditto
3	Basu, Abinaschandra . . .	Ditto.
4	Sengupta, Prabodhchandra . .	Ditto
5	Ray, Upendranath . . .	Ditto

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Niyogi, Jaminimohan . . .	Presidency College.
2	Sinha, Gopendrakrishna . .	Rajshaye College.
	Dube, Kamalakar . . .	Private student.
4	Nandi, Muthurakanta . . .	Presidency College.
5	Karmakar, Srikanta . . .	Ditto
6	Basu, Debendranath . . .	Ditto
7	Chattopadhyay, Taraprasanna .	Private student

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Niyogi, Abaniprasad	Presidency College.
2	Ray, Ramsasi	Ditto.
3	Dattagupta, Hemchandra	Ditto.
4	Sain Das	Ditto.

PHYSICS (C).

FIRST DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Chakrabarti, Bagalaprasanna	Presidency College.
2	Sinha, Surendrabinod	Ditto.
3	Damodar Marati Bakre	Morris College.
4	Kar, Upendranath	Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit*)

1	Bhawani, Radhagobinda	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Surendranath	Ditto.
3	Haldar, Pulinbihari	Ditto.
4	Maitra, Surendranath	Ditto.
5	Datta, Amulyachandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Guha, Akhilbandhu	Presidency College.
2	Ghosh, Upendrachandra	Private Student.
3	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Presidency College.
4	Basak, Gangagobinda	Ditto.

BOTANY.

Third Division.

Basu, Jagadbandhu . . . . Bangabasi College.

N. B.—The result of the M. A. Examination in Pali will be published later on.

A. C. EDWARDS,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 9th January 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th January, 1902.

No. 13—65—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1902 :—

No.	Name of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1902	Wednesday	1
2	Good Friday	28th March, 1902	Friday	1
3	The late Queen Empress' birthday	24th May, 1902	Saturday	1
4	Emperor's birthday	10th November, 1902	Monday	1
5	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1902	Thursday to Wednesday	7
				11
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shive Ratri	8th March, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Holi	24th and 25th March, 1902	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsaptmi Fair	31st March, 1902	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	22nd May, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	19th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	26th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
7	Savatri Fair	10th September, 1902	Wednesday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	12th September, 1902	Friday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	13th September, 1902	Saturday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	16th September, 1902	Tuesday	1
11	Dasera	10th and 11th October, 1902	Friday and Saturday	2
12	Dipmalka	30th and 31st October, 1902	Thursday and Friday	2
13	Yamduj	1st November, 1902	Saturday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	11th to 15th November, 1902	Tuesday to Saturday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
1	Idul Fitar	11th January, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Idul Zuha	21st March, 1902	Friday	1
3	Moharram	17th to 19th April, 1902	Thursday to Saturday	3
4	Bara Wafat	19th June, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Sahib	7th to 9th October, 1902	Tuesday to Thursday	3
6	Shabi Barat	15th November, 1902	Saturday	1
				10

No. 15—65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and offices under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1902 :—

No.	Name of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1902	Wednesday	1
2	Good Friday	28th March, 1902	Friday	1
3	The late Queen Empress' birthday	24th May, 1902	Saturday	1
4	Emperor's birthday	10th November, 1902	Monday	1
5	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1902	Thursday to Wednesday	7
				11
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shive Ratri	8th March, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Holi	24th and 25th March, 1902	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsaptmi Fair	31st March, 1902	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	22nd May, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	19th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	26th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
7	Savatri Fair	10th September, 1902	Wednesday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	12th September, 1902	Friday	1
9	Jaijhulni Ekadshi	13th September, 1902	Saturday	1
10	Anant Chaudas	16th September, 1902	Tuesday	1
11	Dasera	10th and 11th October, 1902	Friday and Saturday	2
12	Dip Malka	30th and 31st October, 1902	Thursday and Friday	2
13	Yam Duj	1st November, 1902	Saturday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	11th to 15th November, 1902	Tuesday to Saturday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
1	Idul Fitar	11th January, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Idul Zuha	21st March, 1902	Friday	1
3	Moharram	17th to 19th April, 1902	Thursday to Saturday	3
4	Bara Wafat	19th June, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Sahib	7th to 9th October, 1902	Tuesday to Thursday	3
6	Shabi Barat	15th November, 1902	Saturday	1
				10

Note.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a holiday.

(2) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

(3) Mohammadan holidays depend on the Moon being visible and fall on the day following that event.

(4) With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the Sun and the Moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following.

This year there will be one eclipse of Moon on Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1902, and the holiday will be observed on Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1902.

(5) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, when there are no arrears of work.

(6) The Civil Court vacation commences on the first of August, 1902, and ends on 30th September, 1902. No fresh suits shall during that period be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ	,, ,,	৮॥	,,	৯৲
। শিকি	,, ,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½ ,,	R8-8,	,,		R9.
¼ ,,	R4-4,	,,		R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

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Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

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Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

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Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (3a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

Ditto In Hindi. R1-5 (5a.).

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (6*a*.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, ESQ. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (8*a*.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31*s*. 6*d*. (R1-2*a*.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, ESQ. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (6*a*.)

List of Officers in he Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (6*a*.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a*. or 5*s*. 3*d*. (10*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1-5*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900 F'cap. Board. R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d* (6*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards 12*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*.)

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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-6*a*. or 5*s*. 3*d*. (10*a*.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. R1. Paper cover. [illegible]

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d* (12*a*.)

Ditto. Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (7*a*.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (13*a*.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a*. or 2*s* 3*d* (4*a*.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo Cloth. R7-8*a* or 11*s* 3*d*. (7*a*.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 10mo. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6*a*. 9*p*. or 7*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.) Part B. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (4*a*.) Complete R1-12*a*. or 2*s*. 8*d*. (8*a*.)

Signalling Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (9*a*.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June 1901. F'cap. Paper cover R2 or 2*s*. 8*d*. (3*a*.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d* (2*a*.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects. [illegible]

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note B 023570 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last blank endorsed by Gokulbhai Moolchand to Revashankar Jagjivan & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

REVASHANKAR JAGJIVAN & CO.

Residence - 105 Tramba Kanta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 010126 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R2,500 standing in the name of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.

Residence—12, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th January, 1902:—

No. 1 OF 1902.

A Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

WHEREAS an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the first schedule, was expressed to be made, on the tenth day of April, 1901, between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, of the first part, the president and members for the time being of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of the second part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the third part;

And whereas an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the second schedule, was expressed to be made, on the twentieth day of December, 1901, between the Calcutta Public Library, of the first part, the vice-president for the time being of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the second part, the members for the time being of the council of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the third part, and the said Secretary of State in Council, of the fourth part;

And whereas the said indentures respectively purport to grant and transfer, for consideration, unto the said Secretary of State in Council absolutely the land described therein, or in the schedules thereto, respectively, and the building, with out-buildings, known as the Metcalfe Hall, situate in the town of Calcutta in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

And whereas the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society and Calcutta Public Library have been registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; XXI of

And whereas it is expedient that any doubt as to the legal effect of the said indentures should be removed, and that the said indentures should be confirmed and declared to be valid and binding in law for all the intents and purposes expressed therein respectively, and especially for the purpose of vesting the said property in His Majesty absolutely so as to be made available for the purposes of an Imperial Library to be established in the said town of Calcutta, or for any other use or purpose to or for which the same may be, or may be intended to be, hereafter applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902.

XI of 1860. Validation of indentures set forth in schedules.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the indentures whereof copies are set forth in the first and second schedules, respectively, to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been so transferred absolutely as and from the dates of the said indentures respectively; and the said several indentures are hereby declared valid and operative as from the said dates respectively.

(2) The said indentures shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, valid and binding for all purposes whatsoever, and as against all persons whomsoever claiming any right to, or any interest in, or any relief respecting the property, or any portion thereof, expressed or intended to be transferred thereby respectively, either as members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India or of the Calcutta Public Library, or otherwise howsoever.

Property to vest absolutely in His Majesty.

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the said indentures respectively shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, vested in His Majesty absolutely and free from all incumbrances, trusts, powers, equities or obligations of any kind or nature whatsoever.

Cf. 32 & Vict., c. s. 3.] Certain receipts to discharge the Secretary of State in Council from liability.

4. (1) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the president of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society under the indenture set forth in the first schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

(2) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the vice-president of the said Calcutta Public Library for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Calcutta Public Library under the indenture set forth in the second schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Henry Cooper Eggar* of 1 Alipore Lane in the Suburbs of Calcutta Solicitor President of the said Society *David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C.* Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden Sibpur in the District of Howrah and a Major in the Indian Medical Service the Honourable *Francis Alexander Slacke B.A. J.P.* Member of the Indian Civil Service Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments *Robert George Girard* of Ghoosery in the District of Howrah Collector of Income Tax Bengal and *Joygobind Law C.I.E.* of 24 Sukeas Street Calcutta Zemindar the four Vice-Presidents of the said Society, *His Grace the Most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S. J.* Archbishop of Calcutta the Palace 12 Park Street Calcutta *Protapa Chundra Ghosha* of 26 Baranasi Ghose's Street Calcutta Zemindar *Francis Granville Clarke* of 4 Alipore Lane Calcutta Agent *Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I.* of Utterpara in the District of Hooghly Zemindar *Edward Jeremiah King* of 9 Victoria Terrace Calcutta Broker *William Graham* of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta Barrister-at-Law *Prosonno Coomar Banerjee Rai Bahadur* of Ariadah in the District of the Twenty-four-Pergunnahs Zemindar *John Ross Bertram* of 101 Clive Street Calcutta Merchant *William Dickson Cruickshank* of 2 Esplanade West Calcutta Banker *Owen Brochwel Griffiths* of 3 Mangoe Lane Calcutta Broker *Kailas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E.* of 72 Sookeas Street Calcutta Doctor of Medicine and *George Burgh McNair* of 1 Hastings Street Calcutta Solicitor, all Members of the said Society of the second part, and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the third part.

Whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India as then constituted and the Society known as the Calcutta Public Library were contributors, it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two storeys which should be devoted as to the lower storey thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper storey thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* application having been made by the said Committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* thereafter by application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said Committee of subscribers augmented by further-substantial contributions by the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Agricultural and

Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was designated and has ever since been known as the Metcalfe Hall. *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India and the said Society so registered is the said Society party hereto of the first part *And whereas* the said Society and the said Calcutta Public Library as at present constituted are possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall and other the out-buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* the said persons parties hereto of the second part are the present Council and governing body of the said Society *And whereas* the Secretary of State being desirous of acquiring the said Metcalfe Hall and other the land and buildings aforesaid an offer was recently made by the President of the said Society to and accepted by the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for the sale and transfer of the undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings aforesaid to the Secretary of State for the price or sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash and a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand per annum such offer and acceptance being made subject to the approval and confirmation thereof by the said Society in general meeting *And whereas* at general meetings of the said Society duly convened and held in accordance with the bye-laws and regulations of the said Society on the fourteenth day of March one thousand and nine hundred and the twenty-seventh day of April one thousand and nine hundred the following resolution was passed namely that the conditional offer made by the President to and accepted by the Government of Bengal for the transfer to the Government of India of the right title and interest of this Society in the Metcalfe Hall property in consideration of a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand unfettered by any conditions affecting its enjoyment and a sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash be and is hereby adopted and confirmed and that the President be and is hereby authorized to carry such transfer into effect *Now this indenture witnesseth* that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Secretary of State to the said Society (the receipt whereof the said Society and the said persons parties hereto of the second part hereinafter called the said governing body do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns) and also in consideration of the permanent annuity or clear yearly sum of Rupees six thousand to be henceforth paid by the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns to the said Society or its assigns at the times and in the manner hereinafter mentioned the said Society and the said governing body respectively do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State *All* that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and the building known as the Metcalfe Hall and all the other out-buildings erected and being thereon *And also* of and in all ways passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And* all the estate right title and interest claim and demand of the said Society into or upon the said premises or any part thereof *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns for ever *And* the said Society and the said governing body for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns *And* that the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises and every part thereof shall remain and be to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the manner aforesaid and shall be quietly entered into and upon and held and enjoyed without any interruption claim or demand by the said Society or any person or persons claiming under or in trust for them *And* that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all incumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons claiming or to claim through under or in trust for the said Society *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns as shall be reasonably required *And* the Secretary of State doth hereby for himself and his successors in office covenant with the said Society and their assigns that he the said Secretary of State and his successors in office will henceforth and for ever pay to the said Society or their assigns an annuity or yearly sum of Rupees six thousand on the first day of April in every year and will make the first of such payments on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and one and will make all the said payments without any deduction.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1 biggah 2 cottahs and 2⅔ chittacks or thereabouts situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and forming a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the South Division of the said Town and on which said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof a building known as the Metcalfe Hall has been erected and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage godowns and premises known as No. 2 Church Lane belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the South partly by the premises No. 11 Strand Road occupied by the Government Stationery Office and partly by the premises Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Church Lane in the occupation of the Government Jail Depôt and Stationery Office and on the West by the Strand Road.

In witness whereof the said society have subscribed their name by their President and Secretary and the said persons hereto of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The name of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has been subscribed by Henry Cooper Eggar the President for the time being of the said society and P. Lancaster the present Secretary of the said society in the presence of

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by

H. C. EGGAR,
President.
P. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Henry Cooper Eggar in the presence of — H. C. EGGAR.

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C. in the presence of — DAVID PRAIN.

E. J. BUTLER,
Botanist
Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed The Honourable Francis Alexander Slacke, B.A. J.P. in the presence of — F. A. SLACKE.

M. ABBOTT

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Robert George Girard in the presence of — GEO. GIRARD.

OPENDRA CH. MOZOOMDAR,
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,
Income Tax Office.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Joy Gobind Law C.I.E. in the presence of — JOY GOBIND LAW.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed His Grace The most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S.J. Archbishop of Calcutta in the presence of — † P. GOETHALS, S.J., ARCHBISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

L. PHILIPPART, S. J.,
Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta.
12 Park Street.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Protapa Chandra Ghosha in the presence of — PROTAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA *by his Attorney* BHUPENDRA CH. GHOSHA.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Francis Granville Clarke in the presence of — F. G. CLARKE.

GEORGE L. SIDEY,
Merchant

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I. in the presence of — PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Edward Jeremiah King in the presence of — E. J. KING.

THOS. NICOLL,
Broker, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed William Graham in the presence of — WILLIAM GRAHAM.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Prosonno Coomar Banerjee Rai Bahadur in the presence of — PROSONNO COOMAR BANNERJEE.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed John Ross Bertram in the presence of — J. R. BERTRAM.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed William Dickson Cruickshank in the presence of — W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Owen Brockwel Griffiths in the presence of — O. B. GRIFFITHS.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Kailas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E. in the presence of — KAILAS CHUNDRA BASU.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed George Burgh McNair in the presence of — GEO. B. MCNAIR.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of — J. P. HEWETT, *Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.*

H. ST. CLAIR FREITAS,
Cosy Nook,
Simla.

Received the day and year first above written of and from the abovenamed The Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of rupees twenty-five thousand being the amount above expressed to be paid by him in cash to the said society. — Rs. 25,000.

Witness—

M. ABBOTT.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by

H. C. EGGAR,
President.

P. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

H. C. EGGAR.

KAILAS CH. BASU. PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE PROTAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA *by his Attorney* BHUPENDRA CH. GHOSHA. JOY GOBIND LAW.	Witness to the signatures of John Ross Bertram, Francis Alexander Stacke, Owen Brochwel Griffiths, William Graham George Burgh McNair and William Dickson Cruickshank.	J. R. BERTRAM. F. A. STACKE. O. B. GRIFFITHS. WILLIAM GRAHAM. GEO. B. MCNAIR. J. W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
	M. ABBOTT, *Solicitor, Calcutta.*	
	THOS NICOLL, *Broker, Calcutta.*	E. J. KING.
	GEORGE L. SIDLY *Merchant.*	F. G. CLARKE.
	OPENDRA CH MOZOOMDAR, *Dy. Magistrate and Dy Collector*	GEO. GIRARD.
	E. J. BUTLER, *Botanist, Sibpur.*	DAVID PRAIN.
	L. PHILIPPART, S. J., *Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta.*	† P. GOETHALS, S. J., *Archbishop of Calcutta*

12 Park Street.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Calcutta Public Library* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K.C.I.E* of No 2 Raja Nubkissen Street Calcutta Zemindar the Vice-President of the said Society and as such the continuing trustee of the property of the said Society under the said Act and the Rules of the said Society of the second part the said *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K C I E* as such Vice President as aforesaid *Charles Prain Director* of 61 Wellesley Street Calcutta Government Pensioner *Jogen Chunder Dutt* of 171 Manicktoollah Street Calcutta Attorney-at-law and *Kali Charan Vakil* of No. 2 Jagadishnath Roy's Lane Calcutta Vakil who collectively constitute the present Council of the said Society of the third part and *the Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the fourth part *Whereas* in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Calcutta Public Library as then constituted and a Society known as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India were contributors it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two stories which should be devoted as to the lower story thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper story thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* application having been made by the said committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the second Schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Calcutta Public Library and Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* thereafter by the application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said committee of subscribers augmented by further substantial contributions by the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was called and has ever since been known as "The Metcalfe Hall" *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* on the twenty third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one the said Calcutta Public Library was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Governor General in Council *And whereas* the said Secretary of State recently purchased from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India the interest of that Society in the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall *And whereas* the said Society party hereto and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India until the said purchase by the Secretary of State were possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as The Metcalfe Hall and other the out buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* by the Rules of the said Society party hereto it was in effect provided that any person who at the date of the making of the said Rules should be possessed of one or more Original shares in the Society (shares which came into existence prior to the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine) or who at the date of making the said Rules might have become or should thereafter become possessed of any share or shares in the said Society should be deemed a proprietor of the said Society *And whereas* the several persons named and described in the first Schedule to these presents are the present proprietors of the said Society *And whereas* by the said Rules it was also provided that the property of the said Society should be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the proprietors and the ratepayers of Calcutta represented by the Corporation of Calcutta as subscribers to the said Society and that the President and Vice-President for the time being should be such Trustees *And whereas* in accordance with the Rules of the said Society and until such time as the said Corporation of Calcutta withdrew their subscription to the said Society (as sometime since happened) the President of the said Society was nominated by the said Corporation and the Vice-President of the said Society was from time to time nominated by the said proprietors and on such nomination the said Officers were elected by the Council of the said Society in annual general meeting *And whereas* since the withdrawal by the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society there has been no nomination and election of President of the said Society and the office of President has been and is now still vacant and the present Vice-President of the said Society party hereto of the second part is now the sole continuing trustee of the property of the said Society *And whereas* it was by the said Rules further provided that the management of the said Society should be entrusted to a Council consisting of twelve members of whom six should be elected by the said Corporation of Calcutta and the remaining six should be elected from amongst the said proprietors and the subscribers to the said Society any three of such members of Council to form a quorum *And whereas* since the withdrawal of the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society as aforesaid the full number of members of the Council of the said Society has not been maintained and the persons parties hereto of the third part are the present members of the said

Council *And whereas* the Government of India being desirous of forming an Imperial Library and for the purposes thereof of acquiring the said undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings and also the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Government of India a short time since accepted an offer made by the said parties hereto of the third part on behalf of the said Society for the sale and transfer to the Secretary of State of the said immoveable and moveable property of the said Society in consideration of the payment by the Government of India to the parties hereto of the third part of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred (being at the rate of Rupees five hundred for each of the fifty-seven proprietors shares in the said Society) for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or their executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Government of India to the said persons parties hereto of the third part the payment and receipt whereof in manner aforesaid the said parties do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in Office and Assigns the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the second Schedule hereunder written and the building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof and known as the Metcalfe Hall and all other the out-buildings erected and being thereon And also of and in all ways paths passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And* all the estate right title interest claim and demand of the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts into or upon the said premises or any part thereof *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns forever *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby assign and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL and singular the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in and upon the premises hereinbefore expressed to be granted and transferred *And* all the right title and interest of the said Society to and in the same *To have hold* receive and take the said premises hereby assigned and transferred or expressed so to be unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns absolutely *And* the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns and to assign and transfer the said books and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns *And* that the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the said equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and every part thereof and the said books shelves and premises and receive the rents issues and profits thereof respectively without any lawful eviction interruption claim or demand whatsoever from or by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming under or in trust for them *And* that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all incumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming as aforesaid *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office or Assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and the said books and premises unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns respectively in manner aforesaid as shall be reasonably required *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid it is hereby agreed by and between the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the several persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents and the Secretary of State for himself and his Successors in Office and Assigns as follows:—

1. From and after the formation of the said Imperial Library each of the said several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall during his life-time and while he shall be in Calcutta have the privilege of taking out of the said Imperial Library for perusal at his place of residence such of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred as he may from time to time require provided always that the books so taken at any one time shall not exceed six books or twelve volumes in number that all books so taken out shall be returned to the said Imperial Library within one calendar month and that the person or persons taking out any book or books in exercise of the aforesaid privilege shall be responsible for and shall make good to the Secretary of State all loss that may be sustained by reason of the non-return of any book or books or the return of any book or books in a damaged condition.

2. If after the formation of the said Imperial Library any of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred shall not be required by or for the purposes of the said Imperial Library notice thereof together with a list of such books as shall not be required shall be given or sent to the parties hereto of the third part and if within such time as the Government of India shall deem reasonable a majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall create and open a Library in Calcutta for the reception thereof the books mentioned in the said list together with the shelves containing the same shall be made over and delivered by the Government of India free of cost to a Committee of the said persons appointed to receive the same for the purposes of the said Library subject to the express condition that the said books shall not be sold given away parted with or used for any purpose other than those of the said Library.

3. Should no library such as is referred to in the last preceding clause hereof be opened by the persons and within the time aforesaid or should such a library be opened and thereafter be disused or closed the books included in the list hereinbefore referred to but not the shelves containing the same may be distributed amongst or made over to such libraries or library in Calcutta as

either upon the recommendation of the majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents or in their own discretion the Government of India may select such as may be willing to receive the same.

The First Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture

PART I.

List of Proprietors holding Transferable shares.

1. Apcar, J. G., Esq ... Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Calcutta.
2. Biswas, Kaliprasana, Babu . Banian, Calcutta
3. Chatterjee, Amarendra Nath, Babu . Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
4. Deb, Satya Priya, Babu ...Asst., Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
5. DePenning, G A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
6. Dey, Nilmoney, Babu ... Gentleman, Cossipore.
7. Dhur, Ashutosh, Babu ... Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
8. Dutt, J. C., Esq, M.A, B.L — do. — do.
9. „ Joges Chandra, Babu ..Gentleman, Calcutta.
10. „ Kader Nath, Babu ... — do. — do.
11. „ Khetra Mohan, Babu .. Banian, Calcutta.
12. „ Mano Mohan, Babu,... Vakil, High Court, M.A., B.L. Calcutta.
13. „ Satis Chandra, Babu... Gentleman, Calcutta.
14. Ghosh, Jogendra Chandra, Babu. ... Zemindar, Garden Reach
15. „ Munindra Chandra, Babu. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
16. „ Nabu Krishna, Babu .. Gentleman, Salkeah, Howrah.
17. Ghosha, Pratapa Chandra, Babu, B. A. ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
18. Howe, Rivers T. L., Esq. ... Asst. Controller Genl. in charge of Paper Currency Dept, Calcutta.
19. Law, Jaygobind, Babu, C.I.E .. Zemindar, Calcutta.
20. Martin, John, Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. John Davies & Co., Calcutta.
21. Mitra, Prakas Chunder, Babu, L.M.S. ...Medical Profession, Calcutta.
22. Mullick, Binod Behari, Babu... Zemindar, Calcutta.
23. Narendra Krishna, Maharajah Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E. } Zemindar, Calcutta.
24. Palit, Kali Churn, Babu, B.L. ... Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta.
25. Pandit, Ram Chundra, Babu...Gentleman, Bhowanipore.
26. Ray, Annada Mohan, Babu.. Zemindar, — do. —
27. „ Gobinlal, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
28. Rowland, Mrs. Geo. Henry ...Calcutta.
29. Sen, Narayan Kissen, Babu...Store-Keeper, Stamp Office, Calcutta.
30. Set, Balailal, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
31. „ Giris Chandra, Babu, M.A., B.L. ...Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
32 & 33. Sircar, Mohendrolal, Dr. M.D, D.L., C.I.E., (holds 2 shares). } Medical Profession, Calcutta.
34. Sturmer, Miss Anne ...Zemindar, Calcutta.
35. Tagore, Debendra Nath, Babu. ..Zemindar, Calcutta.
36. „ Jagadindra Nath, Babu. — Do. — do.
37. „ Jotendra Mohun, Maharajah Bahadoor, Sir, K.C.S.I. } — Do. — do.
38. Thomson, Walter Alex. John, Esq. { Chandmari Tea Estate, Nagra Kata P O, via Jalpaiguri, West Dooars
39. Woodburn, Hon'ble Sir John, K. C. S I ... Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
40. Robinson, C. C., Esq ... Barrister-at-law, Calcutta.
41. Stuart, J. N, Esq. ...Of the firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
42. Westland, Sir James, K.C.S.I. Late Finance Minister, India.

PART II.

Transferable shares in Abeyance.

43. Basu, Dwarkanath, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta; died in 1898.
44. Hollingberry, Robert Heatly Esq. .. — Do. — do.— died in 1896.
45. Mitra, Gopi Kissen, Babu ... — Do. — do.— died in 1896.
46. „ Romes Chundra, Sir, Kt. . . — Do. — do.— died in 1899.
47. Sen, Beni Madhab, Baboo .. Gentleman, Calcutta, died in 1899.
48. Mittra Jagganath, Baboo ... Assistant, Appellate Side, High Court, Calcutta, died in 1901

PART III.

List of Proprietors holding non-transferable shares.

49. Baker, J W., Esq. ... Of the Firm of Messrs. Barry & Co, Calcutta.
50. Bonnaud, A., Esq. ... Merchant, Calcutta.
51. Dissent, C. E, Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
52. Duncan, W. N., Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.
53. Ghosh, Kali Krishna, Babu... Gentleman, Bankipore, Patna.
54. Manuk, Mrs. M. ... Calcutta.
55. Robertson, J. A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Chandernagore.
56. Tagore, Kali Kissen, Babu ... Zemindar, Calcutta.
57. Mitter, Jotendranath, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.

The Second Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture.

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the Southern Division containing an area of 1 bigha 2 cottahs and 2¾ chittacks or thereabouts whereon or on some part whereof has been erected a building known as the Metcalfe Hall and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage and godowns belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the South by the premises occupied by the Government Stationery Office and on the West by Strand Road.

In Witness whereof the said Society have subscribed heir name by their Vice-President and Secretary and the said dersons hereto of the second and third parts have

[illegible] the [illegible] hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting [illegible] behalf of the Secretary of State has hereunto [illegible] and [illegible] seal the day and year first above written.

[illegible] of the Calcutta Public Library has been subscribed by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. the Vice President for the time being of the said Society and Surat Chunder De the present Secretary of the said Society in the presence of

M. ABBOTT
Solicitor, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Public Library by NORENDRA KRISHNA, *Vice-President.*
S. C. DE, *Honorary Secretary, C. P. Library.*

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. as party hereto of the second and third parts in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

NARENDRA KRISHNA.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Charles Elwin Dissent in the presence of

A. BOOTH, *Spinster,*
01 Wellesley Street,

C. E. DISSENT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Jogen Chunder Dutt in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

J. C. DUTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Kali Churn Palit in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

KALI CHARAN PALIT.

Signed sealed and delivered by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

H. C. EGGAR,
Solicitor to the Government of India.

JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

Received the day and year first above written of and from the Government of India the sum of Rupees Twenty-eight thousand and five hundred being the full consideration money above expressed to be paid by him to us for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or the heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said Schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned 28,500

Witness—
M. ABBOTT.

The Calcutta Public Library by
NARENDRA KRISHNA, *Vice-President.*
S. C. DE, *Honorary Secretary, C. P. L.*
NARENDRA KRISHNA.
C. E. DISSENT.
J. C. DUTT.
KALI CHARAN PALIT.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects of, and reasons for, this legislation are fully set forth in the preamble to the Bill.

T. RALEIGH.

The 21st December, 1901.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th January, 1902:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 378, dated 13th December, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2431, dated 28th December, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
Telegram from Mr. Sorabjee Manuckjee Panty, President, Committee of House-owners, Kamptee, dated 12th January, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 162 L. & L.—159—J., dated 17th January, 1899 [Paper No. 4].
From Government of Burma, No. 288, dated 12th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 144—C., dated 15th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
Memorial from Owners of Houses in the Cantonment of Rawal Pindi [Paper No. 7].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 590, dated 21st January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 832, dated 6th February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 182, dated 4th February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government of Bombay, No. 802, dated 21st February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 63, dated 22nd February, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 491, dated 24th February, 1899, and No. 251, dated 31st January, 1889 [Papers No. 13].
From Government of Madras, No. 205, dated 18th February, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 382, dated 28th March, 1899 and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Government of Bengal, No. 168—T., dated 26th April, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1034—XII-141E., dated 21st June, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].
From Government of the Punjab, No 289S., dated 17th June, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 1142, dated 22nd October, 1889 [Papers No 17].
From Government of Bengal, No 854 J., dated 8th February, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 1019 J—D, dated 19th June, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Memorial of House-owners in the Poona Cantonment, dated 25th October, 1899 [Paper No. 19].
Memorandum from Military Department, No. 3768 C., dated 23rd December, 1901, and enclosures, being Memorials from House-owners in the Rawal Pindi, Lucknow and Fyzabad Cantonments, dated 17th and 19th December, 1901, respectively [Papers No. 20].

Preamble—We are of opinion that paragraph 3 of the preamble, and with it so much of the Bill as relates to civil officers, should be omitted. This seems to us to be advisable—

(*a*) because the main argument on which it is possible to justify the measure—the argument that cantonments are military stations in which military considerations must always have been regarded as paramount and can never have been intentionally put on one side—does not apply where civil officers are concerned and cannot be used to support their inclusion within the scope of the Bill;

(*b*) because there are comparatively few civil officers whose accommodation in cantonments is necessary and the Government can meet the requirements of any such officers without invoking the aid of this measure; and

(*c*) because the exclusion of civil officers will, in certain cases, provide a disinterested agency through which to administer the provisions of the proposed Act regarding references to Committees of Arbitration.

For the protection of civil officers in actual occupation, executive action, supplemented, if necessary, by orders such as those contemplated by clause 12 (*d*)—re-numbered 11 (*d*)—of the Bill, will, no doubt, be sufficient.

We propose to adhere to the expression "military officer," which is defined, and to discard the reference to "officers of the army".

Clause 2.—If our recommendation that the measure be confined to military officers is accepted, the definition of "civil officer" will not be required, and we have omitted it.

In the definition of "grantee" we have introduced the precise date on which the Rules here referred to in the Bill actually came into force. We have also inserted the words "or occupied by" in order to cover the case of the Government holding land in a cantonment, as we are informed it does in some instances, under what purports to be a perpetual lease from the original proprietors.

We have qualified the definition of "house" by inserting the words "suitable for

occupation by a military officer." This will exclude, for example, temples, and will suffice for the purposes of the proposed Act.

The latter part of this definition, as proposed by the Bill, we have removed and re-introduced in a separate sub-clause (2) as a substantive provision. It seems to us to have been inappropriately included in the definition.

We have simplified the definition of "repairs" by taking advantage of the definition of "house" and using that word.

The definitions have been rearranged in the usual alphabetical order, and the references to "Her Majesty" here and elsewhere throughout the Bill have, of course, been altered.

Clause 3.—In sub-clauses (2) and (5) we have inserted references to "parts" of a cantonment.

The very important inquiries contemplated by sub-clause (3) should, in our opinion, be entrusted to civil officers of some standing and possessed of judicial experience, and we have, therefore, substituted the words "a judicial officer not lower in rank than a District Judge" for the general expression "an officer."

We propose to extend the period for the admission of claims from fifteen to thirty days.

We think that it should be made clear in sub-clause (5) that the rule of evidence there laid down is to prevail, not only for the purposes of the executive inquiry provided for, but also for the purposes of any civil suit or other proceeding in which the question of title to land in notified cantonments is in issue. And it appears to us that the titles referred to in sub-clauses (3) and (5) should plainly be limited to such as are proprietary.

Clause 4.—We have altered this clause so as to refer to "any written instrument evidencing a deposition of immoveable property in a cantonment and executed by, or on behalf of, the East India Company or the Government before the first day of October, 1899, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act." The proposed measure will affect only "grantees" and their "houses," and it follows from the definition of those expressions that it will not in any way derogate from the somewhat more stringent conditions of a lease executed under the Cantonment Code, 1899. The saving here is, therefore, rightly limited to instruments executed before the commencement of that Code.

Clause 8.—This clause disappears along with the third paragraph of the preamble to the Bill and other references to civil officers. The omission of such references will not be noticed again.

Clauses 9 and 10 (re-numbered 9 and 8).—We doubt the wisdom of leaving applicants free to offer whatever rents they choose, and we notice that many house-owners are apprehensive that the opportunity will be taken to propose insufficient rents. We would insist that a reasonable rent shall be offered, and we have inserted an additional explanation in clause 10—re-numbered 8—laying it down that the rent (if any) entered in the cantonment registers is to be presumed to be the reasonable rent, unless and until the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority. Clause 9 should then provide that the notice shall set forth the amount of the monthly rent so determined and proposed as reasonable for the particular house concerned.

In clause 10 (2) (*a*)—re-numbered 8 (2) (*a*)—the word "ought" seems to be too vague, and we have substituted a reference to necessity or expediency. Another factor which, we think, might be taken into consideration, is the number of persons dependent upon and residing with the officer seeking accommodation, and we have suggested an addition on that account.

Clauses 11 and 12 (re-numbered 10 and 11).—We would accept the suggestion that these provisions be extended to hospitals, and we think that in sub-clause (*c*) of the latter clause the words and figures "and was so occupied before the Cantonment Rules, 189 , came into force" should be omitted. It seems to us that a grantee should not be required to vacate the house which belongs to him and of which he is the occupier.

Clause 15 (re-numbered 14).—The later regulations avoid conferring upon grantees the option of offering their houses for sale; but it is urged that the language of the earlier regulations is not so clear. We have, therefore, recast this clause so as to give grantees the benefit of any regulations under which this right can be shown to have been acquired by them.

Clause 15 (as re-numbered).—We are strongly of opinion that there should be some provision to safeguard grantees against loss where a tenant under a comparatively long lease is required to vacate in favour of a military officer whose tenancy is to be from month to month under clause 16. We propose, therefore, that this new clause dealing with the matter be inserted here.

Clause 16.—It seems to us that the proviso to sub-clause (3) is in one respect too much in favour of the grantee and in another rather lenient towards the tenant. On the one hand, we do not see why, when it has been decided by a Committee of Arbitration that a house has become unfit for occupation, the tenant should be called upon to pay rent for a single day after he vacates. On the other hand, a week's notice to vacate—for that is what the proviso amounts to—is, in our opinion, somewhat less than is reasonable under any circumstances, and we would make the tenant liable for half a month's rent even where he is unfortunate enough to be compelled to depart at a moment's notice on duty or under medical certificate. We have, therefore, proposed the omission of the proviso altogether and have re-cast sub-clause (1).

In sub-clause (2) we would omit the words "free of charge" as being unnecessary; and we would add a sub-clause to render an officer taking advantage of the proposed Act liable for the rent as soon as the house applied for has been vacated in his favour

Clause 18.—Where the reasonableness of the rent is disputed, the proposed tenant should, we think, be at liberty to enter into occupation pending the settlement of the difference by arbitration. But it should be made clear that the award is to have retrospective effect as from the commencement of the tenancy, and we have with this object amplified sub-clause (3).

Clause 22 (b).—We think that the fixing of the period within which necessary repairs are to be executed, should rest with the Committee of Arbitration rather than with the Cantonment Authority.

We consider that it should not be left to a tenant himself to have the necessary repairs executed, and we have altered the latter part of the clause so as to provide that the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant, cause the repairs specified in the notice or in the award, as the case may be, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, the latter being allowed to deduct the cost thereof from the rent or otherwise to recover it from the grantee.

Clause 23.—We have recast this clause so as to meet the objections taken to it, and in doing so have adopted, as far as possible, the language used in Condition V of the Conditions laid down in the fifth schedule to the Cantonment Code of 1899.

Clauses 25 and 26.—We see no objection to giving the Commanding Officer power, where the applicant is a military officer, to reject what he considers to be a groundless or frivolous application. But, where a grantee is the applicant, we would allow the Commanding Officer no such discretion, and we have suggested the amendments necessary to give effect to this view.

The additional references in clauses 25 (*b*) and 26 (*c*), respectively, are consequential on the amendment which we have already explained in connection with clause 22 (*b*).

Clause 27.—It is desirable that proceedings under the proposed Act should be expeditious, and we have inserted the word "forthwith" in three different places.

Clause 28.—We suggest that Magistrates of the first class should also be eligible to serve on Committees of Arbitration. At the same time we would expressly exclude the Cantonment Magistrate.

We would provide for the case of the parties themselves appointing some one, in whom they mutually place confidence, to be the chairman of their Committee. Such an arrangement would, besides being satisfactory to all concerned, tend to relieve the District Magistrate and his staff. We have, therefore, inserted a proviso on the subject.

The duty of appointing to a Committee of Arbitration a member to take the place of the nominee of one of the parties in case of default is a duty which should, we think, be entrusted to the District Magistrate, instead of to the Commanding Officer.

Clause 29.—We would eliminate the Commanding Officer of the cantonment from this clause, and give the power to disqualify a nominee on the ground of personal interest to the District Magistrate. And we propose to substitute the word "direct" for the word "personal" in this connection.

Clause 30.—We think that it will be safer to relax the stringency of this provision. The words "as soon as may be thereafter" have, therefore, been proposed in lieu of "within seven days from the service of the notice." This amendment will, moreover, avoid the difficulty which might be raised where the notices are not served simultaneously on the different members.

We think that the matters referred to in clause 39 (2) (*b*) should be provided for by the proposed Act itself, instead of being left to be dealt with by rules. We have, therefore, added a sub-clause to empower Committees of Arbitration to take evidence on oath and to secure, through the Cantonment Magistrate, the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Clause 31.—By somewhat amplifying clause 28 (*a*) we are able to suggest the curtailment of this provision; but we have at the same time proposed an addition to provide for the fixing and adjournment of meetings by the chairman.

Clause 33.—This provision appears to be unnecessarily complicated, and we see nothing to be gained by the reference in it to the market-value of the house concerned. We have recast and considerably shortened the clause.

Clause 34.—It is essential to guard against devices calculated to defeat the provisions of the proposed Act, but this clause, as it stands, would give a recalcitrant party or his nominee a means of preventing, or at least delaying, a decision. We deem it absolutely necessary to allow a Committee to proceed in the absence of one member, and also to provide that, where there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

Clause 39 (as re-numbered).—We regard as very reasonable the proposal that facilities should be afforded for the recovery of rents from tenants by grantees, and we have inserted this additional provision on the subject.

Clause 40 (as re-numbered).—As suggested in several quarters, we have omitted sub-clause 39 (2) (*d*) of the Bill—see clause 41 as re-numbered—and added as clause 40 a substantive provision regarding the manner of serving notices and making requisitions under the proposed Act.

Clause 42 (as re-numbered).—We propose to accept the suggestion that the provisions regarding imprisonment should be omitted from clause 40 of the Bill as introduced. The further amendment of sub-clause (4) follows on the omission of sub-clause (2) (*d*) of clause 39 of the Bill—see clause 41 as re-numbered.

Clause 43 (as re-numbered)—We have inserted the word "merely" in clause 41 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 44 (as re-numbered).—We have here amplified clause 42 of the Bill so as more clearly to give protection to a grantee forced by the operation of the proposed Act to commit a breach of his agreement with his original lessee.

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	5th November, 1898.
Fort St. George Gazette	31st January, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th November, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	16th November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th November, 1898.
Burma Gazette	25th November, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Assam Gazette	26th November, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	22nd December, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	28th February, 1899.
	Telugu	21st February, 1899.
	Malayalam	14th February, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi, Gujarathi	4th February, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	31st January, 1899.
	Hindi	19th January, 1899.
	Uriya	9th March, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	17th December, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	15th December, 1898.
Sindh	Sindhi	5th January, 1899.

3. The alterations necessary to give effect to our recommendations are indicated by antique type in the Bill as reprinted, and such of them as have not been specifically referred to above seem scarcely to require explanation. The amendments which we propose tend on the whole to moderate the stringency of the measure in its application to grantees, and the Bill has not, in our opinion, been so altered as to require re-publication. We, therefore, recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. R. ELLES.
C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
SRI RÁM.*
G. K. GOKHALE.*
L. P. PUGH.*
R. G. HARDY.

The 7th January, 1902.

* Subject to minute of dissent annexed.

I dissent from the provisions of clause 3, sub-clause (5), for that the introduction of a presumption in suits not instituted in respect of the inclusion of any land in a notification under sub-clause (1), is outside the scope of the Bill, and for that, whilst providing for exclusion of any land (a) proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to have been held by any person or his predecessors by a lawful proprietary title prior to the formation of the cantonment or the inclusion in it of that part in which this Act is to be operative, or (b) proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction, pending the inquiry or at any time thereafter, to be held under such lawful proprietary title, it does not provide for the exclusion of land proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction at any time to be held by any person under any lawful proprietary title.

L. P. PUGH.

I sign the Report subject to the same remarks as those made by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh.

G. K. GOKHALE.

I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's remarks and sign this Report subject to the note of dissent recorded by him.

SRI RÂM.

No. II.

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

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The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 3.)

[As stated in the Report, the portions printed in antique type indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments.

WHEREAS various conditions, rules, regulations and orders have from time to time been laid down by, or by the authority of, the Government, in regard to the grant of land and the occupation of land and houses in cantonments, with the object of securing, amongst other things, that houses built on such land should be made available when required for the accommodation of military officers;

And whereas, notwithstanding the said conditions, rules, regulations and orders, difficulties have frequently been experienced in obtaining house-accommodation in cantonments for military officers, and it is expedient to make better provision for that purpose;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of British Baluchistan), except Aden; and

(3) It shall come into force at once, but it shall not become operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment until the issue, or otherwise than in pursuance, of a notification as hereinafter provided by section 3.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Cantonment Authority" means a Cantonment Committee, or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a Committee has not been constituted, or has ceased to exist, or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

(b) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided:

(c) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer commanding the forces in a Command:

(d) "grantee" means a person who has been granted permission, before the first day of October, 1899, to occupy, for the purposes of a building site, land belonging to, or occupied by, the East India Company or the Government in a cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a grantee:

(e) "house" means a house suitable for occupation by a military officer erected on land occupied as aforesaid by a grantee, and includes the land and buildings appurtenant to such house:

(f) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of His Majesty's regular forces on military duty in a cantonment, and includes a Chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may at any time, for the purposes of this Act, place on the same footing as a military officer: and

(g) the expression "repairs" to a house includes such repairs as are usually made to houses in the neighbourhood, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations, except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the grantee's consent.

(2) If any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to a house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final.

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Cantonments, or parts of cantonments, in which Act to be operative.

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act to be operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment situate in the territories under its administration, other than a cantonment situate within the limits of a Presidency-town.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 4. Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 5-8.)

(2) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (1) in respect of any cantonment or part of a cantonment, the Local Government shall cause local inquiry to be made with a view to determining how the land in such cantonment or part of a cantonment is held.

(3) The Local Government shall cause public notice of every such inquiry to be given in the cantonment. Such notice shall specify, if this Act is to be operative in a part only of the cantonment, the particular part of the cantonment in which it is to be operative, and shall require all persons claiming to hold any land in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, as the case may be, by a lawful proprietary title acquired by them or their predecessors in title prior to the formation of the cantonment or the inclusion in it of that part in which this Act is to be operative, to appear, personally or by agent, before a judicial officer not lower in rank than a District Judge, to be named in the notice, at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than thirty days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their claims and their objections (if any) to the land being included in the area in which this Act is to be operative.

(4) On the day so fixed, or any other subsequent day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the officer so named shall proceed to enquire into any claims and objections which any person has stated pursuant to the notice given under sub-section (3), and shall make a report thereon to the Local Government.

(5) For the purposes of every inquiry made under this section, and for the purposes of every civil suit or proceeding instituted in respect of any land included for the time being in a notification issued under sub-section (1), all land in such a cantonment or part of a cantonment as aforesaid shall be presumed to be the property of His Majesty; but, if any person proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he holds any such land by a lawful proprietary title acquired by him or his predecessors in title prior to the formation of the cantonment or the inclusion in it of that part in which this Act is to be operative, then such land shall be excluded from the area of the notification; and in like manner if, pending the inquiry or at any time thereafter, any such land is proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction to be held under such lawful proprietary title, it shall be excluded from the area of the notification by a further notification to be published in the same manner as the original notification.

Saving of former written dispositions of immoveable property in cantonments executed by the Government.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written instrument evidencing a disposition of immoveable property in a cantonment and executed by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government before the first day of October, 1899, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES FOR OCCUPATION BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

Liability of houses to appropriation for occupation by military officers.

5. Every house situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be liable, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, to appropriation at any time for occupation by a military officer.

Appropriation of house for military officer, where not already occupied by a military officer.

6. Where the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, by notice—

(a) require the grantee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and

(b) require the existing occupier (if any) to vacate the same.

Appropriation of house for regimental military officer, where already occupied by departmental military officer.

7. If a house is already occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may, by notice, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house; and may, if necessary, by further notice require the grantee to accept the change of tenancy.

Procedure to be observed before appropriating house.

8. (1) Where a military officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental military officer) the local head of his department, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(*Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 9—13.*)

(2) On receipt of an application made under sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice applied for unless it is satisfied—

(a) that it is necessary or expedient for the military officer to reside in the cantonment, or, if this Act is in force in part of the cantonment only, then in that part;

(b) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention;

(c) that the monthly rent proposed for the house is reasonable; and

(d) that the house is suitable for the residence of the officer and, if it is occupied, that there is no vacant house in the cantonment or the said part of the cantonment, as the case may be, which is suitable for his residence.

Explanation I.—Where the rent of a house is registered in the office of the Cantonment Authority, the rent so registered shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be the reasonable rent for the house.

Explanation II.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of a military officer, regard shall be had to—

(i) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie,

(ii) his rank, and

(iii) the number of persons dependent upon, and residing with, him.

Notice to state that reasonable rent is offered.

9. Every notice to a grantee issued under section 6 or section 7 shall state the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the house.

Sanction to be obtained before a house is occupied as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration.

10. (1) No house in any cantonment or part of a cantonment in which this Act has been declared by a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), to be operative shall, unless it was so occupied at the date of such notification, be occupied for the purposes of a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(2) Before application is made for such sanction as aforesaid, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

(a) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers, or

(b) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

Houses not to be appropriated for military officers in certain cases.

11. No notice shall be issued under section 6, if the house—

(a) was occupied prior to the date of a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), declaring the Act to be operative in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, or is occupied, with the sanction required by section 10, as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or

(b) was occupied prior to the date of such a notification as is referred to in clause (a), or is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway administration, or

(c) is occupied by the grantee, or

(d) is appropriated by the Local Government with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

12. (1) If a house is unoccupied, a notice issued under section 6 may require the grantee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(2) If a house is occupied, a notice issued under section 6 or section 7 shall not require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

Surrender of house when to be enforced.

13. If the grantee fails to give possession of a house to the proposed tenant in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, or if the existing occupier fails to

(*Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 14—17.*)

vacate a house in pursuance of such a notice, the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, shall enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

Option for owner on whom notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 to call upon the military officer concerned or the Government to purchase.

14. (1) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 stands on land which is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government, or is proved by a decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, to have been granted by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government—

(a) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bengal prior to the eighth day of December, 1864, and conferred on the grantee the option of offering the house for sale to the military officer applying for its appropriation for his occupation or to the East India Company or the Government, or

(b) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bombay prior to the first day of June, 1875, and conferred such an option as in described in clause (a),

then the grantee shall have the option of either complying with the notice or offering the house for sale to the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, or to the Government.

(2) If the grantee elects to sell the house, and such military officer or the Government is willing to purchase it, the amount of the purchase-money to be paid shall, in the event of disagreement, be determined by a Committee of Arbitration.

Provision where tenant required to vacate holds under a long lease.

15. (1) If a house is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, or from year to year, no notice shall be issued under section 6 or section 7 without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(2) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall, for the term of one year from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice, or for the unexpired term of the lease, whichever is the shorter, be liable to the grantee for the rent payable under this Act or, if no rent is so payable, for the rent fixed by the registered lease.

(3) If a house, in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease from year to year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable as aforesaid for the term of six months from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to render the said Secretary of State in Council so liable unless an application in writing in this behalf is made by the grantee to the Cantonment Authority within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(b) to limit or otherwise affect any agreement between the said Secretary of State in Council and the grantee.

Terms of tenancy applicable to military officers.

16. (1) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between a grantee and a military officer, and to the provisions of this section, every lease of a house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable—

(a) without notice, in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding, as hereinafter provided, that the house has become unfit for occupation,

(b) by half a month's notice to the grantee in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, and

(c) by one month's notice to the grantee in any other case.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the military officer so desires, cause the notice required by sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c), to be served on the grantee.

(3) Where a military officer has, in pursuance of sub-section (1), clause (a), given up his occupation of a house without notice and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month.

(4) Where a notice in respect of a house has been issued under section 6 or section 7 and the house has been vacated in pursuance thereof, the tenancy of the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which the house was vacated.

Sub-lease voidable at option of grantee.

17. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the grantee, the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the grantee.

[illegible] Bill.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 18-23.)—Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 24-25.)

Power for grantee to require reference to arbitration on question of rent.

18. (1) If the grantee considers that the rent stated in a notice in accordance with section 9 is not reasonable, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If the grantee does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(3) The rent fixed by a Committee of Arbitration or accepted by the grantee under this section shall be deemed to be the rent payable by the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, as from the commencement of his tenancy, and the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in section 21, clause (a).

Power for grantee to require reference to arbitration on question of repairs.

19. (1) If the grantee fails to execute any repairs to a house which the tenant, being a military officer, considers necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice require the grantee to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the grantee objects to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (1), he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for military tenant to require reference to arbitration on question whether house has become unfit for occupation.

20. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for either grantee or military tenant to require reference to arbitration on other questions.

21. If the grantee and the tenant of a house, being a military officer, disagree—

(a) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(b) as to any matter relating to rent or repairs not otherwise provided for by this Act,

either the grantee or the tenant may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for military tenant to have repairs executed and recover cost.

22. Where—

(a) the grantee fails to comply with a notice issued under section 19, sub-section (1), and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or,

(b) a Committee of Arbitration decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and specifies the period within which they are to be executed, and the grantee fails to execute them within such period,

the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant of the house, being a military officer, cause the repairs specified in the notice or, if the matter has been referred to a Committee of Arbitration, in the decision of the Committee, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, and the tenant may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the grantee.

Notice to be given of devolution of interest in house in cantonment.

23. Every person on whom devolves, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, the interest of a grantee in any house, or in any part of any house, situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be bound to give the Cantonment Magistrate notice of the fact within one month from the date of such devolution, and, if he, without reasonable cause, fails to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration in cases falling under section 14, sub-section (2).

24. In the event of any disagreement as to the amount of the purchase-money of a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (2), the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine it.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of grantees.

25. Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a grantee under section 18, section 19 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine [illegible]

(Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 26-31.)

to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(c) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of military officers.

26. (1) Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a military officer under section 20 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(b) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(c) to determine whether any, and, if any, what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(d) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(2) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous.

Procedure for convening Committees of Arbitration generally

27. (1) Where a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall forthwith by notice require the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29.

Constitution of Committees of Arbitration.

28. Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of—

(a) a chairman, who shall be the District Magistrate, or, if the District Magistrate is unable to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of the first class, and not being the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

a member to be nominated by the military officer concerned; and

a member to be nominated by the grantee concerned:

Provided that, if the military officer and the grantee, at any time before the meeting of the Committee, join in nominating, by notice to the Cantonment Magistrate, any other person as chairman, such person shall be the chairman instead of the District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate under clause (a); and

Provided, also, that,—

(i) if the officer or the grantee fails, without reasonable cause, to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,

(ii) if any member, who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the officer or the grantee, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so,

the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of the nominee of the officer or grantee, as the case may be.

Members of Committees of Arbitration to be persons who have no direct interest and whose services are immediately available.

29. (1) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If any person who has been nominated, has, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a direct interest in the matter under reference, or if his services are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the officer or the grantee, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called on so to do, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 28.

Meeting and powers of Committees of Arbitration.

30. (1) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

(2) The Committee shall have power to receive evidence and to administer oaths to witnesses, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

Powers of chairman of Committee of Arbitration as to meetings.

31. The chairman of the Committee of Arbitration shall fix the time and place of meeting, and shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time as may be necessary.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 32-34. Chapter V.—Appeals.—Section 35-38. Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 39.)

Calculation of amount of purchase-money by Committees of Arbitration.

32. In determining the amount of the purchase-money to be paid for a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (2), the Committee of Arbitration convened under section 24 shall estimate the market-value of the house at the date on which the notice was served on the grantee under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be.

Calculation of rent by Committees of Arbitration.

33. Subject to the presumption mentioned in the first explanation to section 8, in determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, the Committee of Arbitration shall estimate the letting-value of the house, and shall have regard to, amongst other things, the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and season for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year.

Decisions of Committees of Arbitration.

34. (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the chairman and at least one of the other members are present.

(2) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

(3) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

APPEALS.

Appeals when allowed.

35. (1) If any grantee or any tenant of a house is aggrieved by a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, he may appeal to the General Officer of the Command.

(1) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within a period of twenty-one days from the service of the notice aforesaid, and such period shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder. XV of 1877.

Petition of appeal.

36. (1) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and accompanied by a copy of the notice appealed against.

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the Cantonment Authority; and that Authority shall be bound to forward it to the General Officer of the Command, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of the notice appealed against.

(3) If any such petition is presented direct to the General Officer of the Command and an immediate order on the petition is not necessary, the General Officer of the Command may refer the petition to the Cantonment Authority for report.

Order in appeal final.

37. The decision of the General Officer of the Command on any such appeal shall be final:

Provided that no appeal shall be decided until the appellant has been heard or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

38. Where an appeal from a notice has been presented within the period prescribed by section 35, sub-section (2), all action on such notice shall, on the application of the appellant, be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Recovery of rents from military tenants in cantonments.

39. (1) If a military officer is given possession of a house in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, the rent payable by such officer under this Act shall be registered by the Cantonment Authority in a register to be maintained in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(2) If such officer fails, before the fifteenth day of any month, to pay the rent so registered and due from him in respect of the month immediately preceding, the Cantonment Authority, if so satisfied, shall, on the application of the grantee, made before the end of the later month, report the matter, through the proper channel, to the Officer Commanding the District.

(3) The Officer Commanding the District may, if he is satisfied that the amount claimed is still due, order that it be withheld from the salary and allowances of the defaulting officer, and, upon notice of the order to the officer whose duty it is to disburse such salary and allowances, such disbursing officer shall, unless such salary and allowances are under attachment by order of a Civil Court, withhold and, remit to the Cantonment Authority, for payment to the grantee, the amount specified in the order.

(4) If, within two months from the date of an application made by the grantee under sub-section (2) on which the Officer Commanding the District has made an order under sub-

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 40-44.)

section (3), the amount of the rent in respect of which such application and order were made is not paid to the grantee, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the application of the grantee, require the defaulting officer to vacate the house within four days, and, if such officer fails to do so, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

Mode of serving notices, etc.

40. Every notice or requisition prescribed by this Act shall be in writing, signed by the person by whom it is given or made or by his duly appointed agent, and may be served by post on the person to whom it is addressed, or, in the case of a grantee who is absent from the cantonment, on his agent appointed under section 226 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

41. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) regulate the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and

(b) define the powers of inspection and entry which may be exercised in carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

Further provisions respecting rules.

42. (1) The power to make rules under section 41 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) Any rule under section 41 may be general for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which this Act is for the time being operative, or may be special for any of such cantonments or parts, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(3) A copy of the rules under section 41 for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(4) In making any rule under section 41, sub-section (2), clause (b), the Governor General in Council may direct that whoever obstructs any person, not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, in making any inspection or entry, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues. XLV of 1

Inapplicability of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to trials of offences against rules.

43. No Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed, within the meaning of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against any rule under this Act merely because he is a member of the Cantonment Committee or has ordered or approved the prosecution. V of 189

Protection to persons acting under Act.

44. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Act or in pursuance of any lawful notice or order issued under this Act.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1902.

No. 158.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further rule be added to the proviso to Rule 2-III (*e*) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, namely:—

"(iii) In the case of electric detonators, the quantity to be contained in any one such outer package may amount to not more than three thousand (3,000) electric detonators, or, if such outer package is provided with handles of such strength and construction as to allow it to be safely and conveniently carried by means of such handles, the number may be increased to five thousand (5,000)."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th January 1902.

No. 34.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 14th instant.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 16th January 1902.

No. 100.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

(F. & H. 18261.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 17, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notice (No. 307) issued by the Governor of Malta:—

Government Notice (No. 307).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 302 of the 5th December 1901 and to direct that the following regulations be observed, *viz.*:—

A. Medical Inspection.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B. Vessels without a Clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health are allowed, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, to enter the Quarantine Harbour in order to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique whenever they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or, when 10 days have elapsed from date of departure.

C. Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had on board during the voyage or the preceding 21 days cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D. Vessels from Infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, or from Smyrna, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless 10 days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E. Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an Inspector of marine police or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt, Constantinople, or Smyrna within 10 days; whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo a period of quarantine to complete 10 days from date of departure.

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto, to complete a period of quarantine of 10 days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments;

(*b*) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health;

(*b*) Rags;

(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C, and D;

(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle-disease exists;

(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;

(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins (raw, fresh, or untanned), when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones, and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(*b*) Used sacks, carpets and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for twenty-one days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 11, 1901.

N.B.—The quarantine restrictions against Salonica have been removed.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th January 1902.

No. 55.—The services of Captain A. J. Ralph, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th January 1902.

No. 17.—In consequence of the resignation by the Most Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon, M.A., D.D., with effect from the 31st December 1901, of the office and dignity of Bishop of Calcutta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from the Letters Patent, issued by warrant under Sign Manual of Her late Majesty the Queen on the 26th September 1898, be published for general information :—

" And we further will that during a vacancy of the said See of Calcutta by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being or otherwise the Episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised by one of the Suffragan Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated."

The said Episcopal jurisdiction and functions will accordingly be exercised by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay during the present vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 112—127-5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Saharanpur districts in the North-Western Provinces, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes "affected with *surra*."

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th January, 1902.

No. 57-*G*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ralph Percy Ashton as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

The 14th January, 1902.

No. 116-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1455-E., dated the 27th July, 1895, to apply section 13, section 14, the last twenty-six words of section 15 and section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to the following local areas in the Quetta, Zhob and the Bolan Pass Districts, and in the Sinjawi and Railway District, namely :—

In the Quetta District.

(1) The municipality and the cantonment of Quetta.

In the Bolan Pass District.

(2) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Kolpur.
(*b*) Hirok.
(*c*) Mach.
(*d*) New Mach.
(*e*) Abigum.
(*f*) Pishi.
(*g*) Panir.
(*h*) Mushkaf.
(*i*) Rindli.

In the Zhob District.

(3) The civil and military station and the native town at Fort Sandeman.
(4) The civil station and bazaar at Hindu Bagh.
(5) The civil and military station and bazaar at Musa Khel.
(6) The civil and military station and bazaar at Loralai.
(7) The civil and military station at Killa Saifulla.

In the Sinjawi and Railway District.

(8) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Spintangi,
(*b*) Babar Kach,
(*c*) Nari,
(*d*) Mithri,
(*e*) Lindsay,
(*f*) Bellpat,
(*g*) Nuttal,
(*h*) Temple Dera,
(*i*) Jatpat, and
(*j*) Smallan.

(9) The fort at Sinjawi.
(10) The civil station at Barkhan.
(11) The civil station at Kohlu.

In the Baluchistan Agency Territories generally.

(12) All railway lands.

No. 117-E. A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the persons and the arms described below, in the areas specified in the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 468, dated the 14th January, 1902, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Martini-Henry or Snider patterns, if such rifles have been imported into British India subsequently to the 20th February, 1901, without the special sanction of the Government of India, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and patterns aforesaid, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition :

Provided that, except where otherwise expressly stated, the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use, and shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as the Governor-General in Council or the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess :—

(*a*) Such persons as are described in paragraph 1 (*1*) of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications ;

(*b*) His Highness the Khan of Kalat and his retainers ;

(*c*) The Jam of Las Bela and his retainers ;

(*d*) the Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans and Jagirdars of British Baluchistan and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case;

(*e*) all European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of His Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in British Baluchistan;

(*f*) such Government servants including levies and such other persons as the Chief Commissioner may, by geneal or special order, direct;

(*g*) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform;

(*h*) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*i*) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and

(*j*) such swords and other side arms as the Chief Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

No. 118-*E. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the persons and the arms described below in the areas specified in the Notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 116-E.A., dated the 14th January, 1902, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Martini-Henry or Snider patterns, if such rifles have been imported into India subsequently to the 20th February, 1901, without the special sanction of the Government of India, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and patterns aforesaid, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition:

Provided that, except where otherwise expressly stated, the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use, and shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as the Governor-General in Council or the said Agent to the Governor-General may from time to time declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess:

(*a*) Such persons as are described in paragraph I (*1*) of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications;

(*b*) His Highness the Khan of Kalat and his retainers;

(*c*) The Jam of Las Bela and his retainers;

(*d*) The Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans and Jagirdars of the Agency Territories and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Agent to the Governor-General may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case;

(*e*) all European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of His Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in the Agency territories;

(*f*) such Government servants including levies and such other persons as the Agent to the Governor-General may, by general or special order, direct;

(*g*) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms;

(*h*) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*i*) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and

(*j*) such swords and other side arms as the Agent to the Governor-General may by general or special order, direct.

No. 119 *E. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses for going armed

and possessing arms shall be granted in the areas specified in the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 468, dated the 14th January, 1902, namely :—

RULES.

GOING ARMED AND POSSESSING ARMS.

1. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

2. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless especially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by an officer authorised in this regard by the Chief Commissioner, be valid for such areas as may be specified by the countersigning officer :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

3. Licenses to possess and carry arms may be granted by the Magistrate of the district on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of Government, in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in Form I prescribed by rule 2:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

4. Licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, shall be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I prescribed by rule 2. Such licenses shall be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of the ·303 bore, or a rifle of the ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, and shall state the amount of such balled ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers shall be allowed to import their balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in their licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it, shall be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted.

5. The Magistrate of the district may grant a license in Form II for a journey specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

When a Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license in Form II from a person who is not resident within his jurisdiction, or is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain from the Commissioner of Police of the Presidency town, or the Magistrate of the district, or the Political Officer for the foreign territory, in which the applicant resides, whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

6. License to *possess* firearms or ammunition or military stores in districts, which have not been disarmed, may be granted in Form III without fee, and shall be valid for five years. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form I) will be liable to fees, as stated in rule 2 :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

7. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form IV without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such a license will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once

a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

8. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

9. Applications for licenses, in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of schedule II, article I, clause (*a*), "of the Court-fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

10. All licenses under rule 2 expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 7 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

11. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee; and in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

12. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 2 and 7 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season, in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

13. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

14. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular of such district. Licenses granted for use beyond the district where they may be granted shall be in English, and may be in the vernacular as well.

15. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rule 2 or 5 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

16. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may, at his discretion, refuse to grant, to renew or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

17. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Chief Commissioner.

FORM I.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial number of license.	Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION.		Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
			Description.	Quantity.			
							The 31st of December 190 .

(Signature.)

The ——— *of* *190* . Seal. ——— *of the* ———

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for other districts or the whole of the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General as such by such Agent.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act :—

Section 13.—No persons shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, police-officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

* * * * * * *

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15;

* * * * * * *

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM II.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS AND AMMUNITION COVERED BY THIS LICENSE.		Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.			
						From the ___th of ____ 190 to the ___th of _____ 190 .

(Signature)

Seal.

_____ *of* _____ *District.*

The _____ *190* .

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

The license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM III.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Firearms, Ammunition, or Military Stores in a District which has not been disarmed.

Name, etc., of licensee-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place, with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					For five years from the _____ of _____

(Signature)
Magistrate of the _____ *District.*

Seal.

The _____ *of* _____ *190* .

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorise the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM IV.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.			
				From the ___ of _____ to the 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the ___ District.

Seal.

The ___ of ___ 190 .

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapons once a year to the Magistrate of _____.

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops.

If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police-station.

This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Specification of animals or birds.	*Close season.*

No. 120-*E.A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses for going armed and possessing arms shall be granted in the areas specified in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 116-E.A., dated the 14th January, 1902, namely:—

RULES.

GOING ARMED AND POSSESSING ARMS.

1. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

2. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by an officer authorized in this regard by the Agent to the Governor-General, be valid for such areas as may be specified by the countersigning officer:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

3. Licenses to possess and carry arms may be granted by the Magistrate of the district, on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by, or under the orders of Government, in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in Form I prescribed by rule 2:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

4. Licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, shall be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I prescribed by rule 2. Such licenses shall be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of the ·303 bore, or a rifle of the ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, and shall state the amount of such balled ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers shall be allowed to import their balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in their licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it shall be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted.

5. The Magistrate of the district may grant a license in Form II for a journey specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

When a Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license in Form II from a person who is not resident within his jurisdiction, or is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain from the Commissioner of Police o the Presidency town, or the Magistrate of the district, or the Political Officer for the foreign territory, in which the applicant resides, whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

6. Licenses to *possess* firearms or ammunition or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form III without fee and shall be valid for five years. Such licenses will not authorize the holders to go armed or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form I) will be liable to fees, as stated in rule 2:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

7. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form IV without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such a license will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

8. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

9. Applications for licenses, in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of schedule II, article I, clause (*a*), of the "Court-fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

10. All licenses under rule 2 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 7 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

11. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee; and, in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

12. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 2 and 7 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season, in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

13. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

14. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted for use beyond the district where they may be granted shall be in English, and may be in the vernacular as well.

15. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rules 2 or 5 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

16. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may, at his discretion, refuse to grant, to renew or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

17. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Agent to the Governor-General.

FORM I.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial number of license.	Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION.		Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
			Description.	Quantity.			
							The 31st of December 190 .

(Signature.)

The —— *of* —— *190* . Seal. —— *of the* ——

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed hereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for other districts or the whole province by the Chief Commissioner.

5. It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunitions, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signatures :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police-station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act :—

Section 13.—No persons shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, police officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

* * * * *

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15;

* * * * *

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM II.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS AND AMMUNITION COVERED BY THIS LICENSE.		Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.			
						From the_____th of_____190 to the_____th of _____190 .

(Signature.)

_____ *of* _____ *District*

Seal.

*The*_____ *190* .

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

The license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM III.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Firearms, Ammunition, or Military Stores in a District which has not been disarmed.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place, with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					For five years from the _____ of _____

(Signature.)

The _____ *of* _____ *190* . Seal. *Magistrate of the* _____ *District.*

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM IV.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.			
				From the_____ of _____ to the 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the District.

Seal.

The_____ of_____ 190 .

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapons once a year to the Magistrate of _____.

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops.

If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police station.

This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Specification of animals or birds.	*Close season.*

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 69-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1491-G., dated the 5th September, 1901, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan as Consul-General for Persia in India to reside at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 16th January, 1902.

No. 78-*G*.—The special leave for four months and fifteen days granted in Notification No 1034-G., dated the 13th June, 1901, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, has been converted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, and has been extended for six months.

No. 79 *G*.—Mr. R. D. Hare, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, and until further orders.

No. 81-*G*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. A. Scholl as temporarily in charge of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Madras.

No. 85-*G*.—Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, and is also granted furlough for three months under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 86-*G*.—Mr. E. S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902.

No. 322-A. —*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1901. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December.		To end of December		Whole Year.	
	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	Actuals, Prely. 1900-1901.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,09	2,11	13,79	12,82	28,39	27,45
Opium	58	62	5,53	5,74	6,82	7,05
Salt	69	69	6,68	6,59	8,91	8,95
Stamps	40	40	3,88	3,74	5,02	5,01
Excise	54	51	4,41	4,23	5,95	5,90
Provincial Rates	44	35	2,54	2,20	4,08	3,82
Customs	42	40	4,00	3,48	4,78	5,06
Assessed Taxes	17	17	1,42	1,37	1,82	1,84
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	32	30	48	51
Registration	3	3	36	36	45	47
Tributes from Native States	3	2	34	27	96	84
Other Civil Revenue	23	2,72	3,55	5,77	4,12	8,53
Total Civil Revenue directly brought to account: Gross	5,66	8,06	46,82	46,93	71,78	76,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—10	—11	—2,72	—2,81	—4,02	—3,90
Opium	—1	—2	—2,26	—2,53	—2,65	—2,07
Famine Relief	—1	—5	—27	—2,79	—72	—2,86
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,06	—2,13	—20,07	—19 15	—29,32	—27,24
Total Civil Expenditure directly brought to account: Gross	—2,18	—2,31	—25,32	—27,28	—36,71	—36,67
Receipts in Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—9	—8	+43	+38	+64	+43
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	...	—46	—28	+13	—36
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+48	+45	+66	+67
Military Issues	—1,43	—1,29	—12,83	—12,88	—17,76	—17,82
Public Works Department— *Receipts*						
Ordinary Branches	+14	+18	+1,91	+2,04	+27,42	+3,37
State Railways	+1,79	+1,64	+15,85	+13,62		+25,20
East Indian Railway	+51	+46	+4,80	+4,13		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+10	+11	+1,13	+1,73	+1,73	+2,29
Telegraph	+6	+6	+58	+58	+84	+82
Total	+2,60	+2,45	+24,27	+22,10	+29,99	+31,68
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—58	—62	—5,96	—8,39	—23,78	—11,17
State Railways	—98	—95	—10,05	—9,40		—15,85
East Indian Railway	—22	—20	—2,16	—2,08		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	—1	—21	—27	—19	—27
Telegraph	—7	—7	—55	—53	—85	—75
Total	—1,85	—1,85	—18,93	—20,73	—24,82	—28,04
Total Non-Civil Departments	—74	—70	—7,04	—10,96	—11,16	—13,44
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—12	...	+86	+2,98	+1,86	+2,86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—10	—1,63	+57	—54	+1,25	—39
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	..	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+2	+1	+3	—1
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic at R15 per £	—2,65	—1,60	—17,24	—10,54	—25,25	—19,23
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—1,19	—58	—4,26	—3,20	—2,33	—5,89
Total Debt and Remittance Transactions	—4,06	—3,81	—20,05	—11,20	—24,36	—22,00
Grand Total Receipts and Issues	—1,32	+1,24	—5,59	—2,00	—48	+3,10
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,63	8,80	15,90	12,64	16,23	12,04
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,31	10,04	10,31	10,04	15 75	15,90

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 314-S. R.—The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the further duties imposed on sugar imported from Italy by the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4110-S. R. of August 1, 1901, shall not be levied until further notice.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th January, 1902.

No. 245-P.—Mr. T. Smith is appointed Chief Superintendent of the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th of December, 1901.

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 272-P.—Captain G. Bidie, I.M.S., Madras, is appointed a probationer in the Assay Department, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the 4th of January, 1902.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 29.—Captain B. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 4th class, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, and Assistant Secretary *ex officio* to the Government of India, Military Department, is confirmed in the above appointments, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Passy, vacated. Dated 15th January, 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 30.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain C. C. Donovan, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 3rd May, 1902.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 31.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the date specified:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. Dated 10th January, 1902.

No. 32.—In G. G. O. No. 1004 of 1901, *for* "Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C.I.E., (Retired) Royal Navy," *read* "Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C.I.E. (late Navigating Lieutenant, Royal Navy)."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 33.—Mr. N. A. Subramania Aiyer, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is dismissed from Government service, with effect from the 25th April, 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 34.—Second-Lieutenant W. F. Harnett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted leave out of India for eight months from the 5th March, 1902.

PENSIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 35.—Second Class Assistant-Surgeon Patrick Fitzpatrick, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 36.—Conductor James Bidwell, Miscellaneous Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 37.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—

Charles Hutton Dawson,—7th October, 1901.

No. 38.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

2nd January, 1902.

George Alexander Stewart Gordon.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 39.—Senior Assistant-Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Simon Pais to be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

First Class Assistant-Surgeon Anthony Philip Rodrigues to be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,—

with effect from the 16th March, 1901, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant-Surgeon and honorary Captain M. S. A. Caldeira.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 40.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Peter William Baker resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st October, 1901.

William Valentine Weston, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November, 1901, *vice* Baker, resigned.

No. 41.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Gavin Wallace Lawrie resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th December, 1901.

No. 42.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant James Bertram Oliver to be Captain, with effect from the 16th January, 1901, *vice* Pickford, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Neill Dinning, Gentleman, to be Veterinary Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 43.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 1116 of 1901, *for* "Edward Brooks Henerson Paton" *read* "Edward Brooks Henderson Panton."

No. 44.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain John Gordon Kennedy resigns his commission, with effect from the 12th December, 1901.

No. 45.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Thomas Wilson Armstrong (Unattached List) resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th November, 1901.

No. 46.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas William Quinn, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Taylor, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 47.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Bruce Beatson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901, *vice* Wace, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Harold Linter Cole, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901, *vice* Beatson, promoted.

No. 48.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

William Lawrie Bruce, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th September, 1901, *vice* Rinne, promoted.

No. 49.—*Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur John Cooper to be Captain, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Horatio John Nelson Hawkins to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Horne, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Knightley Coxe to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Cooper, promoted.

Harry Perceval Judge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Hawkins, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 31 of 1900, the services of Engineer F. Olford, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of

Bengal for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Government, with effect from the 17th October, 1901, *vice* Engineer E. Venn, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to general service.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 17th January, 1902:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps .	Captain Cecil Patton Down.	7th January, 1902.	Shaktu Valley	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th January, 1902.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Frank Watt Applegate. (a)	2nd Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment.	2nd June, 1901	Intestate .	848 12 11	16th March, 1902.

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Father.*—Frank Applegate, Esq., Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 12.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to R19,38,005 for the construction of an extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Ballia to Ghazipur, a distance of 31·16 miles.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 14.—The services of Mr. W. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November, 1901.

No. 15.—Mr. E. E. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, under the provisions of article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

The 16th January, 1902.

No. 16.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary* promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
Coode, M. P. .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	8th January, 1902.
Hatten, J. J. . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.
Joscelyne, D. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Chief Engineer, 1st class .	14th January, 1902.
Palmer, C. G., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto.
Field, G. M. R. .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Officiating Chief Engineer.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class .	Ditto.
Marsh, H. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Ditto.
Newton, W. G. .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Farrant, J. T. . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.

TELEGRAPH.

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 13.—Mr. W. J. Donaghey, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January, 1902.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 17.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th November, 1901:—

NAME.	From	To
Mr. H. Mayston . . .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.
Mr. G. W. Talbot . . .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India*, will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press, and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 262 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th January 1902 :—

No. 13 of 1902.—Winfield Scott Keyes, officer of United States Army, retired, residing at Pacific Union Club, in the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, U. S. A. *Methods for protecting dykes.*

No. 14 of 1902.—Thomas Howard Gill, coach builder, of 23, Chilworth street, Paddington, London, England. *A detachable combined seat and footboard for motor cars and other road vehicles.*

No. 15 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of patent agents, of 78, Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in railway brakes.*

No. 16 of 1902.—William Taylor, engineer, of the firm of Taylor Bros., of Midland foundry, Sandiacre, in the county of Derby, England. *Shunting levers or appliances for operating points and signals on railways and tramways.*

No. 17 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of patent agents, of 78, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.*

No. 18 of 1902.—Ralph Blakiston, engineer, of 10, Blackstock street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in liquid meters.*

No. 19 of 1902.—José Batlle Y Hernandez, gentleman, and José Maria Bueno Y Oliver, gentleman, both of Serrano 28, Madrid, Spain. *Improvements in electric energy meters.*

No. 20 of 1902.—William Martin Glynn, tea planter, at present residing at the Adelphi hotel, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved process for equalizing tea leaf, and apparatus therefor.*

No. 263 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 85 of 1901.—W. W. Norman, major, 2nd Punjab Cavalry (now quartered at Edwardesabad) . *A combined water bottle and canteen.* (Specification filed 6 December 1901.)

No. 102 of 1901.—Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, executive engineer, of the Bombay Public Works department, stationed at Poona. *Improving the automatic action of sluice gates of waste weirs or dams of storage reservoirs.* (Specification filed 2 January 1902.)

No. 179 of 1901.—Frank Edmund Winsland and George Ernest Moore, engineers, both of Joyhing tea estate, North Lakhimpur, Upper Assam, India. *Improvements in apparatus suitable for packing tea.* (Specification filed 30 November 1901.)

No. 225 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of No 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in machinery for loading type, type matrices, or similar matter into the channels of type or matrix distributing machines.* (Specification filed 10 January 1902.)

No. 226 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of No. 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in moulds for casting lines of type.* (Specification filed 10 January 1902.)

No. 227 of 1901.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited, of 37, Old Jewry, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to drying apparatus for cotton and other materials.* (Specification filed 9 January 1902.)

No. 241 of 1901.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to the production and utilization of gas.* (Specification filed 7 January 1902.)

No. 283 of 1901.—Isaac Chorlton, spring mattress manufacturer, of 17, Blackfriars street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in and relating to bedsteads.* (Specification filed 2 January 1902.)

No. 386 of 1901.—The Renfrew Crusher Company, Limited, of 19, St. Swithins lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in roller mills for grinding or crushing.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 409 of 1901.—Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer, mining superintendent, of Vellanaad mine, Trivandrum, south India. *Improvements in letter files consisting of a series of flaps of paper or any other flexible material bound bookwise, the file being named the "Catch-as-catch-can" letter file.* (Specification filed 3 January 1902.)

No. 448 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in cocks or valves.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.

No. 449 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England *Improvements in joint rings or washers for steam and other pipes.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 451 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 452 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or connected with the mounting or fixing of the glass tubes of sight feed lubricators, water gauges and the like.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 264 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 23 February 1902 to 23 February 1903.)

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein.* (From 8 February 1902 to 8 February 1903.)

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List. *Securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, called "double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals."* (From 9 January 1902 to 9 January 1903.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *An improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood.* (From 1 August 1902 to 1 August 1903.)

No. 338 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans, and in apparatus connected therewith.* (From 28 January 1902 to 28 January 1903.)

No. 321 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air.* (From 18 January 1902 to 18 January 1903.)

No. 44 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows and Dick Edwards Radclyffe. *Improved means or apparatus for de-gumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants, stems or straws of flax, hemp, ramie or the like.* (From 19 February 1902 to 19 February 1903.)

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited. *An improvement in electric primers for firing guns.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)

No. 228 of 1896.—Charles Langdon-Davies. *Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.* (From 3 March 1902 to 3 March 1903.)

No. 230 of 1896.—Bernard Morley Fletcher. *Improvements in apparatus for utilising the power of waves.* (From 12 February 1902 to 12 February 1903.)

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)

No. 305 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for applying aqueous vapor or moist air or gases to substances, especially applicable for softening, limping or withering tea leaf, moistening or "ordering" tobacco leaf, or for similar treatment of other analogous substances.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No 306 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for the drying or other treatment of tea leaf, tobacco leaf, grain, malt, fruits and other substances.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 307 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying or partially drying or otherwise treating tea leaf, tobacco leaf, coffee, grain, malt, wool and other substances.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 308 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in pneumatic apparatus for elevating or conveying tobacco leaf, tea leaf, wood or other chips or cuttings or other materials.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 340 of 1897.—Cowasji Dadabhoy Kharas. *Improvements in racks for firearms in tents, etc.* (From 14 January 1902 to 14 January 1903.)

No. 353 of 1897.—John Harper and Frank Harrison. *An apparatus for grinding and granulating mineral salt, sugar and the like, but more especially intended for reducing mineral salt, sugar, etc., to the required fineness without grinding it into flour.* (From 21 January 1902 to 21 January 1903.)

No. 373 of 1897.—Carl Orthlieb and Bernhard Greiff. *Production of coal or coke out of paddy husk.* (From 3 January 1902 to 3 January 1903.)

No. 42 of 1898.—The Patent Agglomerant Fuel Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in and in the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (From 22 August 1902 to 22 August 1903.)

No. 265 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 447 of 1896.—Palooru Sankaranarayana. *Improved liquid measures.* (Specification filed 14 September 1897.)

No. 37 of 1897.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe. *An apparatus for cooling tea leaf to facilitate the oxidation or fermentation and for withering of same.* (Specification filed 16 September 1897.)

No. 38 of 1897.—Richard Thomas Bellemey and Charles Bellemey. *Improvements in wheels for cycles, road vehicles and the like.* (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

No. 39 of 1897.—James Welsh. *Improved driving mechanism for cycles and the like.* (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

No. 174 of 1897.—Arthur Harry Briggs. *Improvements in drawing or spinning rollers.* (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 227 of of 1897.—Palooru Sankaranarayana. *A contrivance for hanging a lamp or other article or any number of articles in any part and at any point in space, in a room, hall or showroom, without having to fix a special hook at the required point in the ceiling or elsewhere.* (Specification filed 15 September 1897.)

No. 258 of 1897.—The Doherty Iron Castings Process, Limited. *Improvements in the process of melting iron.* (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 286 of 1897.—The Mudros Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in extracting metals from their ores, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 116 of 1896.—Paul Joseph Schlicht. *Improvements in and relating to art of, and apparatus for, producing combustion.* (Specification filed 16 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 6 of 1892.—John Bennett. *An improved roof tile and method of laying and fixing the same on roof framings, called "Bennett's patent stormproof roof tiling."* (Specification filed 16 September 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

No. 2.—Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 73-*Ap.*—Mr. L. W. DeBeaux, Postmaster, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 31 days, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Sheo Dayal Singh is appointed to act as Postmaster, Ajmer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. W. DeBeaux, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December, 1900, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	TOTAL.	
1	Mohindro Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	.	1,000	
2	Gopal Chander Mookerji, Cashier, Presidency District.	..	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District.	...	...	2,000	...	...		2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Peshawar District.	...	...	1,000	...	..	...	1,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100	..	...	..	100	
6	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Oudh District .	...	...	...	..	...	1,000	1,000	
7	Shunkar Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100		...	...	100	
8	Beni Parshad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	..	..	1,000	
10	Permeshwari, Dass, Cashier, Meerut District.	..	...	...	..	...	1,000	1,000	
11	Damodar Woman Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District.	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper, Mhow District,	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	
13	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District.	...	.	...	...	..	1,000	1,000	
14	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District.	...	...	1,000	..	...	.	1,000	
15	T. Venkannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District.		...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
16	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District.	...	2,000	...	...	..	..	2,000	
17	Din Dayal, Cashier, Sirhind District .	...	...	500	..	...	...	500	
18	Messrs. T. Casser & Co., Contractors, Loralai, Zhob District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
		...	2,000	11,200	...	...	3,500	16,700	
	TOTAL .			16,700					

J. M. HARTLEY,
for *Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

No. 40.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December, 1901.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1901.	
Christianagaram	Madras	14th December.	Opened.
Dalsingh-Sarai	Bihar	31st "	Ditto.
Dapoli	Bombay	4th "	Ditto.
Daryakhan	Punjab	18th "	Ditto.
Kashmirkar	Punjab	4th "	Closed.
Khed (Ratnagiri)	Bombay	5th "	Opened.
Moran (Sibsagar)	Assam	9th "	Ditto.
Narayandeverkeri	Madras	31st "	Closed.
Shwedaung	Burma	23rd "	Opened.
Sonepore Camp	Bihar	3rd "	Closed.
Toi Khulla	Punjab	3rd "	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1901.	
Barari Ghat	Bengal and North-Western Railway	15th December.	Opened.
Bonpas	East Indian Railway	15th "	Ditto.
Gokteik Bridge	Burma Railway	4th "	Closed
Karari	Indian Midland Railway	1st "	Opened.
Lattipur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	15th "	Ditto.

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 109.—Mr. H. W. Smith, Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for 14 days.

The 14th January, 1902.

No. 110.—In consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. W. King Wood, the following reversions take effect from the 6th December, 1901, A.M. :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. J. V. Palmer	Temporary Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.
Mr. J. T. Hopkins	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.
Mr. R. W. Lobo	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 2.—Mr. F. T. Millard, District Loco. Superintendent, in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Articles 264A 277, 291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for 10 months and 17 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 27th November, 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 43.—On the return of Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, from furlough on the 17th July, 1901, Messrs. P. N. Datta and T. L. Walker reverted to their substantive appointments as Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, and consequently Mr. Holland continued to officiate in the grade of Superintendent, *vice* Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, and Mr. Hayden in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Holland.

On Mr. Holland's departure on combined privilege leave and furlough on the 29th October 1901, Mr. Datta is appointed to officiate in the grade of Superintendent.

On Mr. Smith's return from furlough on the 18th November last, Mr. E. Vredenburg reverts but continues to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Datta.

On the return of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss from furlough on the 18th December last, Messrs. Holland, Datta and Vredenburg revert to their substantive appointments and Mr. Hayden continues to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Holland on leave.

C. L. GRIESBACH,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W.-103 of 1896-97	U-61 01852	5	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
	X-59 96868	100	
	X-63 23003	100	
	X-17 84977	10	

FRED. C. BREWIN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 13th January, 1902.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 127-G.—311.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 6043—41-G., dated the 15th November, 1901, it is notified that Captain G. V. Holmes, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Major C. H. Dawson, on the afternoon of the 25th November, 1901.

By Order,
R. M. KING,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 203.—Under section 26 (*1*) of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to invest, and hereby invests, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, with the functions of a District Court within the limits of the Quetta District.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

ERRATUM.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 237.—In this office Notification No. 1745, dated the 14th February, 1901, under (a) (1) for the words "The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan" substitute the words "The Superintendent, Census Operations in Baluchistan".

By Order,

A. L. JACOB, *Captain.*
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

ERRATUM.

Quetta, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 241.—In this office Notification No. 1749, dated the 14th February, 1901, under (*a*) (1) for the words, "The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan" substitute the words "The Superintendent, Census Operations in Baluchistan".

By Order,

A. L. JACOB, *Captain.*
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 33-328-XI.—Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 45 days from the 10th November to the 24th December, 1901, both days inclusive.

This office Notification No. 1552-G.—328-XI, dated the 6th December, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputhana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 468.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased, in continuation of Notification No. 664-C., dated the 27th July, 1895, to extend section 13, section 14, the last twenty-six words of section 15 and section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to the following parts of the Pishin and Thal Chotiali Districts, namely:—

In the Pishin District.

(1) The military station, native town and bazaar at Pishin.
(2) The military station and bazaar at Chaman.
(3) The fort and bazaar at Killa Abdulla.
(4) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Sanzal,
(*b*) Shelabagh,
(*c*) Gulistan,
(*d*) Syed Hamid,
(*e*) Saranan,
(*f*) Yaru Karez,
(*g*) Bostan,
(*h*) Khanai, and
(*i*) Fullers Camp.

In the Thal Chotiali District.

(5) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Kach,
(*b*) Mudgorge,
(*c*) Mangi,
(*d*) Dirgi,
(*e*) Zard Alu,
(*f*) Khost,
(*g*) Shahrig,
(*h*) Nasik Frontier,
(*i*) Hurnai, and
(*j*) Sonari.

(6) Ziarat.
(7) The civil station and bazaar at Duki.
(8) The military station at Gumbaz
(9) The Municipality of Sibi.
(10) All railway lands in British Baluchistan.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTING.

Dated Peshawar, the 4th January, 1902.

No. 5-J.—Lala Debi Das, M.A., Munsif, on transfer from the Punjab, is posted to Dera Ismail Khan, in the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th December, 1901.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 7-J.—Lala Maya Bhan, B.A., Munsif, on transfer from the Punjab, is posted to Kohat, in the Civil District of Kohat, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th December, 1901.

POWERS.

The 4th January, 1902.

No. 6-*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation VII of 1901, Lala Debi Das is appointed a Munsif of the second class, for the purposing of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th December, 1901.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 8-*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation VII of 1901, Lala Maya Bhan, B.A., is appointed a Munsif of the second class, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December, 1901.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Peshawar, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 7.—Lieutenent M. W. Manuk, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Bannu District, on the afternoon of the 21st December, 1901, relieving Lieutenent C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S.

POWERS.

The 7th January, 1902.

No. 8.—Under the provisions of section 32 (*3*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Lalla Ram Das, Tahsildar, and a Magistrate of the 2nd class, is invested with the power to pass sentences of whipping in the Hazara District.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 25-G., dated the 29th November, 1901, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th December, 1901, Part II, page 1354, and under the provisions of section 56 (*1*), North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII, 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tank Sub-Division, of the Dera Ismail Khan District, shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 703-S., dated 15th October, 1884.

No. 10.—With reference to Notification No 24-G., dated the 29th November, 1901, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th December, 1901, Part II, page 1354, and under the provisions of section 56 (*1*), North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, Dèra Ismail Khan, shall be deemed, for the purpose of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge of the second class, as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 703-S., dated 15th October, 1884.

By Order.

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Assistant Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 11.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province during the year 1902, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule, all Government offices will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th December, 1902.

3. Local holidays for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work. Heads of offices may also, subject to the same condition, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and vernacular offices. In such cases all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4. This notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1902.

NAMES OF HOLIDAYS.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
General Holidays.				
All Sundays	.....	.....	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Wednesday	1	
The Birthday of the late Queen-Empress	24th May	Saturday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	9th November	Sunday	1	Or any other day which may be chosen.
			55	
Christian Holidays.				
New Year's Day	1st January	Wednesday	1	
Easter Holidays	28th to 31st March	Friday to Monday	4	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 27th and 31st December.	Wednesday to Saturday and Wednesday.	5	
			10	
Hindu Holidays				
Basant Panchami	13th February	Thursday	1	
Sheoratri	8th March	Saturday	1	
Holi	24th March	Monday	1	
Salono	19th August	Tuesday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	26th August	Tuesday	1	
Dassehra	9th to 12th October	Thursday to Sunday	4	
Dewali	30th October	Thursday	1	
			10	
Muhammadan Holidays.				
Id-ul-Fitar	11th January	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Zuha	20th March	Thursday	1	
Muharram	17th to 19th April	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Bara Wafat	19th June	Thursday	1	
			6	

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to Agent to the Govr. Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th January, 1902.

No. 131-*M. I.*—Fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 444, Abdul Rahman, having returned from Kabul with the Mohammedan deputation, was attached to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December, 1901. He relieved 4th grade Hospital Assistant No. 589, Amir-ud-din, who was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital from the same date.

The 13th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 130-*M. I.*—On his transfer to the North-West Frontier Province, Assistant Surgeon Fazlud Din, Railway Medical Officer, Dhuri in Patiala State, was appointed to the Kulachi Dispensary, Dera Ismail Khan District, where he joined on the afternoon of the 29th November, 1901, relieving temporary Assistant Surgeon Shiv Das.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,885	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	27	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	35	...	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	4	4	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	77	19	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	22	10	32	32	13	19	...	...	...	20	1	...	11	6		10	26	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	10	4	14	16	6	10	...	...	1	8	1	...	6	2	1	3	51	58	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	6	1	7	7	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	2	3	60	60	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,488	3	3	6	12	5	7	...	...	..	7	...	...	5	2	4	6	70	139	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	8	8	16	21	11	10	...	...	...	10	.	...	11	5	5	10	39	51	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	23	14	37	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	2	204	28	10
		Total	138,012	82	50	132	99	46	53	...	...	2	49	2	2	44	18	16	34	50	37	...

Dated Peshawar, 10th January, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	76,67,832	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	77,08,236	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,43,13,183	12	5
				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,78,93,272	5	1
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 83,85,536 1 0)	1,70,77,479	8	1	Bills discounted and purchased	2,62,10,934	10	1
				Balances with other Banks	17,66,211	8	0
				Bullion	.....		
Public Deposits at Branches (R 86,91,943 7 1)				Dead Stock	15,88,754	12	8
				Stamps	11,538	8	8
				Sundries	11,20,333	0	0
					8,82,80,296	8	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,28,50,676	5	0				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,74,495	8	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (R 1,31,31,128 4 10) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (R 2,15,35,971 2 8)	3,47,17,099	7	6
Sundries	14,94,744	10	7				
RUPEES	12,29,97,396	0	5	RUPEES	12,29,97,396	0	5

* Includes Sovs. an[illegible]
† Do do [illegible]

R 7,5[illegible] 0 0
„ 1,0[illegible] 2 8 0
R [illegible],59,40[illegible] 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Deman[illegible] Loans [illegible] per cent.
Percentage 37·73.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. W. D. McKewan to act as Agent at Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. Moberly.

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly to act as Agent at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. Freshwater, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr. C. W. W. Carbery has been appointed Accountant at Agra.

Mr. H. T. E. Bell has been appointed Accountant at Akyab.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of [illegible]	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of [illegible]	Of 1855-56.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-5[illegible]	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December, 1901	1,58,09,400	2,27,05,400	11,91,15,300	3,05,[illegible]	1,30,93,000	1,100	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000		15,5[illegible]	49,[illegible]	[illegible],700	73,[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	34,500	20,23,05,134
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	..	...	...	..		...	..							..	...	...	..	..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 10th January, 1902	...	...	11,00,000	..	..			11,00,000							..		...		11,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 11th January, 1902	...	29,000	2,15,000	32,500	1,000	...		2,77,500	...		..			..					2,77,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1902	...	...	2,30,000		...			2,30,000										..	2,30,000
	1,58,09,400	2,27,34,400	12,06,00,300	3,05,00,100	1,30,94,000	1,100	9,91,900	18,[illegible]	6,924	5,000		15,500	49,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	34,500	20,40,[illegible]
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers			2,[illegible]	14,000	..			2,[illegible]			...							..	2,[illegible]
Balance of 15th January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,27,34,400	12,04,54,300	3,05,85,100	1,30,94,000	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,924	5,000	..	15,500	49,800	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	34,500	20,37,[illegible]

Note.—From 6th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1901, enfaced from India 11,031 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,359 lakhs
" 16th Nov., 1901, " 30th " " ditto 4 " ditto 7 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 3 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 3 "
" 1st Jan., 1902, " 15th Jan., 1902, ditto 16 " ditto 2 "

11,055 lakhs 10,374 lakhs
10,374 "

Balance against India 681 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit)

1	Ballabh, Kunjabihari	Ripon College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	Ditto.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Gopeswar	Ditto.
4	Lahiri, Becharam	City College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Basu, Satyacharan	Ripon College.
2	Mitra, Banwarilal	Krishnagar College.
3	Chaudhuri, Chandrasekhar	Ripon College.
4	Biswas, Debendrachandra	City College.
5	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	T. N. Jubilee College.
7	Sen, Saileswar	Ripon College.
8	Niyogi, Narendranath	Rajshahi College.
9	Das, Rajkrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
10	Dasgupta, Surendranath	Brajamohan Institution.
11	Ghosh, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
12	Shri Bulaki Pathak	T. N. Jubilee College.
13	Shamsuddin Ahmed	Bangabasi College.
14	Ghosh, Sisirkumar	Ripon College.
15	Chattopadhyay, Jitendranath	Ditto.
16	Das, Guruprasad	City College.
17	Sengupta, Basantakumar	Ripon College.
	Guha, Praphullachandra	Bihar National College.
19	Ghosh, Rameschandra	City College.
	Bhaskar Ganesh Pandit	Morris College.
21	Lahiri, Ranajitchandra	Ripon College.
22	De, Haranchandra	Ditto.
23	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
24	Ray, Jatindrakumar	Ripon College.
	Najabut Hosain	City College.
26	Mukhopadhyay, Debatacharan	Ripon College.
	Niyogi, Jyotishchandra	Dacca College.
28	Bishun Prasad	Ripon College.
29	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
30	Ghosh, Siddheswar	Ripon College.
	Guha, Surendramohan	City College.
32	Sunder Lall	Patna College.
33	Bhattacharyya, Anangachandra	Dacca College.
34	Bhattacharyya, Nibaranchandra	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Nagendranath	Ditto.
37	Kundu, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Mahendranath	Dacca College.
39	Mallik, Surendramadhab	Ripon College.
40	Ghosh, Praphullakrishna	Ditto.
	Pal, Jagabandhu	Ditto.
	Basu, Tarapada	Bangabasi College.
43	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	Ripon College.
	Barman, Rasbihari	Dacca College.
	Khasnabis, Rajendrakumar	Ditto.
46	Daspanja, Bishnupada	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Brajendranath	Bihar National College.

SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*

48	Ray, Satischandra, No. 1	Ripon College.
49	Bandyopadhyay, Phanibhushan	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Rampada	Bangabasi College.
	Barman, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
52	Gupta, Sasikanta	Ripon College.
	Sarbadhikari, Saratprasad	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Bangabasi College.
55	Nagchaudhuri, Nalinbihari	Ripon College.
	Ray, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chanda, Aswinikumar	Rajchandra College.
58	Bandyopadhyay, Manmohan	Ripon College.
59	Biswas, Indubhushan	Ditto.
60	Dasgupta, Rameschandra	Dacca College.
61	Basu, Narendralal	Ripon College.
	Haseebuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
	Saha, Sanatan	Ditto.
64	Biswas, Raicharan	Ditto.
65	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Bhanj, Abhiram	Ravenshaw College.
	Misra, Gobardhan	Bihar National College.
69	Chakrabarti, Birendranath	Ripon College.
70	Chattopadhyay, Hanseswar	Ditto.
	Guha, Nripendranath	Ditto.
	Maitra, Anathbandhu	Ditto.
	Abajee Narayan Muley	Morris College.
74	Guha, Dineschandra	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Natabihari	Morris College.
76	Md. Irfanulla	Rajshahi College.
77	Chaki, Baradagobinda	Ripon College.
78	Sengupta, Jitendranath	Patna College.
	Ray, Sachindrakumar	Ripon College.
	Sobhakar, Kshetranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Radharaman	Berhampur College.
82	Dowera, Bishnuprasad	Ripon College.
83	Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
	Mitra, Phanibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sinha, Phanindranath	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Govind Paranjpe	Morris College.
87	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
88	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
89	Gopinath	Patna College.
	Chakrabarti, Jadunath	Bangabasi College.
	Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
92	Das, Hiranyamohan	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Jitendrakumar	Ditto.
	Sheonarain Tevary	Morris College.
95	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Ripon College.
	Dube, Sitacharan	Morris College.
97	Mukhopadhyay, Dwarkanath	Ripon College.
	Ray, Akhilchandra	Ditto.
99	Bagchi, Bibhutisekhar	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	Ditto
	Sinha, Rajendranath	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Anisuzzaman Khan	Bihar National College.
103	Sinha, Amarnath	Ripon College.
	Chandra, Satyacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Atulchandra	Rajchandra College.
	Tiwari, Durgaprosad	Morris College.
107	Chattopadhyay, Gopimohan	Ripon College.
	,, Ramkrishna	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	Bangabasi College.
110	Mitra, Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Guha, Abhayakumar	Dacca College.
	Waman Venket Rao Gharpure	Morris College.
118	Dattachaudhuri, Kshetramohan	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	Ditto.
	Das, Sureschandra	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Hariprasanna	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Chakrabarti, Jibankrishna	Dacca College.
	Sinha, Purnendranarayan	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*

119	Majumdar, Rameschandra	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	Som, Manmohan	Hughli College.
122	Guha, Surendrachandra	Rajchandra College.
123	Ray, Surendranath, No. I	Ripon College.
	Sen, Narendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Surendranath	Hughli College.
126	Bhattacharyya, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Mitramustaphi, Bhujagendra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Satischandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Madhaba Sinha	Bihar National College.
	Chattopadhyay, Lalitmohan	Bangabasi College.
	Das, Bamanchandra	Ripon College.
132	Ray, Surendranath, No. II	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Harendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Nandi, Anandachandra	Ditto.
135	Basu, Jatindrakumar	Ripon College.
	Das, Srinath	Dacca College.
137	Sen, Kadareswar	Ripon College.
	Ramulal Varma	Bihar National College.
139	Mahadeo Ambadas Amraotkar	Morris College.
140	Kanhya Lal	Patna College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath	Ripon College.
	Sinha, Jagannath	Ditto.
	Guha, Upendrachandra	Dacca College.
144	Basu, Prankumar	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Surendranath	City College.
	Maitra, Radhikaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
147	Das, Chandra Mohan	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Binodbihari	City College.
194	Jadunandan Prasad	Patna College.
	De, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
151	Das, Gadadhar	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Madhusudan	Dacca College.
153	Pal, Mahimchandra	Ditto.
	Sheoram Krishna Karmakar	Morris College.
155	Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
156	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	" Suryyapada	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kunjabihari	Ditto.
159	Awadbihari Chaube	Patna College.
160	Sital Prasad	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Girindrachandra	Dacca College.
162	Sen, Surendranath	City College.
163	Mukhopadhyay, Bhupendranath	Ripon College.
164	Mitra, Jogindranath	Ditto
	Ray, Nagendraprasad	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Basak, Brindabanchandra	Dacca College.
167	Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	Ripon College.
	" Mohinimohan, No. I	Ditto.
	Das, Kamalakanta	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Annadaprasanna	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Tamba Ramchandra Jabaday	Morris College.
172	Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Sen, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Aikat, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Balkrishna Bhagwant Kashkhediker	Morris College.
	Majumdar, Saratchandra	Midnapur College.
178	Parui, Saradacharan	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Lalitmohn	Metropolitan Institution.
180	Basu, Haricharan	City College.
	Lakshmi Narayan	T. N. Jubilee College.
182	Basu, Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
183	Das, Mukundakrishna	Bihar National College.
	Gopikrishna	Patna College.
184	Haldar, Sitakanta	Ripon College.
	Kar, Dasarathi	Ditto.
	Pait, Sailendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Rajendraprasad	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*

190	Chattopadhyay, Brajendrakumar	Ripon College.
	Panja, Saradaprasad	City College.
	Guha, Kshitischandra	Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Nisikanta	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Jatindramohan	Ditto.
195	Mahomed Jalil	Hughli College.
196	Sen, Bijaykumar	Ripon College.
197	Werasut Hussain	Bihar National College.
	Kar, Atalbihari	Bangabasi College.
	Sakharam Maruti Bakery	Morris College.
200	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Harihar Prashad	Bihar National College.
202	Prameswara Dayal	Patna College.
	Majumdar, Satyaprasanna	Ripon College.
	Guha, Bankimbihari	Bangabasi College.
205	Bandyopadhyay, Pyarimohan	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Nilkantha	City College.
208	Chakrabarti, Jogindrachandra	Ravenshaw College
209	Dasgupta, Ramanimohan	Dacca College.
	Basu, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
211	Ray, Rajendraprasad	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
212	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	City College.
213	Santa Prasad	Patna College.
214	Bhartacharyya, Bijaykumar	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Rajendrachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Lalitkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
217	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnalal	Ripon College.
	Kashinath Vishwenath Woranashiwar	Morris College.
219	Barma, Harachandra	City College.
220	Basu, Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath	Ditto.
222	Ray Harischandra	Ditto.
223	Wazul Haq	Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhabasankar	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Purnachandra	Bihar National College

A. C EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 15th January 1902.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 171.—Mr. H. C. H. Cooper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted 3 months' privilege leave under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SI. G GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

t is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about the month of August or September 1899 a treasure, consisting of the articles enumerated in the list enclosed, valued about R47, was found by one Kaliana Gounden (since deceased), of Kasipalanyam hamlet, of Punjai Kalakurichi village, Karur Taluk, while ploughing his field No. 80 of Punjai Kalakurichi village.

List of properties found in Survey field No 80 of Punjai Kalakurichi village, Karur Taluk, Coimbatore District.

Item No.	Description of property.	Weight in Rupees.	Approximate value.
			R a. p.
9	Copper images or idols	1,310	27 0 0
1	Incense-stand		
1	A censer		
2	Lamps to burn incessantly (Nandavilakku)		
2	A kind of copper tune		
1	A small sized vessel like Kopparai, a boiler		
3	Copper bowls		
1	Broken brass tripod		
1	Unbroken do.		
2	Small do.		
3	Do. do.		
1	A broken bell or gong without its clapper		
1	A plate with engravings of God's feet therein		
1	A stool to place vessels on		
1	Small sized copper pan with broad mouth	2,280	20 0 0
2	Do. do. broken ones		
4	Ladles		
128	Round Copper plates		
1	A broken incense-stand		
1	A broken piece of a wheel		
1	A stone for triturating sandal perfume (சந்தனம் பூடக்கல்) (sandal anapitakkal).		
	Brass chombus broken		
	TOTAL	3,590	47 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on the 2nd day of June, 1902, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to law.

C. H. MOUNSEY,
Collector.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd January, 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency Indore, the 11th January, 1902.

No. 401.—With reference to Central India Agency Notification No. 5376, dated the 16th May, 1900, and with the sanction of the Government of India, the designation of the appointment held by Mr. G. J. S. Madge is hereby altered from Assistant Superintendent to District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901.

The 14th January 1902.

No. 431.—In supersession of notification No. 6588, dated the 15th September, 1898, the agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to publish for general information the following revised subsidiary rules for the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government Cemeteries in the Central India Agency within the diocese of Calcutta:—

Subsidiary rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government Cemeteries.

APPLICATION FOR ERECTION OF A MONUMENT.

I.—A person desiring to erect a monument should submit his application in the Form A (annexed), with a dimensionized drawing of the monument drawn to scale and a detailed estimate, to the Chaplain or other officer in charge of the Cemetery.

II.—The Chaplain or other officer in charge will (unless the monument is a single stone monument as defined in the margin) send on the application, with the drawing and estimates, with a forwarding letter (Form B annexed) to the Executive Engineer in charge of the Cemetery. The Executive Engineer will fill in column 7 and examine and countersign the drawing and the estimate, and return the application, with the drawing and the estimate, to the Chaplain.

A single stone monument is a monument consisting of a plain cross, head-stone, or slab over a masonry foundation, 3′ × 2′, the total height not exceeding 3 feet in the case of masonry graves and 3 feet 6 inches in the case of non-masonry graves.

The repair of fragile or costly work liable to receive damage cannot be undertaken by Government, and should not be taken into consideration in the estimate, of column 7 (*b*).

III.—On return of the application by the Executive Engineer the Chaplain will see that the application in Form A is correctly filled in, sign the memorandum at the foot of the form and forward it with the enclosures to the Archdeacon. If the deceased belonged to some other denomination than that of the Church of England, the Chaplain shall obtain a certificate of approval of the design from the Minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged and forward it with the application to the Archdeacon.

Note.—It is not compulsory for endowment to be made in any cases of monuments erected to their deceased comrades by British soldiers or non-commissioned officers.

IV.—The Archdeacon will permit the monument to be erected or refuse to do so. If permission is given, the Chaplain will advise the applicant of the sanction in Form D (annexed) and instruct him to pay the amount of the endowment, calculated as in Rule VI to the Executive Engineer, who will grant the applicant a receipt in Form C (annexed).

V.— The Chaplain must inform the Executive Engineer in Form D (annexed) as soon as the monument is ready for erection, and the latter will see that it is set up in accordance with the drawing and the estimate sanctioned and will enter the monument upon his list for repairs by the Public Works Department. The Chaplain will, in communication with the Executive Engineer, send in April every year to the Archdeacon a list of the monuments erected and endowed during the year ending March 31st, together with the amounts of the endowment fees.

AMOUNT OF ENDOWMENT.

VI.—An endowment fee of R15 will be charged when a person wishes to endow a single stone monument. The payment will not be compulsory.

Other monuments shall be divided into two classes—

(1) plain and solid monuments, which are likely to require only occasional repair; and

(2) elaborate monuments and other monuments which are likely to require special attention or frequent repair.

An endowment fee of R30 shall be charged for monuments of the first of these classes and of R75 for monuments of the second class. The classification will rest with the Executive Engineer, but any person objecting to his decision may appeal to the Superintending Engineer. With the sanction of the Superintending Engineer a higher fee may be charged in cases where fees on the classified scale are clearly insufficient.

Note.—In the case of a child's monument these fees may be reduced to R20 and R50, provided that the monument does not exceed 5 × 3.

No addition to an existing monument in a Government Cemetery will be allowed beyond mere lettering on existing slabs, head-stones, or crosses, unless the whole monument is endowed.

VII.—The endowment is intended to cover the expense of ordinary annual maintenance, relettering, and repairs, but not the risk of accidents due to floods or earthquakes or other extraordinary causes. It is open to any person to provide for extraordinary repairs by making a special endowment in addition to the ordinary endowment fixed by the Executive or Superintending Engineer under Rule VI. This special endowment must, however, be limited to the amount necessary to cover such work as the Government officers can undertake to execute.

VIII.—When an endowment is paid to the Executive Engineer in accordance with Rules IV and VI, the amount must be entered in the Divisional Cash Book as a deposit received and paid into treasury with a Remittance Note in Form G (annexed) for credit to Civil Department. The Executive Engineer will forward the Treasury Officer's receipt with his monthly accounts to the Examiner of Accounts in support of the debit to "Deposits," a note to the effect that this has been done being entered in red ink across the block foil of the Remittance Note.

The Examiner will from these receipts maintain a Register in Form H (annexed) showing the endowments for each Cemetery in his Province. The Treasury Officer, Indore, will credit to a head Cemetery Endowment Fund under the major head Savings Bank Deposits—Bank Accounts all sums received on account of these endowments, but will show no details regarding the Cemeteries.

After the amount has been paid into the treasury the Executive Engineer will enter it in the Register of Endowments Form E (annexed) (Part I).

IX.—The Executive Engineer shall maintain an account of all ordinary and special endowments in Form E (annexed) (Part II). A separate ledger account shall be opened in Form E (annexed) (Part III) for each monument for which a special endowment exceeding Rs. 25 has been made under Rule VII.

[*Note.—The provision as to separate accounts should be applied as far as possible to endowments made prior to the issue of these rules.*]

X.—The interest calculated under Rule XI on the deposit shall be used in meeting the expenditure for the repair of those monuments for whose preservation deposits have been made. In no circumstances should the capital sum be applied to meet such expenditure, nor should the interest be separate for each monument. The interest accruing on the deposits shall form a common fund for the whole of Central India to be used exclusively for the repairs of all endowed tombs: provided that the interest on deposits for which separate accounts are opened under Rule IX shall be used exclusively for the particular monument on account of which the deposit is made.

If a monument becomes so damaged as not to admit of repair, the Chaplain shall communicate with the friends of the deceased, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and if no person will undertake to restore it, the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the Chaplain may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order: provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet which formed part of it shall be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery and shall be carefully preserved.

XI.—Joint estimates shall be framed in October of each year by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain, or other officer in charge of the Cemetery, of the cost of repairs of endowed tombs, during the following official year, and the aggregate of the sums so estimated shall not exceed the estimated interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on the capital sum deposited up to the 31st March preceding, *plus* the unspent balance at the end of the previous year. The Executive Engineer should budget annually for the grant required; such grant would be entered in a lump sum under the head "Civil Works" without any distinction between ordinary and special endowments.

XII.—The Treasury Officer, Indore, will in his final accounts for March debit to 14—Interest, by credit to the Public Works Department the interest at 3½ per cent. calculated on the amount standing at credit of the deposit head on 31st March. On receipt of the credit the Examiner of Public Works Accounts will distribute the amounts between the Cemeteries of the Province and advise the Executive Engineer concerned of the amounts so credited. On receipt of such intimation the Executive Engineer will credit the amount in his divisional accounts as Public Works Revenue under the head "Interest on Endowments for Repairs of Monuments" and then fill in the interest column in Form E (Part II)

ENDOWMENT OF EXISTING MONUMENTS.

XIII.—When application is made for the endowment of an existing monument the above procedure should be followed as far as applicable. The application in Form A must be submitted to the Chaplain or other officer in charge, and forwarded by him to the Executive Engineer. The latter, besides framing an estimate of annual repairs, must estimate the cost of placing the monument upon a suitable foundation, if he is satisfied that such a foundation does not exist. The application should be sent to the Archdeacon, and with his consent the monument will be brought on to the books of the Public Works Department. The cost of the foundation should be paid over to the Executive Engineer, who will carry out the work without delay.

XIV.—In order that the Local Administration may know that the tombs are kept in proper repair, an Annual Report in Form F (annexed) should be forwarded ss soon as possible after the close of the accounts for a financial year, by the Executive Engineer with respect to their condition, for each Cemetery, to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will consolidate the returns so received and render a general return to the Local Administration. The account will merely show the totals for each Cemetery as taken from the Executive Engineer's accounts.

The reports sent to the Examiner should contain remarks, both by the Chaplain and Executive Engineer, as to the state of the tombs for which endowments have been made.

Note.—The foregoing rules are applicable to Cenotaphs erected in Church compounds, but the previous consent of the Local Administration to the constructions of a Cenotaph is in every case necessary.

*Application to erect a monument in the Government Cemetery at*____

(Referred to in Rules I, III and XIII.)

1. Name and address of the applicant.
2. Name of the deceased.
3. Denomination to which he belonged.
4. Plot-line and number of the grave.
5. Whether the existing grave is a masonry grave or not.
   (*a*) In the case of a masonry grave give a dimensioned drawing of its cross-section (showing thickness and height of walls, maximum width between walls, and thickness of the arch) and state its length of inside walls and the nature of the materials used in its construction.
   (*b*) In the case of a non-masonry grave, state the depth of the grave.
   And the depth from the ground level to which it is intended to dig to provide the necessary foundation.
6. Dimensions of the proposed monument—
   (*a*) Length, breadth, height from the ground level.
   (*b*) Kind of stone used in each part.
   (*c*) Whether the letters of the inscription are to be leaded, painted or merely cut.
   (*d*) Proposed cost (in words).
   (*e*) Proposed inscription.
   (*f*) Name of the maker of the monument.
   (*g*) Whether it is intended to endow the monument.

Signature of the applicant.

Date

---

7. Certified that—
   (*a*) The existing/proposed foundation is adequate.
   (*b*) The proposed/existing monument comes under class_____ .
   (*c*) The estimate is approximately correct and corresponds to the drawing.
   (*d*) Amount of endowment required.

Executive Engineer,

_____ *Division.*

Date

No of 190 .

The above application with a drawing and an estimate is forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of _____ for approval and return.

Chaplain,

*Date*_____.

Officer in charge.

Items.	L.	B.	H.	Content or area.	Total.	Rate.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Earthwork in foundation.								
Masonry work in foundation.								
Masonry work in plinth.								
Stone work . .								
Flagstones . .								
Cross . . .								
Headstone . .								
Slab . . .								
Screw . . .								
Rock . . .								
Ledger . . .								
Stone border . .								
Laying, fitting and fixing, (including materials).								
Lettering . .					No. of letters.	(1)		(1) State the cost of engraving each letter, including the cost of leading, gilding or painting.
Plastering . .								
Railing . . .								
Chains . . .								
Posts . . .								
Fitting and fixing the same.								
Painting . . .								
Contingencies, including filling in earth, removing rubbish, etc.								

_____

*Date*_____

Signature of the Undertakers or makers of the monument,

Signature of the applicant.

Executive Engineer,
_____ *Division.*

Transmission of application to Executive Engineer.

(Referred to in Rule II.)

No._____of 19 .

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

_____19

The Chaplain in charge of the Cemetery _____ has the honour to forward to the Executive Engineer an application (with sketch) to erect a monument over the grave of_____ in the above Cemetery, and to request him to fill in column 7 of the application.

If the grave is not of masonry throughout, the cost of providing an adequate foundation for the monument should also be separately given, unless such a foundation already exists.

Chaplain in Charge of the Cemetery.

Form C.

Receipt for Endowment Fee.

(Referred to in Rule IV.)

No._____

_____CEMETERY.

ENDOWMENT of a_____ to the memory of_____ Received of Mr. _____ Rupees_____for the endowment.

Executive Engineer,
Division.

_____19 .

No._____

_____CEMETERY.

Received of Mr._____ the sum of Rupees_____ being_____ the amount of endowment of a_____ to the memory of_____ in_____Cemetery.

Executive Engineer,
Division.

_____19 .

Form D.

Intimation of the Archdeacon's sanction.

[Referred to in Rules IV and V.]

No._____

_____Cemetery.

No. and date of the Archdeacon's sanction.

Name of the deceased.

Plot line and number of the grave.

Chaplain
Initials of the Officer in charge.

No._____Dated the

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

DIVISION.

Has the honour to inform him that sanction has been received from the Venerable the Archdeacon of_____ to the erection of a monument over the grave of_____ _____[No._____in plot_____ line_____] in the Government Cemetery at_____ _____

The area of ground to be covered by the monument is ft. in. × ft. in. and the proposed height from the ground-level is ft. in.

He is accordingly requested to depute a responsible subordinate to supervise the erection of the said monument.

_____will pay to him R_____ being the amount of endowment required and also inform him of the date on which the monument will be erected.

Chaplain.
[Officer in charge.]

No._____Dated the

_____

are / is hereby informed that the Venerable the Archdeacon of_____has sanctioned the erection of the proposed monument over the grave of_____in the Government Cemetery at_____ _____. They are / He is accordingly requested to pay to the Executive Engineer_____Division the sum of R_____being the amount of endowment required. The Executive Engineer, who will supervise the_____, should be informed of the date on which the monument will be erected.

Chaplain.
[Officer in charge.]

(Form E, Part I).

CENTRAL INDIA.

_____ DIVISION.

Register of Endowments received for repairs of monuments in Government Cemeteries.

[Referred to in Rule VIII.]

Year.	Receipt of Endowment.		No. and name of Monument.		Amount of Endowment.				Remarks.
					Ordinary.		Special.		
	Date.	From whom received.	No.	Name.	Received during year.	Received to end of year.	Received during year.	Received to end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					R	R	R	R	
		Balance of previous year brought forward.	...	.....	...	2,000	...	560	
		Cemetery at—							
1901-02 .	3rd April .	F. G. Smith, Indore . . .	641	Edward Smith	75	...	...	...	
	9th May .	G. F. Gordon, Nowgong . .	556	Charles Gordon . . .	...	...	50	...	
				Total Cemetery at .	75	2,075	50	610	
		Cemetery at B—							
				Total Cemetery at .	...	...	...	...	
				[and so on]					
				Grand Total to end of 1901-02 .	...	...	...	...	

Form B [Part II.]

CENTRAL INDIA.

_____ DIVISION.

Account of Endowments of Monuments.

(Referred to in Rule IX)

Year.	Ordinary.					Special.					
	Total endowments to end of previous year.	Interest on (2).	Unspent balance of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Balance unspent 3+4—5.	Total endowments to end of previous year.	Interest on (7).	Unspent balance of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Balance unspent 8+9—10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1901-02	2,000 0 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	560 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
1902-03 . . .	2,075 0 0	...	...	...	...	610 0 0	...	...	...	...	

Form E [Part III.]

CENTRAL INDIA.

_____ DIVISION.

_____ CEMETERY.

LEDGER Account of Special Endowments.

(Referred to in Rule IX.)

Number and name of Monument—[421. Thomas Edwards).

Amount of Endowment, R75.

Dr. **Cr.**

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.
		R a. p.			*R a. p.*
		Year 1901-02.			
1st April, 1901.	To balance (unspent balance of previous year).	1 0 0	5th June, 1901.	By renewal of railings	3 0 0
	To interest for 1900-01.	3 0 0			
				By balance . .	1 0 0
	TOTAL .	4 0 0		TOTAL .	4 0 0
	Year 1902-03.				
	To balance . .	1 0 0			

CENTRAL

_____

_____ CEMETERY.

Statement showing capital sums deposited for Repairs of Tombs and account of the interest and repairs for the year 1901-02.

[Referred to in Rule XIV.]

MONUMENTS TO WHOM ERECTED AND YEAR OF ENDOWMENT.				ACCOUNT OF INTEREST AND REPAIRS.					REM
No.	Name.	Year.	Amount of Endowment.	Balance brought forward.	Interest realized during year.	Total.	Expenditure	Balance unspent.	By the Chaplain or other officer in charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SPECIAL.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
421	Thomas Edwards . . .	1898	75 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	
426	James Freenan	1899	60 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	
434	Edward George	1900	84 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	
					and so on				
	TOTAL SPECIAL .	...	610 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
	TOTAL ORDINARY* .	...	2,075 0 0	2 0 0	70 0 0	72 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	2,685 0 0	6 0 0	86 0 0	92 0 0	76 8 0	15 8 0	

* Details are not required in the case of ordinary endowments.

Executive Engineer,

Chaplain or

II

Form G.

(Referred to in Rule VIII.)

BLOCK.

No _____

Dated _____ 19

Remitted to—

Treasury at _____

On account of Endowment of Monuments in the Cemetery*

at _____

For Monument :—

No.	Name.	Amount
		R a. p.
	Total	

(*Words and Figures.*)

Executive Engineer.

Accountant. _____ *Division.*

Acknowledged by the Treasury Officer under No. _____, dated _____

Accountant. *Executive Engineer.*

* NOTE.—Separate form to be used for each Ceme[illegible]

Form G.

TREASURY REMITTANCE NOTE.

No. _____

Dated _____ 19

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF TREASURY

AT _____

SIR,

Please receive the sum of Rupees (figures) _____ (words) _____ to be credited to the Civil Department as "receipts" on account of Endowment of Monuments in the Government cemetery at _____

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Executive Engineer,

_____ *Division*

Accountant.

Form G.

TREASURY OFFICER'S RECEIPT.

No. _____

Dated _____ 19

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

_____ DIVISION.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] of Rupees (figures) _____ (words) _____ forwarded with your Remittance Note No. _____, dated _____ 19 , to be credited to the Civil Department as "receipts" on account of Endowment of Monuments in the Government cemetery at _____.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Officer in charge of

Treasury at _____

Treasurer.

Form H.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Register of Endowments of Monuments in Government Cemeteries for the year 19 .

	_____ Division.			_____ Division.			_____ Division.				Grand Total.
	Cemetery at A	Cemetery at B	Total.	Cemetery at A	Cemetery at B	Total.	Cemetery at A	Cemetery at B	Cemetery at C	Cemetery at D	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a.
Brought forward from pevious year.											
April 19 . .											
May 19 and so on.											
Total for the year 19 .											
Total to end of 19 .											

E. V. GABRIEL,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

[illegible] Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in addition to his own [illegible] from the forenoon of the 9th December to the forenoon of the 16th December.

No. 446.—Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in addition to his own duties, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December, 1901, the date on which he assumed charge from Lieutenant P. N. Craigie.

No. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No. 3744-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased, under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by section 1 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant a license to the Reverend J. R. Harcourt, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, to solemnize marriages and issue certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, *Captain.*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন		১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ	,, ,,	৮॥	,,	৯৲
। শিকি	,, ,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½ ,,	R8-8,		,,	R9.
¼ ,,	R4-4,		,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیه *

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 010126 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R2,500 standing in the name of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

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Residence—12, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th January, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.

The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh.

The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments. He said :—"With Your Excellency's permission I propose not to bring up the case in the Legislative Council until after the 10th February so as to give ample time for discussion."

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, the Hon'ble Mr. Bilgrami, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner and the mover

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner and the mover, with instructions to report by the 31st instant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council. He said :—"Hon'ble Members are familiar at least with the outer aspect of the building to which this measure relates. It occupies a commanding site in the business quarter of Calcutta, and it was erected as a memorial to the distinguished career of Lord Metcalfe. For a long time past this building has been occupied by two useful institutions : the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which is best known to us in connection with its experimental garden at Alipur—a Society founded in 1821 for the purpose of conducting enquiries with a view to the introduction of new plants and the improvement of the staple products of India. The upper part of the building was assigned to the Calcutta Free Public Library—a library of circulation and reference—a library which, I may say, has been enriched from time to time by gifts from the Government and from public persons, and which, therefore, may be considered as a public institution. But in dealing with the existing Society and the Committee of the Library, and in making arrangements with them to secure this building for the uses of an Imperial Public Library worthy of the name, Your Lordship has preferred to proceed upon a basis of agreement, and although by taking this course we have interposed certain inevitable delays, I hope that the negotiations which were conducted by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, may have the effect of starting the new or re-organised Library, which Your Lordship has projected, with the harmonious co-operation of all who are concerned. The foundation of the new library will be the Imperial Library, which was formed, not very long ago, by combining together certain collections of books which belonged to the various Departments of the Government of India, and during the last 12 years we have combined this collection of books with the Imperial Record Office. As, unfortunately, we are all aware, the preservation of public records is a matter in which the Government of this country for some time showed deplorable indifference, but, within the last ten years, great improvements have been effected, and it is to be hoped that the administration of the Record Office in its new quarters and with more room for a proper arrangement will conduce to the preservation of a proper record of the acts of

Government, and will be found, in the future, extremely useful to the students of history in this country.

"The Indentures, which represent the result of our negotiations with the Society and the Committee of the Free Public Library, have now been executed, and the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce has been prepared upon the advice of our Standing Counsel. It is not usual to refer Bills of this character to a Select Committee, but if any Hon'ble Member of Council should be of opinion that there is any point in the Bill which requires to be discussed in detail, I shall be very glad to consider it and to meet his wishes, if possible. On some future occasion I hope to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed. We present it merely as a formal legal stage in what we believe to be a great and useful undertaking, and we hope that the re-organised library will remain for all time to come as an enduring monument of Your Lordship's administration."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should only like to add one or two words to the very clear statement that has just been made by my Hon'ble Colleague on my left. My object in carrying out the scheme, which has taken shape in this Bill, has been to present Calcutta with a public library worthy of the name. When I came to India we could not be said to possess here any such institution. There was the collection to which my Hon'ble Colleague has referred, consisting of the records and writings and documents of Government, which was contained in one of the buildings of one of our Departments. This collection, valuable as it was to officers of Government, was not, and could not in the nature of the circumstances, be accessible to the public, nor indeed was its existence generally known except to those officers who from time to time had occasion to refer to it. On the other hand, the existing public library in the upper storey of the Metcalfe Hall, while it contained an enormous number of books, had practically degenerated, so far as the use made of it was concerned, into a library of light literature and of fiction. It seemed to me desirable to consolidate these collections as far as possible, and to constitute a library which would both have the solid foundations that would recommend it to the student and at the same time possess all the necessary works of reference upon India and Indian subjects. I therefore decided to hand over to this new institution, should I be fortunate enough to obtain the building, the Government collection to which I have referred, while by the arrangements that I was enabled to make with the proprietors of the existing Metcalfe Library, and which, if I may say so in his presence, were conducted with great skill by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—I was enabled to secure the existing collections that were at that time housed in the first floor of the Metcalfe building. My next step was to procure from home a competent librarian and student from the British Museum, who has now for a year been in charge of the new undertaking.

"The Metcalfe Hall itself has been painted and renovated, and I think would hardly be recognised by many Honourable gentlemen at this table, if they paid it a visit. Shortly the whole collection will be thoroughly revised and re-housed, and I hope that, within about a year from now, this building will be a place for the student, a place for the historian, and a place for the casual reader as well. It seemed to me highly necessary that there should be somewhere in India, and obviously in Calcutta as the capital of the Empire, some library to which any man should be at liberty to go who wanted to know anything about India. My desire is to collect there every book that has been written in an intelligible tongue about this Continent, so that material not merely for casual reference, but for the publications and compilations of the historian of the future, may be there available. This I think we can effect. I hope that, before I have left this country, we may have in the Metcalfe building on a small scale what the Reading Room of the British Museum supplies to the student and reader at home, and although many of us in the busy lives we live out here do not find much time for other than official reading, yet I hope that we may attract to the interior of this new library a race of scholars and may gradually build up in the future works of investigation and research that may add to the credit of British rule in this country. These are the objects with which this institution has been founded, and this Bill that has been introduced is intended to give legislative form to the arrangements to which I have referred."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India and in the Calcutta Gazette in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 31st January, 1902.

H. W C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:
The 13th January, 1902.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1902.

No. 41.—The services of Mr. J. G. Dunlop, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 23rd January 1902.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of any tax in respect of a bicycle or tricycle belonging to and used by a Warrant or Non-Commissioned officer or soldier

either belonging to, or for the time being attached to, or performing any duty connected with, the garrison of the Presidency-town of Bombay, who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of the said City of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

The 20th January 1902.

No. 65.—The services of Major F. C. Pereira, M.B., I M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 21st December 1901.

No. 68.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Captain H. A. Smith, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. Milne, I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 24th January 1902.

No. 96.—The services of Captain W. H. Orr, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on famine duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd January 1902.

No. 121.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 18th January 1902.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine on arrivals from Beirut suppressed.

The 23rd January 1902.

No. 129.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Chinnammapet, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapet Road, Tinnanur, and Avadi on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 8th February 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival at Tiruvallur.

No. 134.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Karaimadai in the Coimbatore taluq of the Coimbatore District on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mettupalaiyam, Karaimadai, Periyanaikanpalayam and Tudiyalur on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 9th February to the 6th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival at Karaimadai.

The 24th January 1902.

No. 164.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 28, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received the following Notices (Nos. 311 and 312) relating to Quarantine issued by the Governor of Malta :—

Government Notice (No. 311).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to repeal Government Notice No. 307 of the 11th December, 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed as regards vessels and passengers, *viz.* :—

Infected Places.

1. The following countries are, for purposes of quarantine, to be treated as infected :—

(*a*) Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden).
(*b*) China.
(*c*) Egypt (except Port Said and Suez).
(*d*) India.

2. And the following ports :—

(*a*) Ports in the Persian Gulf.
(*b*) Ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus.
(*c*) Smyrna.
(*d*) Batoum.

Infected Vessels.

3. Infected vessels are vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 20 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases.

Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate with Quarantine Establishments.

4. Infected vessels.

5. Vessels with pilgrims from the East, when not carrying a recognized Medical Officer.

6. Vessels from infected places, when not carrying a recognized Medical Officer.

Vessels allowed to load in Quarantine.

7. Vessels arriving at Malta without a clean bill of health.

8. Infected vessels when carrying a recognized Medical Officer, and not having on board an actual case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 3.

9. Vessels from infected places not having on board an actual case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 3 when arriving within 10 days from departure.

10. Vessels with pilgrims from the East when carrying a recognized Medical Officer.

Vessels from Infected Places admitted to Pratique.

11. Vessels without a clean bill of health, or from infected places, will be admitted to pratique after 10 days from date of departure.

Medical Inspection.

12. All vessels and passengers on arrival are subject to medical inspection.

Passengers.

13. Passengers before landing must declare on oath before a Marine Police Officer that they have not been in, or have not communicated with, an infected place within 10 days. Otherwise they shall remain in quarantine to complete 10 days from departure.

14. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall complete 10 days' quarantine from departure.

15. Passengers arriving from infected places more than 10 days after departure are allowed to land in free pratique after strict medical inspection and thorough disinfection of their persons, effects and luggage, if the Inspecting Medical Officer is satisfied that they are in good health.

16. Passengers not otherwise provided for are subject to the restrictions applicable to the vessels on which they arrive.

17. When 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or other disease, against which restrictions have been in force with regard to a country or place

declared to be an infected place, a notice will be issued by the Collector of Customs to the effect that the place or port is no longer to be dealt with as infected.

N.B.—Vessels that carry a doctor and pass through the Suez Canal without taking on board either cargo or passengers will not be considered infected by contact with canal pilots taken on board from a disinfecting station, or by coaling and provisioning at Port Said under restrictions approved by the Chief Government Medical Officer.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 16, 1901.

Government Notice (No. 312).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to repeal Government Notice No. 307 of the 11th December 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed as regards goods:—

1. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health;
(*b*) Rags;
(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board infected vessels, vessels without a clean bill of health or vessels from infected places;
(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists;
(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;
(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool and human hair, skins raw, fresh or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports;
(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

2. The importation is prohibited unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

3. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen, and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.
(*b*) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used when such articles arrived from infected ports.
(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on infected vessels, vessels without a clean bill of health, or vessels from infected places.

4. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

5. Infected vessels are vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 20 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said disease.

6. For the purposes of this notice, the words "infected places" mean those countries or ports which are by Government Notice published in the Government Gazette from time to time declared to be infected.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 16, 1901.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd January 1902.

No. 101.—The services of Major G. B. Crawley, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his furlough.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1902.

No. 109—20-2.—Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Surveyor-General of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following temporary arrangements are ordered during Colonel Gore's absence :—

(i) Major F. B. Longe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Surveyor-General, to act as Surveyor-General ;

(ii) Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, to act as Deputy Surveyor-General ;

(iii) Mr. J. Eccles, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to act as Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 242—98-3.—Mr. C S. Middlemiss, Superintendent, Geological Survey Department, is granted an extension by two days of the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 1438, dated 24th April, 1900, under article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 246—48-15.—Under section 4, clause (1), of the Indian Mines Act (No. VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. A. Stonier, A.R S.M., F.G.S., to be Chief Inspector of Mines in India, with effect from the 7th January, 1902.

FORESTS.

The 24th January, 1902.

No. 105-*F*.—266-8.—The services of Mr. F. Gleadow, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1902.

No. 225-*F*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901 (IV of 1901), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent :

Provided that all references in the said Regulation as so applied to the Commissioner or to the Court of the Commissioner or to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and all references to the "Sessions Judge" or "Deputy Commissioner" shall be read as referring to the "District Magistrate".

The 24th January, 1902.

No. 309-*I.A.*—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 8th November, 1901, is republished for general information :—

Whitehall, November 7th, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto John Stanley, Esq., K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, India.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 444-*S. R.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1902.

Comparative Statement, for the half-year ended the 30th September 1901, showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers and Packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, computed on the Enumeration made during the second week of August, 1901, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year ended the 30th September, 1900.

CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.	Half-year ended 30th September, 1900, computed on Enumeration made during second week of August 1900.	Half-year ended 30th September, 1901, computed on Enumeration made during second week of August, 1901.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) during half-year ended 30th September, 1901, as compared with half-year ended 30th September, 1900.	REMARKS.
Letters—Unregistered	114,988,687	119,274,570	+3·73	
Letters—Registered	4,956,544	5,478,598	+10·53	
Post-cards	105,348,386	112,399,716	+6·70	
Registered Parcels	1,083,847	1,071,686	−1·12	
Ungistered Parcels	246,651	332,576	+34·83	
Registered Newspapers	15,950,396	15,641,762	−1·93	
Book and Pattern Packets—Unregistered	12,505,447	13,924,359	+11·35	
Ditto ditto Registered	276,670	299,587	+8·28	
TOTAL	255,356,628	268,422,854	+5·12	

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 351-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 25th of January, 1902, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff value stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899).

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		R a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	28 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	"	50 0	"
	" in the shell	"	14 0	"
	" (kágazi)	"	40 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	14 0	"
	Cocoanuts	thousand	27 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	12 0	"
	Currants, in cases	"	14 0	"
	" in cans	"	28 0	"
	" other	"	14 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	5 8	"
	" wet "	"	4 0	"
	" " in pots, boxes, and tins	"	8 8	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	10 0	"
	Garlic	"	8 0	"
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	33 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	"	20 0	"
	Raisins, black	"	8 0	"
	" kishmish	"	10 0	"
	" Munakka	"	8 0	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Walnuts	cwt	8 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	lb	0 10½	"
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt	100 0	"
		barrel of 2 cwt	75 0	
	Biche de mer	cwt	50 0	"
	Butter	lb	1 4	"
	Cheese	"	0 10	"
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	4 8	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 4½	"
	Cocum	cwt	5 0	"
	Fish-maws	..	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	50 0	"
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Margarine	lb	1 4	"
	Pork hams	"	0 11	"
	Sago	cwt	7 8	"
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	"
	Tapioca	cwt	11 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	1 0	"
	" Persian	"	1 8	"
	" Indian	"	0 6	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	...	*ad valorem.*	"
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt	11 0	"
	" —in the husk	thousand	2 0	"
	" —all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt	13 0	"
	Cloves	"	25 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	8 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*concld.*		R a.	
7	SPICES—*concld.*			
	Cloves in seeds, narlavang	cwt	11 0	Five per cent.
	Ginger, dry	"	20 0	"
	Mace	lb	1 0	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 8	"
	" in shell	"	0 5	"
	Pepper, black	cwt	33 0	"
	" white	"	65 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	"
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt	18 0	"
	" loaf	"	15 0	"
	" crystallised, beet	"	10 0	"
	" " and soft, from China	"	10 8	"
	" " " " " Mauritius and Egypt	"	10 0	"
	" soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt, or China	"	9 8	"
	" all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	"
9	TEA, black	lb	0 8	"
	" green	"	0 10	"
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	"	0 1½	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khár)	cwt	2 0	"
	Alum	"	4 10	"
	Arsenic	"	25 0	"
	" (China mansil)	"	18 0	"
	Bicarbonate of soda	"	6 8	"
	Copperas, green	"	2 12	"
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	"	*ad valorem*	"
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	27 0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	20 0	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	6 0	"
	" ("), roll	"	5 0	"
	" ("), rough	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem*	"
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt	18 0	"
	" Socotra	"	25 0	"
	Aloe-wood	lb	6 0	"
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	65 0	"
	" coarse (hingra)	"	22 0	"
	Atár, Persian	"	15 0	"
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 5	"
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt	35 0	"
	Calumba root	"	9 0	"
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb	1 10	"
	" partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13 lb	"	1 3	"
	Camphor, crude, in powder	"	1 3	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt	26 0	"
	China root (chobchini), rough	"	8 0	"
	" " ("), scraped	"	13 0	"
	Cubebs	"	26 0	"
	Galangal, China	"	10 0	"
	Pellitory (akalkára)	"	50 0	"
	Peppermint crystals	lb	9 0	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	125 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	"	6 0	"
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	"	40 0	"
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	Free.
	" manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	"	"	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 4¾	"
	" " " 50 "	"	1 8½	"

SCHEDULE [illegible]—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*concld.*		R a.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 60 per cent	lb	1 12	Five per cent
	" " " 70 "	"	2 0¼	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 4¼	"
	" " " 100 "	"	2 12	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	0 4¾	"
	" " " 16 "	"	0 7	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 8¼	"
	Aniline " " indigo blue	"	0 6½	"
	" " dry	"	1 0	"
	" salts	"	*ad valorem*	"
	Avar bark	cwt	5 0	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	"	35 0	"
	Cochineal	lb	0 11	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt	3 0	"
	" Persian	"	45 0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	9 0	"
	Orchilla weed	"	5 8	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	5 8	"
	Turmeric	"	9 0	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	.	*ad valorem*	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free:* Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; also the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.]	.	"	"
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	...	...	Free.
	" (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	lb	1 6	Five per cent.
	" " " China	"	1 2	"
	" patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, plates, and bolts	cwt	48 0	"
	" " " " " " "			
	" (old)	"	30 0	"
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	"	150 0	"
	" wire	lb	0 7½	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	cwt	60 0	"
	" brazier's and sheets	"	58 0	"

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.		Duty.
		R	a.	
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*				
METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*				
Copper, nails and composition nails	cwt	57	0	Five per cent.
" old	"	40	0	"
" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	55	0	"
" sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	"	60	0	"
" China, white, copperware	lb	1	2	"
" foil or dankpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	2	2	"
" " " coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	2	4	"
" wire, not including phosphor-bronze	lb	0	9½	"
" " (phosphor-bronze)	...	*ad valorem*		"
" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	"		"
German silver	...	"		"
Gold bullion and coin	...	...		Free.
Gold leaf	hundred leaves	3	0	Five per cent
Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*		One per cent.
" angle, T, and channel, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	115	0	"
" " and T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish (if galvanised)	"	175	0	"
" channel (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*		"
" bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	370	0	"
" " Swedish	"	155	0	"
" " " nail-rod, also round rod under half an inch in diameter	"	170	0	"
" " other kinds	"	160	0	"
" " " " nail-rod and round rod under half an inch in diameter	"	105	0	"
" " " " (if galvanised)	"	140	0	"
" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge work, and other such descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*		"
" plate and sheet, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	400	0	"
" " " " Swedish and charcoal	...	*ad valorem*		"
" " " " and hoop, other kinds	ton	115	0	"
" hoop, other kinds (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*		"
" plate " " (")	ton	185	0	"
" " " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*		"
" sheets " " (if galvanised)	cwt	0	0	"
" " " " (lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*		"
" bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Lowmoor and Swedish (if galvanised)	...	"		"
" " (including angle, T, and channel) hoop, plate and sheet (tinned)	...	"		"
" nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt	10	0	"
" " clasp	"	17	0	"
" " other sorts (including galvanised or tinned)	...	*ad valorem*		"
" nuts and bolts, also galvanised hooks and nuts for roofing	...	"		"
" old	cwt	2	8	"
" pig	...	*ad valorem*		"
" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	"		"
" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 58, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	"		"
" rice-bowls	...	"		"
" ridging, galvanised	...	"		"
" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"		"
" wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"		"
" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"		Five per cent.
Lametta	...	"		"
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)	...	"		"
Quicksilver	lb	1	9	"
Shot, bird	cwt	15	0	"
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*		"
Steel, anchors and cables	...	"		One per cent

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*		R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" bar and blooms	..	"	"
	" basic, all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets	...	"	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number	...	"	"
	" hoop	ton	140 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	..	*ad valorem*	"
	" nails	...	"	"
	" nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	"	"
	" old	ton	120 0	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" plates and sheets	ton	115 0	"
	" " " planished	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" " " " (if galvanised)	ton	150 0	"
	" " " " (if tinned or lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 58, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" T-bars	ton	115 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	"	165 0	"
	" " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" wire-rope	...	"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt	85 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt	20 0	"
	" " plates and other shapes, soft	"	10 8	"
	" " " " hard	"	12 8	"
	" " all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
	Oils.			
16	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes or fuel	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including ghee of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	"	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 29) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 44) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	"	
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	..	...	Free
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...		"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No 31)		"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...		Free
29	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw			Free
	" twist and yarn			"
	" sewing thread	..		"
	" piece goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described		*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
30	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...		Free
31	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation of false coral		*ad valorem*	Five per cent
32	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free		"	"
33	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	..	"	"
34	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread		"	"
35	FURNITURE TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
36	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt	70 0	"
	Cutch and gambier	"	20 0	"
	Gamboge	lb	1 0	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	15 0	"
	" Arabic	"	20 0	"
	" Bdellium	"	20 0	"
	" Benjamin, ras	"	25 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	75 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	25 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	..	.	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	33 0	"
	Rosin	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	"
37	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	..	"	"
38	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	"	"
39	HORN			Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic, (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	350 0	"
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	"	750 0	"
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb . .	"	650 0	"
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	"	500 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb . . .	"	200 0	"
	" " " " 3lb and under 4lb .	"	185 0	"
	" " " less than 3lb	"	135 0	"
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured . .	...	*ad valorem*	"
42	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silver-ware, plain . . . } other than European . {	tola	1 0	"
	" embossed or chased . }	"	1 4	"
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	"
43	JUTE, raw	..	...	Free.
	" articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
44	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free . .	...	"	"
45	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
46	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds . .	...	...	"
47	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
48	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	15 0	"
	" white, dry	"	17 0	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	2 4	"
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" patent driers	cwt	15 0	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 6	"
	Verdigris	cwt	70 0	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	110 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry	cwt	25 0	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem*	"
49	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing .	...	"	"
	" articles made of paper and papier-mâché . . .	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
50	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	35 0	Five per cent.
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	8 0	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	17 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	13 0	"
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	"
51	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Dammer	cwt	5 0	"
	Pitch, American and European	"	7 0	"
	" coal	"	4 0	"
	Tar, American and European	"	6 0	"
	" coal	"	4 0	"
	" mineral	...	*ad valorem*	"
52	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
53	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	"
54	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials	...	...	"
55	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	..	"
56	RAGS	...	..	"
57	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	..	..	"
58	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein	...	...	"
59	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt	6 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	"	20 0	"
	" black	"	16 0	"
	Linseed	"	8 0	"
	Methi	"	6 0	"
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	"	8 0	"
	Poppy	"	7 12	"
	Onion, bihidana	"	65 0	"
	Tori ginjili	"	8 0	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
60	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	15 0	"
	" white, live	"	10 0	"
	" " dead	"	4 0	"
	Cowras	"	0 10	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	3 8	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 8	"
	" Maldive	"	5 8	"
	" sankhla	"	60 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	65 0	Five per cent.

	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*		R a.	
60	SHELLS AND COWRIES—*contd.*			
	Tortoise-shell	lb	9 0	Five per cent.
	" nakh	"	4 0	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
61	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	..	Free.
62	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	7 8	Five per cent.
	Floss	"	6 8	"
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Sewing thread, China	lb	8 0	"
	Raw silk—Cháharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	"	4 8	"
	Mathow	"	2 8	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 4	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	1 4	"
	Panam	"	1 12	"
	Persian	"	5 0	"
	Siam	"	1 10	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	"
63	SOAP	...	"	"
64	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
65	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 49)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
66	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
67	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	"	"
68	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
69	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
70	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
71	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	"	"
72	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
73	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
74	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	"	"
75	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
76	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd January, 1902.

No. 425-*P*.—Mr. H. Oung, Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and ten days, with effect from the 2nd of January, 1902.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Burma during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Oung, or until further orders.

[illegible]

No. 473-F.—The [illegible] Department are [illegible] with effect from the 16th of January, 1902:—

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, and

Mr. R. Waterfield as Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 50.—Captain F. A. Kemble, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 10th November, 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF

No. 51.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the date specified:—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. L. W Wallace, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 18th December, 1901.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 52.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published as required by section 27, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the eighth day of February, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (Act XIII of 1889) and in supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1066 (Judicial), dated 29th September, 1899, as relates to the Cantonment of Trichinopoly, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the day of sections 174, 196 to 204 and 209 of the rules and applied enactments known as the Cantonment Code, 1899, and published with the like notification No. 664, dated the 16th June, 1899, as subsequently amended, shall be in force in the said Cantonment, and that all previous rules, regulations and notifications on the same subject, so far as they apply to the said Cantonment, be cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 53.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates specified:—

Major P. M. Carnegy, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Post Commandant, Shanhaikwan, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Rundall, who has vacated. Dated 23rd October, 1901

Captain J. H. Doveton, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 13th August, 1901.

Captain W. S. Prentis, 31st Burma Light Infantry, to be Post Staff Officer, 2nd class, Tongshan, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain P. J Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry, who has vacated. Dated 10th October, 1901.

Captain T. L. Leeds, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Treasure Chest Officer, Tientsin, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant Wallace, who has vacated. Dated 27th November, 1901.

Lieutenant T. S. Cox, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Railway Staff Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. L. O. Twiss, 25th Madras Infantry, who has returned to India. Dated 17th October, 1901.

Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Telegraphs, China Field Force, *vice* Captain Brunner, who has proceeded to England Dated 4th November, 1901.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 54.—Conductor James Samuel Joyce, Public Works Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 55.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th January, 1902.

George Boodrie O'Donnell.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

21st January, 1902.

Edward Campbell Loch.

Ferdinand Bigg-Wither.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 56.—Conductors John Alfred Key and Thomas Stone are promoted to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st August, 1901, and 6th November, 1901, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 57.—Sub-Conductor Harry Watts to be Conductor, and Sergeant Thomas George Burton Waugh to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 25th November, 1901, on augmentation.

No. 58.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Clifford Manley to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Thomas Richard Mundy to be Assistant Commissary;

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Henry John Marcoolyn is absorbed in that grade;

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Captain William Caldwell Ashmore is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant Samuel Kelshaw Rushton to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain George Cooper, retired.

No. 59.—Supernumerary Conductor Thomas Taylor is absorbed in the grade of Conductor and Sergeant Ronald Archibald Davis to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd January, 1902, *vice* Conductor James Bidwell, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 60.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Devine, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Edwin Lean, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Alexander Anderson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Edwin Clarence Langford, Assistant Barrack Master, and Sub-Conductor Arthur Wheeler, Barrack Master, 2nd class, attached to the Military Works Services, to be Conductors, supernumerary; and

Sergeant William Thomas Gell, Supervisor, 1st grade, *temporary rank*, attached to the Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st December, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Evon Highway, retired.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 61.—Sergeant Joseph George, 1st Assistant Master Tailor, Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
Sergeant Edwin Robert Saunders, Packing Sergeant, Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
} To be Sub-Conductors, supernumerary;

Sergeant George Gilbertson to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 7th March, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor M. O. Neill, deceased.

No. 62.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant James Craig to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Ethelred Elder Hutchins to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Charles Batterberry to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Robert James Rosseter to be Conductor; and

Sergeant Thomas John Hunter to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th June, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain G. Grevelink, retired.

No. 63.—Sergeant James North to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 16th July, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. G. Sharples, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 64.—Sergeant Peter Carrigan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th July, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. A. Armstrong, retired.

No. 65.—Sergeant Thomas Whittaker to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd July, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor Jim Blaker, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 66.—Sergeant William John Lyttle to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th August, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. G. Roach, deceased.

No. 67.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cullen to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor (supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant) Lancelot Falkland to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub Conductor Walter Green to be Conductor; and

Sergeant Arthur William Morton to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 31st August, 1901, *vice* Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Charles Wiltshire, retired.

No. 68.—Sub-Conductor William Henry Emmett to be Conductor; and

Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) James Tibbs to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 19th September, 1901, *vice* Conductor J. Scutt, deceased.

No. 69.—Sergeant William Robert Parsons to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 2nd October, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor P. F. Massey, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 70.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Arthur Youles to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor; and

Sergeant Alfred Lang to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th October, 1901, *vice* Conductor P. Jones, retired.

No. 71.—Sergeant William Rumbold to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th October, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Calvert, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

No 72.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Colonel St. John Michell Fancourt, Indian Staff Corps.—2nd December, 1901.

Captain Albert Edwin Hayward Pinch, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), temporary half pay list.—17th December, 1901.

REWARDS.

No. 73.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions of departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Unattached List and Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Section XXV, paragraph 47, and Volume VI, paragraph 262, respectively, in recognition of their services during the South African Campaign, 1899-1900, with effect from the 29th November, 1900, except where otherwise specified :—

Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal.

Sub-Conductor John Calvert to be Conductor, supernumerary.
" Patrick Lowry " "
" Michael Maher " "
" Harry Calvesbert " "

Sergeant Alfred Lucking to be Sub-Conductor, supernumerary
" Thomas William Lloyd " "
" Charles Payne " "
" William Johnston Kee " "
" William Charles Hayman " "

Supply and Transport Corps, Madras.

Sub-Conductor John Tocher to be Conductor, supernumerary.

Sergeant William Sheppard to be Sub-Conductor "

Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay.

Conductor Henry Young to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor Mark William Tyler to be Conductor, supernumerary.

Sergeant Benjamin T. Harding to be Sub-Conductor, "

Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

1st class Assistant Surgeon Eugene Alfred St. Romaine to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

1st class Assistant Surgeon Alexander Daniel McIntyre to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 8th February, 1901.

2nd class Assistant Surgeon Valentine Vincent Chiodetti to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary.

Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.

1st class Assistant Surgeon John Moore to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

1st class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Benson Farrell to be Senior Assistant Surgeon supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Subordinate Veterinary Department.

Staff Sergeant-Farrier William Belton to be Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant, supernumerary, retaining his present rate of pay.

Corporal (Shoeing-smith) N. Turner to be Sergeant-Farrier.

The name of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer has been noted for promotion to Conductor (supernumerary) on attaining the rank of Sub-Conductor in ordinary course :—

Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay.

Sergeant Frederick Augustus Borrett.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 74.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Punjab, Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service, and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1901 :—

Store Sergeant Henry Ferris, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Henry Hewitt Stuart, Military Works Services.

Sergeant John Kerr, His Excellency the Viceroy's Band.

First class Sergeant Instructor Henry Mitchell, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 75.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Order of British India, as supernumerary to the establishment, of the following native officers, in recognition of the good services rendered by them during the operations in China :—

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Jan Muhammad, Hong Kong Regiment.

Risaldar Sher Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Subadar Jag Singh, No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Devasahayam, No. 3 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Krishnaji Gaekwar, No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Pensioned Subadar Lakha Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry.

Ressaidar Chanda Singh, 16th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Kudrat Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 76.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Major (honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James John Macleod, C.I.E., supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th November, 1901.

No. 77.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant William Arthur Ranken Michael McRae resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th January, 1902.

No. 78.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Captain Lionel Maling Wynch to be Major, with effect from the 20th December, 1901, *vice* Fortune, resigned.

No. 79.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Glyn Griffith, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps

No. 80.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Nelson Wright to be Major, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902, *vice* Darrah, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 81.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Sidney George Lovelace, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gaskell promoted.

No. 82.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

William Reginald Boycott Wight-Boycott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th November, 1901, *vice* Damiano, promoted.

No. 83.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Leslie Saunders, Gentleman, to be Captain, *vice* Simpson, transferred to the Oudh Light Horse.

No. 84.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant James Mackenna to be Captain, *vice* Laurie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

David Robertson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Mackenna, promoted.

No. 85.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Montressor Standen resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th November, 1901.

No. 86.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

John Carlyle Fergusson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th November, 1901, *vice* Fremantle, promoted.

No. 87.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Wilfrid Hepburn Ruddle, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Dunlop, promoted.

No. 88.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Tilt Woods to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th August, 1901, *vice* Townsend, deceased.

No. 89.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Henry Welsh resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st November, 1901.

No. 90.—*2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Peirce resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

No. 91.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

G. G. O. No. 846 of 1901, notifying the resignation of his commission by Captain Frank Logan Muir, is cancelled.

Major Lewis Gordon Fischer, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th December, 1901.

Francis Edward Price, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th December, 1901, *vice* Fischer, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5—Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, has been granted furlough out of India, on private affairs, for 12 months, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, under the leave rules contained in para. 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1902.

No. 21.—Mr. E Verrieres, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 6th December, 1901.

The 22nd January, 1902.

No. 23.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 477, dated 29th November, 1901, notifying certain temporary promotions and reversions of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Ra lways with effect from the dates specified, for the date "*4th November, 190* ," read *3rd November, 1901.*

The 24th January, 1902.

No. 26.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion and reversion of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 14th January, 1902:—

Names.	From	To
Shadbolt, E. I.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.
Hogan, J. L. P. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.

No. 27.—The name of Mr. W. E. Hartt, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is removed from the Public Works Department list of Revenue officers, with effect from the 14th November, 1900, the date on which his leave expired, under article 261, Civil Service Regulations.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1902.

No. 18.—Mr. H. B Learoyd, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, with effect from the 15th October, 1901.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 20.—The promotion of Mr. J. T. Farrant, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 16, dated 16th January, 1902, is to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and not as therein stated.

The 21st January, 1902.

No. 22.—Mr. T. Ryan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is permanently promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class II, with effect from the 8th July, 1901.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 25.—The services of Rai Bahadur Gungaram, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th November, 1901.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th January, 1902.

No. 19.—The Christian names of Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, are Herbert Aubrey, and not Henry Aubrey, as given in Public Works Department Notification No. 395, dated 4th November, 1892.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 24.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :—

Name	From	To	Date.
Mr. M. J. Brind . .	Chief Superintendent .	Director . . .	21st November, 1901
Mr. H. A. Kirk . .	Director . . .	Deputy Director General	22nd November, 1901
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	25th November, 1901.
Mr. C. B. Williams .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Ditto ditto .	27th November, 1901
Mr. E. A. Leach . .	Chief Superintendent .	Director . . .	7th December, 1901.
Mr. R. L D. Gompertz .	Director . . .	Deputy Director General	8th December, 1901.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India*, will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2145.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1901-1902 as compared with the corresponding period of 1900-1901.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November.					Whole year.		April to November.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901	Budget, 1901-1902	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,45,26,000	28,38,92,000	10,70,82,000	11,70,10,000	99,28,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,65,33,000	6,81,40,000	5,12,20,000	4,94,52,000	...	17,68,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,94,57,000	8,90,68,000	5,89,60,000	5,98,60,000	8,70,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,01,41,000	5,02,09,000	3,34,82,000	3,48,35,000	13,53,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,90,40,000	5,95,66,000	3,72,65,000	3,87,55,000	14,90,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,05,73,000	4,78,21,000	3,08,45,000	3,58,00,000	49,55,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,00,12,000	9,33,49,000	4,84,03,000	5,00,79,000	16,16,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	69,02,82,000	69,19,85,000	36,73,47,000	38,57,91,000	1,84,44,000	...
,400	10,000	32,900	42,400	9,500	...	Interest	88,68,000	1,00,85,000	59,73,000	73,80,000	14,07,000	...
,600	4,200	4,000	5,700	1,700	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,14,50,000	3,30,11,000	2,88,15,000	2,96,79,000	8,61,000	...
,900	1,800	600	600	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,80,45,000	1,81,19,000	1,13,78,000	1,14,15,000	37,000	...
,700	87,000	65,100	73,500	7,400	...	Miscellaneous	58,66,000	73,01,000	34,20,000	37,67,000	3,47,000	...
,800	1,200	1,700	4,500	2,800	...	Railways	27,54,55,000	27,63,96,000	17,20,18,000	19,50,71,000	2,30,53,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,09,19,000	2,59,95,000	1,44,34,000	1,35,64,000	...	8,70,000
,700	25,600	17,500	18,800	1,300	...	Other Public Works	61,50,000	62,22,000	38,03,000	40,14,000	1,51,000	...
,000	266,800	24,400	191,900	167,500	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,13,18,000	78,45,000	75,74,000	54,47,000	...	21,27,000
,100	396,600	147,200	337,400	190,200	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,12,43,53,000	1,07,69,29,000	61,48,22,000	65,61,25,000	4,13,03,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
,400	...	687,500	545,500	...	142,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	..
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
,400	1,000,000	8,922,400	1,609,400	...	7,313,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,85,72,000	1,86,00,000	2,98,35,000	98,49,000	...	1,99,86,000	
,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	67,72,000	30,09,000	78,70,000	8,20,000	...	70,50,000
,300	71,600	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	60,32,000	...	...	60,32,000
	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	28,55,000	34,57,000	22,32,000	24,62,000	2,30,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,00,11,000	84,71,000	51,53,000	40,97,000	...	10,56,000
	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	90,000	...	...	...	...	...
,200	574,900	1,491,300	1,514,100	22,800	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,300	16,500,000	5,995,500	9,582,800	3,587,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
,200	18,146,500	16,909,200	12,706,300	...	4,202,900	TOTAL	4,83,00,000	3,35,37,000	5,11,22,000	1,72,28,000	...	3,38,94,000
,700	18,543,100	17,743,900	13,589,200	...	4,154,700	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,17,26,53,000	1,11,04,66,000	66,59,44,000	67,33,53,000	84,09,000	...
,900	3,717,500	3,330,900	4,091,900†	761,000	...	Opening Balance	12,63,87,000	16,23,41,000	12,63,88,000	15,89,85,000*	3,25,97,000	...
,600	22,260,600	21,074,800	17,681,100	...	3,393,700	GRAND TOTAL	1,29,90,40,000	1,27,28,07,000	79,23,32,000	83,23,38,000	4,00,06,000	...

* Differs from the closing balance of March 1901 (Preliminary) by R33,000 due to corrections in March Final in India.

† Do. do. do. do. by £1,300 due to corrections in the Final Home accounts.

ENGLAND						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November					Whole year.		April to November.			
inary ints, 901	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
3,300	37,600	22,900	24,900	2,000	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,24,13,000	11,59,83,000	7,60,42,000	7,31,36,000	...	29,06,000
3,600	3,019,300	2,379,000	2,273,000	...	106,000	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,07,46,000	4,81,77,000	2,75,04,000	2,68,25,000	...	6,79,000
7,000	375,000	208,300	259,900	51,600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,53,76,000	2,78,52,000	1,02,77,000	2,35,15,000	72,38,000	...
3,300	584,600	397,600	417,000	19,400	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,28,15,000	16,31,14,000	9,87,04,000	10,18,55,000	31,51,000	...
3,000	2,327,600	1,611,200	1,638,000	26,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,58,63,000	2,70,73,000	1,70,98,000	1,73,71,000	2,73,000	..
7,800	...	6,400	1,800	...	4,600	Famine Relief and Insurance	6,25,43,000	1,50,00,000	5,95,04,000	66,32,000	...	5,28,72,000
3,900	6,458,300	3,820,400	4,054,900	234,500	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	13,09,62,000	13,42,76,000	8,48,17,000	9,66,30,000	1,18,13,000	...
600	1,000	500	1,100	600	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,05,20,000	2,18,27,000	1,20,25,000	1,26,97,000	6,72,000	...
3,300	112,000	82,200	86,800	4,600	...	Other Public Works	5,73,84,000	7,11,91,000	3,04,47,000	3,34,45,000	29,98,000	...
2,000	5,228,500	2,753,300	3,096,300	343,000	...	Army Services	16,14,56,000	17,86,03,000	10,44,06,000	10,91,24,000	47,18,000	...
4,900	..	6,700	100	...	6,600	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	—1,38,000	...	1,38,000
3,600	18,143,900	11,288,500	11,853,800	565,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	79,00,78,000	80,30,96,000	52,68,24,000	50,10,92,000	...	2,57,32,000
	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	47,26,000	...	...	...	..
		...	...	...	.	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	25,70,000	74,66,000	...	...	...	...
3,600	18,143,900	11,288,500	11,853,800	565,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	78,75,08,000	80,03,56,000	52,68,24,000	50,10,92,000	...	2,57,32,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
4,900	1,483,900	354,600	628,800	274,200		Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,48,55,000	1,80,33,000	1,35,08,000	2,16,15,000	81,07,000	...
2,400	...	5,922,400	...	..	5,922,400	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	
	26,900	...	.	...	..	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,64,39,000	1,52,87,000	1,20,96,000	2,81,000		28,15,000
7,300	1,510,800	6,277,000	628,800	...	5,648,200	TOTAL	3,12,94,000	3,33,20,000	2,56,04,000	3,08,96,000	52,92,000	..
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
	...	...	...	...	..	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	..
	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	.
	...	...		...		Unfunded do. (do)	...	...	...	...	..	
	...	205,600	73,200	...	132,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	3,35,62,000	50,34,000	...	49,39,000	49,39,000	
	...	...	..	.	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	3,17,23,000	17,90,000	2,48,99,000	49,95,000	..	1,99,04,000
	...	...	...	...	.	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,15,34,000	92,17,000	1,75,07,000	79,13,000		95,94,000
		...	...	...		Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	..	2,94,000	...	2,88,000	2,88,000	
	...	...	...	.	...	Remittances (net)	4,17,62,000	1,27,92,000	1,98,80,000	1,95,51,000		3,29,000
	...	...	..	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	19,23,67,000	25,24,53,000	8,94,24,000	14,58,37,000	5,64,13,000	
	...			.		Do. do. do exchange	2,33,000	47,000	2,05,000	5,45,000	3,40,000	
.	...	205,600	1,073,200	867,600	...	TOTAL	32,12,86,000	28,16,27,000	15,19,15,000	18,40,68,000	3,21,53,000	.
0,900	19,654,700	17,771,100	13,555,600	...	4,215,300	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,14,00,88,000	1,11,53,03,000	70,43,43,000	71,60,56,000	1,17,13,000	..
0,700	2,005,900	3,303,700	4,125,300	821,600	...	Closing Balance	15,89,52,000	15,75,04,000	8,79,89,000	11,62,82,000	2,82,93,000	..
1,600	22,260,600	21,074,800	17,681,100	...	3,393,700	GRAND TOTAL	1,29,90,40,000	1,27,28,07,000	79,23,32,000	83,23,38,000	4,00,06,000	..

A. F. COX,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 329 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 18th January 1902:—

No. 21 of 1902.—Arthur Kitson, managing director of the Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited, of No. 1, Victoria Embankment, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in, or relating to, vapour burning apparatus.*

No. 22 of 1902.—Adolf Gentzsch, mineralogist, of 1, Stiftgasse, in the city of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria. *Improved manufacture of a substitute for gutta-percha.*

No. 23 of 1902.—Edward Coverly Newcomb, mechanical engineer, of 1071, Center street, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Method of and means for generating superheated steam or vapour.*

No. 24 of 1902.—Munshi Salag Ram, contractor, residing in Chaori Bazar, Gali Batasha, Delhi. *An apparatus for grinding corn.*

No. 25 of 1902.—Casimir Masse, gentleman, of Rantigny (Oise), France, and La Société Francaise de Ramie, manufacturers, of 11, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, France. *Improvements in, or relating to, the treatment of ramie, china grass and other fibrous material.*

No. 330 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing watches with chain pattern cross lines joining one to the other and suns in middle of the spaces enclosed by such lines, all worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 2D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing bicycles worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 3D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing locomotive engines worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 4D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing tennis bats and balls worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 331 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 31 of 1900.—Hurry and Seaman's Patents, Limited, of 2, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in process and apparatus for the manufacture of Portland cement.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No. 247 of 1901.—David Smith, assistant to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, iron founders, etc., of Byculla Iron Works, Bombay, in British India. *Improvements in boiler furnaces.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No. 250 of 1901.—William Hucks, junior, engineer, of 4, Acacia Place, St. John's Wood, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquids.* (Specification filed 14 January 1902.)

No. 326 of 1901.—John Frederick Willans, district locomotive superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway, residing at Guntakal, in the Madras Presidency, British India. *A device for lifting the hooks of central or other couplings.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No 398 of 1901.—The Hall Signal Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business in New York city, U. S. A. *Improvements in signal apparatus.* (Specification filed 13 January 1902.)

No. 457 of 1901.—William August Edwin Henrici, engineer, of 37, Fruchtstrasse, Berlin, Germany. *An improved rotary engine.* (Specification filed 14 January 1902.)

No. 332 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *Improved oil lamp or butty.* (From 19 January 1902 to 19 January 1903.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1902 to 14 April 1903.)

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.* (From 17 February 1902 to 17 February 1903.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Manufacture of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom.* (From 17 February 1902 to 17 February 1903.)

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill and Rudolph Weiss. *Improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 333 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 69 of 1897.—Joseph Campbell. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for treating gold and silver and other metal-bearing ores and materials.* (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 78 of 1897.—Hermann Müller-Thurgau. *Process for the production of non-alcoholic or feebly alcoholic fruit juices (fruit and grape wines) which may be kept or preserved without change.* (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 128 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte and Whytes Patents, Limited. *Improvements in yarn winding machinery.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 139 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited. *Improvements in horseless carriages.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 140 of 1897.—George Henry Cliff. *Improvements in step ladders.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 159 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for making paper or other tubes.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 169 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited. *Improvements in motor or horseless carriages.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 170 of 1897.—David John Russell Duncan. *Improvements in the means of jointing mains, pipes and other conduits for water gas and other fluids and vapours.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 217 of 1897.—Maria Benno Von Donat. *A new method of preparing albuminous cocoa, chocolate and similar matter.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 310 of 1897.—Paul Greyson de Schodt. *Improvements in and relating to lighting and heating systems by means of gas, mineral oil and the like.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 381 of 1895.—Alexander Ironside Little John and Peter Still. *An improved traversing and levelling head for theodolites or other instruments.* (Specification filed 22 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 136 of 1894.—William Walker, Frank Richard Wilkins and Jabez Lones. *Improvements in primary voltaic batteries.* (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,43,99,850	10,74,93,280	12,18,93,130	3,01,17,749	89,64,197	...	...	3,90,81,946
Allahabad	...	1,49,12,280	1,49,12,280	2,06,47,009	16,38,120	...	...	2,22,85,129
Lahore	...	2,10,37,195	2,10,37,195	60,61,932	21,12,893	...	...	81,74,825
Bombay	41,79,095	7,02,73,285	7,44,52,380	89,24,222	3,79,81,847	...	...	4,69,06,069
Karachi	...	78,02,570	78,02,570	18,11,610	23,10,855	...	...	41,22,465
Madras	16,66,515	2,83,96,840	3,00,63,355	1,65,25,553	50,29,747	...	...	2,15,55,300
Calicut	...	12,76,870	12,76,870	2,48,355	27,325	...	...	2,75,680
Rangoon	...	83,96,080	83,96,080	3,41,59,855	33,35,430	...	...	3,74,95,285
	2,02,45,460	25,95,88,400	27,98,33,860					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,37,215					
Total R			27,96,96,645	11,84,96,285	6,14,00,414	...	...	17,98,96,699
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								2,00,000
Net Total R								17,96,96,699
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total								27,96,96,645

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1899, for quarter ending 31st December, 1901.

	6	5	4		Serial No.
th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	2	Date of registration.
e Eighth Annual Report.	Indian History.	Hindi First Book.	Krishi Darpan.	3	Title of book and contents of the title page.
glish.	English.	Hindi.	Hindi.	4	Language in which the book is written
Heeralal, Secretary, School Committee.	M. Durgapershad, Head Master, Noble School, Kotah.	Mirza Kesarbux Shahzade, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	M. Bhairon Narain, Deputy Inspector of School.	5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.
nual Report on the working of the Dayanand Ashram Anglo Vedic High School for 1899-1900.	A short history of India.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.	Dialogue about cultivation.	6	Subject of the book.
dic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	7	Place of printing and place of publication.
anager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	8	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.
November, 1901.	12th October, 1901.	15th October, 1901.	25th October, 1901.	9	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.
pages.	42 pages.	60 pages	32 pages.	10	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.
× 5.	6 × 4.	22 × 38.	7½ × 5.	11	Size.
st.	Second.	Fifth.	Fifth.	12	First, second, or other number of edition.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.
nted.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	14	Whether book is printed or lithographed.
e.	Four annas.	One anna and six pies.	Two annas.	15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.
	Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	16	Name or residence of the proprietor of the copyright of any portion of such right.
				17	REMARKS.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, for quarter ending 31st December, 1901—contd.

1	Serial No.	8	9	10	11
2	Date of registration.	8th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	13th December, 1901.
3	Title of book and contents of the title page.	Kashi Shastrarth.	Nari Sudasher prabartak, 4th Part.	Nari Sudasher prabartak, III Part.	Vivah Padhti.
4	Language in which the book is written.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Nagri.	Nagri.	Hindi and Sanskrit.
5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Manager, Vedic Press.	Srimati Budhimati, the wife of Lala Bankelal Peshkur, Tahsil Sher, Pithoragarh.	Srimati Budhimati, the wife of Lala Bankelal Peshkar, Tahsil Sher, Pithoragarh.	Swami Dayanand Sarusti.
6	Subject of the book.	Religious discussions.	The education of the females.	The education of the females.	Religious ceremonies.
7	Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.
8	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.
9	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	15th October, 1901.	14th October, 1901.	24th October, 1901.	12th December, 1901.
10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	18 pages.	89 pages.	85 pages.	56 pages.
11	Size.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.
12	First, second, or other number of edition.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Sixth.	First.
13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	1,000.	2,000.	2,000.	3,000.
14	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Nine pies.	Six annas.	Five annas.	Four annas.
16	Name or residence of the proprietor of the copyright of any portion of such right	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Press Committee, Vedic Press, Ajmer.
17	REMARKS.				Receipt for R2 sent to the Commissioner on 13th December, 1901.

P. T. SPENCE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

In accordnance with rule 9 of the rules published under Notification of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, No. 6603, dated the 17th December, 19[illegible], notice is hereby given that the documents specified in the list given below will, unless claimed within two months from this date, be destroyed :—

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of parties: Name of Plaintiff or Applicant.	Names of parties: Name of Defendant or Respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
1	O. S. No. 22 of 1881	M. Nanjundiah Setty	B. Nanjundiah Setty	One account book	Plaintiff.
2	O. S. No. 305 of 1881	Kotay Hyder Abdul Raheem Saib.	1. Abdul Kareem 2. Mahomed Saib 3. Maroof Saib, and 4 Arunachella Moodaliar	Ditto	Ditto.
3	O. S. No. 49 of 1882	Hydan Agrachand	1. Laul Khan, and 2. Navaz Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
4	O. S. No. 367 of 1882	T. Subramania Moodaliar	Singaraveloo Chetty	Ditto	Ditto.
5	O. S. No. 688 of 1882	Deuerore	Narain Konar	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Mis. No. 74 of 1883	Shanmoga Moodaliar	.....	Ditto	Petitioner.
7	O. S. No. 164 of 1883	Bunselal Ramruthan, by his Agent Jivan Row.	1. Oossa Hussain Saib 2. K. Ismail Saib 3. Mean Saib, and 4 Hajee Mahomed Yousoof.	Ditto	Defendant.
8	S. C's. No. 1292 of 1883	V. P. Narainsami Naidu	1. T. Ramiah 2. Munivenkatappah	Ditto	Ditto.
9	O. S. No. 1303 of 1883	Mahamed Yousoof Saib	Virabundra	Ditto	Plaintiff.
10	O. S. No. 1304 of 1883	Mahomed Yousoof Saib	Andrews	Ditto	Ditto.
11	O. S. No. 67 of 1884	1. Syed Khader, and 2. Syed Akbar	1. Syed Ibrahim 2. Khader Saib 3. Mowla Saib, and 4. Haji Sata Laliah Mahomed Saib.	Ditto	Defendant.
12	S. C. No. 28 of 1884	Munisami Chetty	1. Voomapathy Moodaliar 2. Sundramma	Ditto	Plaintiff.
13	S. C. S. No. 297 of 1884	M. Murugappa Chetty	1. W. Moonisami Moodaliar 2. Subraya Moodaliar, and 3. A. Subraya Moodaliar	Ditto	3rd Defendant.
14	O. S. No. 426 of 1884	Mahomed Saib	Sheik Ibrahim Saib	Ditto	Defendant.
15	O. S. No. 437 of 1884	1. Goondoo Ibrahim Saib, and 2. Daday Abdul Raniman Saib.	1. Alarakia Saib, and 2. Sileman Saib	Ditto	Sent by the Munsiff of Hassan.
16	S. C. S. No. 512 of 1884	Mungiah	1. Thumbi, and 2. Govindarajao	Ditto	2nd Defendant.
17	O. S. No. 634 of 1884	B. Gopaliah Chetty	Mahomed Yacoob Saib	Two account books	Defendant.
18	O. S. No. 635 of 1884	T. A. Appasami Pillay	1. C. Ashworth, and 2 B. Munisami Naidu	One account book	Plaintiff.
19	O. S. No. 975 of 1884	A. W. Puckridge	Miss Mergler	Ditto	Ditto.
20	O. S. No. 1096 of 1884	Venkatanarasimiah	1. Munisami Naidu, and 2. Venkatnamanappa	Ditto	Defendant.
21	O. S. No. 1124 of 1884	Janaki	1. Sundari, and 2. D. Hanumiah	Ditto	Plaintiff.
22	O. S. No. 1354 of 1884	Mahomed Akbar	Jeenammah	Three books of account.	Ditto.
23	S. C. S. No. 46 of 1885	H. W. Taylor	S. Wright	One account book	Ditto.
24	O. S. No. 208 of 1885	A. V. Pyni Moodaliar	1. Manikiamma, and 2. Subramani Moodaliar	Ditto	Witness Ruthna Chetty.
25	S. C. S. No. 231 of 1885	Mahomed Yousoof Saib	1. Changalraya, and 2. Lutchmama	Ditto	Plaintiff.
26	S. C. S. No. 341 of 1885	Bhukthavarmull Raspraj	1. Mahomed, and 2. Shiek Mohadeen	Ditto	Defendant.
27	O. S. No. 348 of 1885	1. W. Fitzgerald, and 2. Gengall Madden	1. B. Verasami Chetty and 6 others.	Ditto	Plaintiffs.
28	O. S. No. 381 of 1885	Ambrose Miller	1. Veerasamy Chetty, and 2. Abboyu Chetty.	Two account books.	Plaintiff.
29	O. S. No. 406 of 1885	Anthyamma	A. Thuruvengada Moodaliar	Ditto	Ditto.
30	S. C. S. No. 615 of 1885	Venkatagiriah	Rungiah	One account book, Exhibit I.	Defendant.
31	S. C. S No. 748 of 1885	P. R. Veraragharaloo Naidu.	F. N. Abraham	One account book	Plaintiff.
32	S. C. S. No. 750 of 1885	S. R. Verargharaloo Naidu	Sambasina Moodaliar	Ditto	D'Silva.
33	S. C. S. No. 859 of 1885	Hyder Saib	Dade Saib	Three account books.	Plaintiff.
34	S. C. S. No. 934 of 1885	Shethappa	Annappah Pillay	One account book	Defendant.
35	S. C. No 1044 of 1885	Khassim Khan	Oommer Khan	Two account books	Plaintiff.
36	S. C. S. No. 1200 of 1885	Arumugacharry	Nanjappa Moodaliar	One account book	Witness Annappa Pillay.
37	O. S. No 1078 of 1885	K. Andiah Chetty	1. Emilia Ruddy, and 2. Ramasami	Three account books.	Plaintiff.
38	O. S. No. 1730 of 1885	1. Daday Saib 2. Fathoolla Saib, and 3. Musthan Saib Carrying on business under the name of Haji Sayed Hussain & Co.	1. Abdulla Saib, and 2. Thippu Saib	Two account books.	Plaintiffs.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Name of Plaintiff or Applicant.	Name of Defendant or Respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
39	O. S. No. 2 of 1886	Ramakrishniah Setty	Raja Thippiah Setty	One account book	Plaintiff.
40	O. S. No. 850 of 1886	Munisami Chetty	T. Ruthna Chetty	Twenty-seven account books.	Witness Munnaji, Gumasta of Keeldass.
41	S. C. S. No. 324 of 1886	Mahomed Yousoof Saib	Mohideen Saib	One account book, Exhibit A.	Plaintiff.
42	S. C. S. No. 1441 of 1886	Nangappa	Munisumi Maistry	One account book	Ditto
43	S. C. S. No. 1501 of 1886	Ismail Kassim Saib	1. Mahomed Haneef, and 2. Ismail Khan	Ditto	2nd Defendant.
44	Mis 62 of 1887	Esmail Khan	.....	Two books of account.	Petitioner.
45	O. S. No. 69 of 1887	Chowdry Mohideen Saib	Sheik Mohideen Saib	Five account books	Purchasers.
46	O. S. No. 564 of 1887	Frederic Rowlandson	T. Sreenevasa Chetty	One account book	Official Assignee, Madras.
47	O. S. No. 684 of 1887	Andi Narainasamy Naidu	Khader Khan	Ditto	Defendant.
48	S. C. S. No. 867 of 1887	Sheik Hameed	Gilbert	Ditto	Plaintiff.
49	O. S. No. 956 of 1887	Gunna Mahamed Abdulla	1. Kumandan Khader Saib, and 2. Madar Saib	Two account books.	Defendant.
50	O. S. No. 1282 of 1887	Thumby Ramasamy Chetty	Thumby Vasudeva Chetty	One account book	Plaintiff.
51	O. S. No. 1420 of 1887	The Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, Limited.	1. Murugesa Moodaliar, and 2. C. Munisami Moodaliar	One account book.	Ditto
52	S. C. S. No. 1429 of 1887	Kassim Saib	1. Nagareddy 2. Chicka Venkatappa, and 3. H. Nanjappah	Ditto	Ditto.
53	O. S. No. 1024 of 1888	Gundoo Ibrahim Saib	Kotay Mahomed Hyder and another	Ditto	Ditto.
54	S. C. S. No. 1213 of 1888	Murisami Naidu	W. Flynne	Two account books	Ditto
55	O. S. No. 1823 of 1888	Baba Meah	Haji Mitta Cassim Saib	One book	Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company, Madras.
56	O. S. No. 274 of 1889	Haji Gulam Mohideen Sheriff Kazi	1 Mahomed Cassim, and 2 Lingamal	One account book	Plaintiff.
57	O. S. No. 451 of 1889	Asha Bi	Mahomed Cassim	One account book marked Exhibit IV.	Witness Ossman Khan.
58	S. C. S. No. 1088 of 1889	Ganapathy Chetty	1. Abdul Rahimon, and 2. Govindro Setty	One hundred and seventy account books.	Defendants
59	O. S. No. 1191 of 1889	Muini Habibulla Saib	Syed Saib	Two account books	Plaintiff.
60	O. S. No. 1944 of 1889	Nagammah	Kenchenna	Three account books.	Dasappa
61	O. S. No. 8 of 1890	N. Chickaranjiah Chetty	Pandannah	One sealed bundle of account books	H. Lubeck.
62	O. S. No. 64 of 1890	Vasoodeva Naidoo	Nagacharry	One account book	2nd Defendant.
63	O. S. No. 326 of 1890	A. V. Munisami Moodaliar	A.C. Koomarasamy Moodaliar.	One bundle of six account books.	Sabhapatty Chetty.
64	O. S. No. 590 of 1890	1. Taj Bi 2. Tenga Abdul Rahim, and 3. Tenga Abdul Gunni	1. Middikar Jailabdeen Saib. 2. M. Abdul Koodoos, and 2. Jaffar Saib	One bundle of two account books.	Defendant.
65	O. S. No. 640 of 1890	Koolsoom Bi	Ashu Bi	One account book	2nd Defendant.
66	O. S. No. 1326 of 1890	Abdul Ali Saib	Lieutenant-Colonel G. Oakes	Five account books	Defendant.
67	O. S. No. 1599 of 1890	J. W. Hayes	B. Gopaliengar	One account book	Ditto
68	O. S. No. 1723 of 1890	Gurumarthi Naidu	M. Gurusamy Moodaliar	Three account books.	Ditto.
69	O. S. No. 1971 of 1890	Thaj Bee	Aboo Baker	Eleven account books	Ditto.
70	O. S. No. 195 of 1891	Abdul Kareem	Abdul Razack	One account book	Plaintiff.
71	Mis. 138 of 1891	E. T. H. Van Ingen	J. W. Hayes	Two account books	Petitioner.
72	O. S. No. 304 of 1891	Koomarasamy	J. Hoover	Ditto	Plaintiff.
73	O. S. No. 2359 of 1891	Pillagadoo	Kondappa	One account book	Defendant.
74	O. S. No. 1571 of 1891	Golab Chand Roop Chand	Syed Mohideen	Two account books	Plaintiff.
75	O. S. No. 1445 of 1891	L. Venkatram Setty	Kutti Acharry	Ditto	Ditto.
76	O. S. No. 1850 of 1891	Krishnasami Naidu	Vasoodeva Govinda Konor	One account book	V. Arumuga Pillay.
77	S. C. 2296 of 1891	Noor Mahomed Ahmed Saib.	Arumugam Pillay	Ditto	Plaintiff.
78	S. C. 1512 of 1891	Messrs. Bertie & Co.,	Thomas Innman	Ditto	Ditto.
79	O. S. No. 1693 of 1892	Gopaliah Chetty	Alli Saib	Ditto	Ditto.
80	O. S. No. 2161 of 1892	Chowdry Mahomed Sheriff	Ameenudeen	Ditto	Ditto.
81	O. S. No. 1593 of 1892	Chicka Veeramma	1. Karibasiah, and 2. Bajiannah	Four account books	Defendants.
82	S. C. S. No. 982 of 1892	Subbraya Setty	1. V. Appasamy Setty, and others.	One account book	Plaintiff,
83	O. S. No. 2306 of 1891	Neelakuntappa	Muddu Nanjappa, and three others.	Ditto	Defendant.
84	O. S. No. 2566 of 1891	Chowdry Mahomed Oossmon.	Voommer Saib	One account book belonging to Mundy Dasappah.	Plaintiff.
85	O. S. No. 15 of 1893	P. Siddojee Row	Munisami Naidu	Two account books	Ditto.
86	S. C. S. No. 431 of 1893	B. Venkatappah and others	Major C. W. Ravenshaw	One account book	Ditto.
87	O. S. No. 744 of 1893	K. Nunjundiah Chetty	Kooppammah	Four account books	Ditto.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of parties. Name of Plaintiff or Applicant.	Name of Defendant or Respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
88	S. C. S. No. 613 of 1893	The Bangalore Cavalry Road Savings Bank (Ld.)	O. T. Ruthna Pillay	One account book	Plaintiff.
89	O. S. No 1073 of 1893	Hameed Saib	Shalidadoo	Two account books	Ditto.
90	O. S No. 1472 of 1893	Nunney Mean	Mahomed Cassim	Ditto	Ditto.
91	O. S. No. 2102 of 1893	Shaik Hyder Abdul Ghouse *alias* Abdul Gani.	Kotay Mahomed Hussain and two others.	One account book	Defendants.
92	O. S. No. 2106 of 1893	Abdul Vahid	Abdul Gaffoor	Ditto.	Plaintiff.
93	Mis. 260 of 1894	Gungadhara Chetty	Parthasarathi Moodaliar	One bundle of 7 books.	Ditto.
94	O. S. No. 275 of 1894	G. Kothundarurmasamy Chetty.	Vudder Killa and another	One bundle of 9 books.	Ditto.
95	Mis. 288 of 1894	Mahomed Saib *alias* Mahomed Mura Saib.	Moonappah	Ditto	Petitioner.
96	O. S. No 1150 of 1894	Appacoray Moodaliar	1 Subbannah and others	Two account books	Plaintiffs.
97	S. C. S No. 1535 of 1894	Robert Rickie	Davidson Rickie	One account book	Plaintiff.
98	O. S. No. 2341 of 1894	Munivenkatappa	1 Nunjappa and another	One bundle of 6 account books.	Defendants.
99	O S. No. 178 of 1895	Narasammah	1 Mandalappah and others	One account book	Ditto.
100	O. S. No. 417 of 1895	Mariam Be	Modi Abdulla Sait	1. Two account books, marked Exhibits A. and B.	Produced by Plaintiff.
				2. One account book, marked Exhibits XXII.	Produced by witness Savandappa.
				3. One account book, marked Exhibit XXIII.	Produced by witness Venkutramappa.
101	S. C. S. No. 2232 of 1895	The Bangalore Cavalry Road Savings Bank (Ld.)	C. Y. Simion and another	One account book, marked Exhibit D.	Plaintiffs.
102	O. S. No. 2272 of 1895	Chicka Rudrappa	1 Laulkhan and another	Two books	Ditto.
103	O. S. No. 1 of 1896	Tavermull Kushiram Sait	Abdul Suter Saib	One bundle of 6 account books.	Defendant.
104	O. S. No. 615 of 1896	Khader Bee	Chinni	One account book	By witness Kosey Mahomed Hussain.
105	O. S. No. 888 of 1896	Abdool Gaffoor Saib	Oosmon Saib	One bundle of 5 account books.	Plaintiff.
106	O. S. No. 1761 of 1896	A. S. Doray Rathna Moodaliar.	A. S. Gajaraj Moodaliar	One bundle of account books.	Defendant.
107	O. S No. 2266 of 1896	A. C. Manikum Pillay	The Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	One bundle of 5 account books.	Plaintiff.
108	O. S. No. 2571 of 1896	Chicka Nanjundappa	Dadda Barmanna	Four account books	Defendant.
109	S. C. S. No. 211 of 1897	Haji Ismail Saib	V. Gopalengar	One account book	Plaintiff.
110	O. S No. 282 of 1897	A. Krishnasamy Naidoo	Moonisamy and others	Two books	Defendants.
111	O. S. No. 68 of 1890, on the file of the Court of the Munsiff, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	B. Gopaliah Setty	B. Raima Setty	One account book.	Plaintiff.
112	S. C. No. 850 of 1896	Khrishnasamy Naida and others	Subbraya Moodaliar	Ditto	Produced by witness Munnaji, Gumasta of Keeldoss.

P. S. KRISHNA RAO,

District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	70,71,324	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	76,39,601	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 72,86,852 a. 1 p. 5)	1,58,58,276	0	2	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,54,84,705	0	5
Public Deposits at Branches (R 85,71,424 a. 4 p. 9)				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,81,94,958	1	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,37,47,913	13	9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,74,483	15	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,54,390	9	9	Balances with other Banks	11,47,195	15	9
Sundries	13,72,940	4	9	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	15,89,912	13	9
				Stamps	12,291	5	7
				Sundries	10,04,890	6	11
					8,83,39,368	11	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (R 1,37,64,682 a. 1 p. 7)	3,38,94,152	7	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (R 2,01,29,470 a. 5 p. 7)			
RUPEES	12,22,33,521	2	5	RUPEES	12,22,33,521	2	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 1,59,270 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,26,247 8 0
R 2,85,517 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·15.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Sale price of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN THE RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
Aurangzebe coins	Silver	1 4 0	56	

G. DAVIDSON, *Major,*
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 17th January, 1902.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.

Register. No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.		R a. p.		
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
343	Ahmad Shah, 1748—1754 A.D.	Silver .	1 0 0	204	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1902.

G. M. PORTER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
The 22nd January, 1902.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902.

No. 41.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each:—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
C. T. Williams . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	1st October, 1901.
J. C. Shields	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	6th January, 1902.
E. E. Gunter	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	1st October, 1901.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 541.—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the holidays specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be observed as public holidays in all public offices in Baluchistan. These holidays will be given to all Government servants subject to the conditions that (*i*) it shall be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday specified in the Schedule in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes, and (*ii*) that no urgent work is required.

2. Local holidays, such as the annual Horse Fairs, may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work and no inconvenience is caused thereby.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1902.

NAMES OF HOLIDAYS.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
General Holidays.				
All Sundays	.....	.....	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Wednesday	1	
The Birthday of the late Queen-Empress	24th May	Saturday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	9th November	Sunday	1	
			55	
Christian Holidays.				
Good Friday	28th March	Friday	1	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December.	Wednesday to Saturday and Monday to Wednesday.	7	
			8	
Hindu Holidays.				
Basant Panchami	13th February	Thursday	1	
Sheoratri	8th March	Saturday	1	
Holi	24th March	Monday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	26th August	Tuesday	1	
Dassehra	10th to 12th October	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Dewali	30th October	Thursday	1	
			8	
Muhammadan Holidays.				
Id-ul-Fitar	11th January	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Zuha	20th March	Thursday	1	
Muharram	17th to 19th April	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Bara Wafat	19th June	Thursday	1	
			6	

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant and Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following rule regulating the supply of stamps to be used under the Act:—

With reference to rule 7 of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India Resolution No. 1439-S. R., dated the 27th March, 1895, as amended by Resolution No. 2655-S. R., dated the 13th June, 1899, the supply of stamps of each denomination to be maintained at the Peshawar local depôt shall be equal to the probable consumption of not less than twelve, nor more than twenty-four months. In the case of every other local depôt the supply to be maintained shall be based on the probable consumption of not less than three, nor more than twelve months.

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following rule regulating the supply of stamps and stamped paper in the Province:

With reference to rule 7 of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India Resolution No. 1439-S. R., dated the 27th March, 1895, as amended by Resolution No. 2655-S. R., dated the 13th June, 1899, the supply of stamps of each denomination to be maintained at the Peshawar local depôt shall be equal to the probable consumption of not less than twelve, nor more than twenty-four months. In the case of every other local depôt the supply to be maintained shall be based on the probable consumption of not less than three, nor more than twelve months.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Peshawar, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 14.—On return from special duty in the Kashmir State, Mr. R. T. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th January, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties.

POWERS.

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 15.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. R. T. Clarke is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Lalla Amir Chand Arora, transferred.

No. 16.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. R. T. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District, with effect from the 4th January, 1902.

No. 17.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. R. T. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be Additional District Magistrate in the District of Bannu, and under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr. R. T. Clarke, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

By Order,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to Agent, Govr. Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 28th December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,835	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	27	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	2	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	21	21	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	29	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	21	37	58	58	35	23	...	...	...	21	2	...	35	13	8	21	48	48	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	4	7	11	22	11	11	...	...	..	10	2	2	8	3	1	4	40	80	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	3	3	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	51	43	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,483	2	2	4	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	46	46	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	9	10	19	23	12	11	...	...	...	17	...	...	6	1	5	6	46	56	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	17	19	36	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	6	10
		Total	138,012	61	83	144	121	67	54	...	...	1	56	4	3	57	18	16	34	54	40	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 16th January, 1902.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province from 9th November to 30th November 1901.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mohammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth rate per mile per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	...	...	...	22	16	38	587	563	1,150	...	...	...	609	579	1,188	41	1
2	Peshawar	...	...	...	20	18	38	657	516	1,173	2	...	2	679	534	1,213	30	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	7	2	9	302	240	542	...	...	...	309	242	551	50	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	24	23	47	209	184	393	...	...	...	233	207	440	42	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	61	53	114	398	369	767	...	...	...	459	422	881	66	5
	Total	...	...	...	134	112	246	2,153	1,872	4,025	2	...	2	2,289	1,984	4,273	41	...

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, dated 14th January 1902.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1901.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province from 9th November 1901 to 30th November 1901.

Serial No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth rate per mille per annum.	Death rate per mille per annum.	Plague.			Cholera.			Small-pox.							Fevers.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Injuries.												All other Causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Number.
													Children under one year.		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.									Suicide.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.									
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total of Small-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Hazara	476,125	1,188	613	41	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	188	210	398	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	122	83	205	316	297	613	1
2	Peshawar	679,183	1,213	852	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	...	13	344	358	702	1	1	2	...	...	...	9	1	10	2	2	4	...	..	...	74	47	121	442	410	852	2
3	Kohat	182,487	551	396	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	9	162	138	300	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	..	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	33	47	80	207	189	396	3
4	Bannu	174,922	440	343	42	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	1	13	109	130	239	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	48	37	85	169	174	343	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	222,324	881	649	66	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	253	238	491	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	70	73	143	333	316	649	5
	TOTAL	1,735,041	4,273	2,853	41	27	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	19	6	...	1	36	1,056	1,074	2,130	13	8	21	...	...	...	18	1	19	7	4	11	2	...	2	347	287	634	1,467	1,386	2,853	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

ted Peshawar, 14th January 1902.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 15th February, 1902, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P.M.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 17th January, 1902.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamohopadhya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Sreegopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1901-1902, will deliver his fifth lecture of the fifth year on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 25th January 1902, at 4 P.M. The above lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject will be in Bengali and will be open to the public.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 17th January, 1902.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1901, a studentship of R1,400 a year on the subjects of Logic and Mental Philosophy, etc., and Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, etc., has been awarded to Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya, M.A., of the Presidency College.

The studentship will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, during which the student will be expected to carry on some special investigation or work in the subjects in which the studentship has been awarded. The studentship will be extended for a further period of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further period. At the end of each year after the first year, the student will be required to submit to the Syndicate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th January, 1902.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 1.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Joseph Francis Gibson of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for Civil employment in that presidency.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 2.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon Albert William Jordon Lynsdale of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for appointment to the subordinate medical charge of the Government House Dispensary, Madras.

No. 3.—The undermentioned Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Imperial Establishment, at present employed in the Central Provinces, are transferred permanently to the Provincial Establishment of the Central Provinces :—

1st grade, Omesh Chander Mittra,
1st grade, Madhu Sudan Moitra.
1st grade, Nritya Lal Basak, V.H.A.S.
1st grade, Surendra Nath Borat, Rai Bahadur.
2nd grade, Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale.
2nd grade, Gopal Chandra Ghosh.
2nd grade, Ganda Mall.
2nd grade, Lakhmi Narain Choudhuri.
2nd grade, Mr. S. J. N. Kotak.
2nd grade, Surendra Nath Sirkar.
3rd grade, Mr. Waman Vithal Kane.
3rd grade, Bepin Behary Gupta.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 4.—Second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das of the Imperial Establishment is transferred permanently to the Provincial Establishment of the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 7th January, 1902.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
For *Director General, Indian Medical Service*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1902.

No. 111.—In consequence of the departure of Mr. E. Woodsell, Temporary Superintendent, on privilege leave, Mr. E. E. Aickin, General Service Clerk, has been promoted by the Director-in-Chief to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II with effect from 18th November, 1901.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 112.—Dr. D. Scully, Medical Superintendent, has, by the Director-in-Chief, been granted privilege leave for one month and eight days combined with furlough for six months and twenty-three days under articles 264A and 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 5th August, 1901.

No. 113.—During the absence of Dr. Scully on leave, the temporary entertainment of Dr. Cormick as Medical Officer at Teheran, with effect from 5th August, 1901, has been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 114.—In Notification No. 110, dated 14th January, 1902, *for* "take effect" *read* "have been ordered by the Director-in-Chief, with effect."

No. 115.—In consequence of the return to duty from leave of Mr. H. Whitby Smith Director of Telegraphs, Persian Gulf Section, the following reversions have been ordered by the Director-in-Chief, with effect from the 24th December, 1901 :—

Name.	From	To
R. H. New	Officiating Director	Engineer and Electrician.
R. C. Campbell	Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.
E. Woodsell	Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade I.
G. W. Mungavin	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade I.
J. O. Twells	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk.

No. 116.—Mr. Thomas Fane Tebbutt has been appointed, by the Secretary of State, as an Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II, with effect from the 16th October, 1901.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE:

In the Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

	R	a.	p.	
Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives issued by each of the Local Governments and Administrations	0	12	0	per copy.
Rules for the transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India	0	12	0	"
Rules for the transport and importation of explosive at the port (s) of Madras, Bombay, Aden and Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab and Kaukpyu	0	4	0	each.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½ "	R8-8,	"	R9.
¼ "	R4-4,	"	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي — ماسوا ے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

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Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
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Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Full cloth. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 0d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 0d. (1a. 0p.)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1s. 0d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

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Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

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Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 0p. or 9d. (1a. 0p.)

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LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

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The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 0p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

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The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

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Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

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Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (0a.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, ESQ. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31s. 6d. (R1-2a.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, ESQ. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R0-8a. or 9s. 9d. (6a.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

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Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d* (12*a*.)

Ditto. Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (7*a*.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

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Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (13*a*.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8*a*. or 11*s*. 3*d*. (7*a*.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO

he Gazette of India

1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

omewhat heavier and better distributed rain has been received over India the week under review than during the two or three preceding weeks. change was due to the depression which was noticed in last week's rainfall ary. This depression was apparently developed over Gujarat and thence ed in an east-north-easterly direction through the central parts of the y to the neighbourhood of Sutna, where it filled up during the 27th. It oned rain and snow over the Himalayas and rain over the submontane s, the Gangetic Plain and at a few places in the North-West Dry Area Central India Plateau on the 27th and 28th;—the largest amounts for these two days having been 2·10" at Mussooree, 1·13" at Ranikhet, Chakrata, 1·03" at Simla and between one-fifth of an inch and one inch at Bahraich, Bareilly, Roorkee, Umballa, Ludhiana, Dehra, Mainpuri and

er the filling up of the depression on the 27th, high pressure or anti conditions were developed over India, and these conditions remai tablished until the close of the week. These conditions were unfav in, and no rain was received in any part of India or Burma from end of the week. Quite at the close of the week strong nor blowing over the south of the Bay and moderately heavy r comalee, so that conditions were apparently disturbed in s ea, probable that rain would extend from Ceylon to the the

The rainfall statement at the [illegible] effective rain was received during the week in the Bahraich sub-[illegible] East Himalayas, in both sub-divisions of the West Himalayas, in the [illegible] sub-division of the West Gangetic Plain and in the South division of [illegible] Coast (at Trincomalee only). The average actual rainfall ranged from [illegible] in the Simla hills to 0·20″ in the Cawnpore sub-division; over the whole of the remainder of India the week was actually or practically rainless. The weekly rainfall was heavier than usual in three areas, *viz.*, the Bahraich, the Simla and the Cawnpore sub-divisions, but was lighter than usual elsewhere.

The seasonal rainfall has been deficient in all parts of the country except the Dinajpur, the Bellary and the Mysore sub-divisions, and in the Delta of Bengal, the East Gangetic Plain, the Satpuras and parts of the East Coast (North), Gujarat, the Deccan and the Central India Plateau there has been absolutely no rain since the beginning of December, while in several other districts the fall has been wholly unimportant.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATIONS	Rainfall sub-division	Rainfall data for week ending on 2nd January 1902.			Rainfall data from 29th November 1901 to 2nd January 1902			Seasonal percentage variation	
		Actual rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches	This week.	Last week
		Inch	Inches	Inch	Inches	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon)		0	0.02	−0.02	0.09	0.37	− 0.28	− 76	− 74
Burma West (Akyab)		0	0.01	−0.01	0.12	0.45	− 0.33	− 73	− 73
Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0.01	−0.01	0.19	0.47	− 0.28	− 60	− 59
Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0.03	−0.03	0	0.45	− 0.45	−100	−100
	Calcutta	0	0.02	−0.02	0	0.19	− 0.19	−100	−100
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0.08	−0.08	0.15	0.42	− 0.27	− 64	− 56
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0.02	−0.02	0.18	0.13	+ 0.05	+ 38	+ 64
	Darbhanga	0.01	0.03	−0.02	0.01	0.14	− 0.13	− 93	−100
	Bahraich	0.39	0.17	+0.22	0.39	0.41	− 0.02	− 5	−100
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0	0	0	0.11	− 0.11	−100	−100
	Patna	0	0.02	− 0.02	0	0.20	− 0.20	−100	−100
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya West.	Simla	0.92	0.46	+0.46	0.68	1.25	− 0.57	− 22	− 92
	Ludhiana	0.25	0.34	−0.09	0.25	0.83	− 0.58	− 70	−100
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0.20	0.14	+0.06	0.20	0.37	− 0.17	− 46	−100
	Lahore	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.04	0.51	− 0.47	− 92	−100
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)		0.02	0.14	−0.12	0.03	0.34	− 0.31	− 91	− 95
Baluchistan (Quetta)		0	0.17	−0.17	0.01	1.05	− 1.04	− 99	− 99
East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0.08	−0.08	0.05	1.04	− 0.99	− 95	− 95
	Cuttack	0	0.03	−0.03	0	0.38	− 0.38	−100	−100
East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0.04	−0.04	0	0.17	− 0.17	−100	−100
	Raipur	0	0.05	−0.05	0	0.33	− 0.33	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore	0	0.11	−0.11	0	0.51	− 0.51	−100	−100
Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0.02	0.11	−0.09	0.02	2	− 0.50	− 96	−100
	Jaipur	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.30	− 0.28	− 93	− 96
	Indore	0	0.08	− 0.08	0	0.23	− 0.23	−100	−100
West Coast	Calicut	0.02	0.30	−0.28	1.39	2.37	− 0.98	− 41	− 34
	Bombay	0	0.02	−0.02	0.01	0.07	− 0.06	− 86	− 80
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0.02	− 0.02	0	0.06	− 0.06	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0	0.04	−0.04	0.03	0.[illegible]	− 0.06	− 67	− 40
West Satpuras (Akola)		0	0.13	−0.13	0	0.55	− 0.55	−100	−100
Deccan	Bellary	0	0.09	−0.09	0.86	0.58	+ 0.28	+ 48	+ 76
	Bijapur	0	0.02	− 0.02	0	0.30	− 0.30	−100	−100
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0.11	− 0.11	−100	−100
South India	Mysore	0	0.03	−0.03	0.68	0.32	+ 0.36	+113	+134
	Madura	0.02	0.57	−0.55	1.64	2.77	− 1.13	− 41	− 26
East Coast, South (Madras)		0.54	1.41	− 0.87	8.70	9.17	− 0.47	− 5	+ 5

W. L. DALLAS,

for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
the 2nd January 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th December, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was practically nil. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts. The state of standing crops generally is good. Harvesting is in progress with fair yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are falling or stationary. Kitchen estimates—Cuddapah—men, 47; women, 164; children, 213; total, 434. Test workers—men, 390; women, 474; children, 63; total, 927. Grand total, 1,351.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur, and Belgaum for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Ahmedabad, is nearly finished in Larkana, Khandesh, and the Karnatak, and is in progress in parts of Satara and Kanara. Threshing continues in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring have been completed in Ahmedabad, and are in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, and Kanara. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts, or insects in parts of Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Rajkot, Wadhwan, and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Broach, Rajkot, Baroda, Wadhwan, Khandesh, and the Karnatak. Picking is almost over in Khandesh, and is progressing in parts of Broach and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters—Ahmedabad, 35; Kaira, 40; Panch Mahals, 34; Sholapur, $42\frac{11}{20}$; Ahmednagar, $36\frac{2}{5}$; Bijapur, $34\frac{1}{2}$. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair, or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 58,948; dependants, 2,987; total on works, 61,935. In poorhouses, 1,766; on village relief, 17,082; total on gratuitous relief, 18,848. Figures for Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 18,802; dependants, 729; total on works, 19,531. In poorhouses, 2,335; on village relief, 372; total on gratuitous relief, 2,707. Figures for Palanpur and Sangli are incomplete. Grand total, 103,021.

Bengal.—There has been no rain during the week except a very scanty fall at Bagaha in the district of Champaran. All the districts in the Patna Division are in need of rain for the spring crops. The harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion. Poppy is doing well. The pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 7 districts, fallen in 21, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Scattered and unevenly distributed showers of rain fell in some districts during the week. The rainfall averaged over one inch in the Himalayan districts, over half an inch in the Western Sub-montane, and over one-fourth of an inch in the Upper and Central Doab, North Central, and Central Sub-montane districts. A few very light showers

were received in some of the South Oudh, Lower Doab, Eastern Sub-montane, and Bundelkhand districts, while no rain was recorded in the South-Eastern districts. The [illegible] spring crops, but more general rain is [illegible] gram, mustard, pulse, and oil-seeds are flowering in places. Prospects are good. Irrigation is in progress. Sugarcane is being crushed. [illegible] and fodder are sufficient. Prices are steady.

Punjab.—Some rain has fallen in the Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Amballa, Jullunder, and Ferozepore districts. The price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujrat, and Shahpur, rising in Mooltan, and is unchanged elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly finished. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing are in progress in some districts. Sowings of spring crops on irrigated lands is still in progress. They have been finished in Karnal. More rain is urgently needed in all districts. Sowings have been stopped for want of rain in the Gujrat district. The condition and prospects of standing crops are good on irrigated lands and bad on unirrigated lands. Crops are suffering greatly for want of rain in some districts. The outturn of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated poor. Recent rain has benefited to some extent the standing crops in Rohtak. Hail fell in the Rohtak district, but did no damage to crops. Crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Amballa and Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan and Karnal. Test-workers 326; poorhouse inmates 62; otherwise relieved 2,312. Test-works will be started shortly in the Rohtak district also. Prices of cheapest grains in seers per rupee—Hissar, *bijhar* (mixed crops), 22; Rohtak, *bijhar*, 22; Gurgaon, barley, 26.

North-Western Frontier.—The report from Dera Ismail Khan has not been received. No rain fell during the week. Rain is much needed for unirrigated sowings which are retarded owing to continued drought. Irrigated crops are in good condition in Peshawar and fair elsewhere. The condition of dry crops is precarious. Cattle are in fair condition. Fodder generally is sufficient. Prices are steady.

Burma—LOWER BURMA—Reaping of early paddy is nearly completed, and the main paddy crop is progressing. UPPER BURMA.—Plucking of cotton is finished in Sagaing, and is nearly completed in other districts. Agricultural operations and crop prospects are the same as reported last week. In Lower Chindwin crop prospects are poor except in two townships. The price of paddy has fallen sharply in Thaton and slightly in two other districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy, but rainless. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Damage by insects to standing crops is reported from Bhandara and parts of Seoni and Hoshangabad. The cloudy weather has caused some damage in parts of Nimar, Nagpur, and Balaghat. Rain is badly needed in most districts, but the condition of the standing spring crops is at present everywhere fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20½, rice 17, and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 3¾, gram 12, rice 7, and *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Plucking of tea is nearly finished, and its outturn is good in Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Pruning of tea, gathering of pulse, pressing of sugarcane, and reaping of late rice are in progress. Prospects generally are good. Prospects of mustard are good in Sylhet and Goalpara, and fair elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasia and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasia and Jaintia hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16½, Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati 13, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 12, and Dhubri and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi* and horsegram are being harvested in parts and in

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

E.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the al totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

r-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons usly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 30th November 1901			For the week ending the 7th December 1901.			For the week ending the 14th December 1901.			For the week ending the 21st December 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
uddapah	1,291,903	1,524	502	2,026	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414
TAL MADRAS	1,291,903	1,524	502	2,026	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414
Bombay.													
hmedabad	795,091	485	4,478	4,963	2,867	4,966	7,833	6,021	5,387	11,408	10,633	5,393	16,026
aira	715,725	144	203	647	774	483	1,257	2,080	633	2,713	3,771	958	4,729
anch Mahals	261,870	5,160	38	5,198	7,911	49	7,960	13,769	64	13 833	18,016	69	18,085
roach	291,428		...	...	...	...	...	251	..	251	583	...	583
holapur	720,978	3,734	762	4,496	3,023	704	3,727	2,531	860	3,391	2,336	898	3,234
hmednagar	837,774	5,170	7,615	12,785	5,010	7,314	12,324	4,477	7,317	11,794	3,713	7,315	11,028
ijapur	735,041	8,380	3,037	11,417	7,667	2,706	10,373	8,194	1,604	9,798	7,332	1,598	8,930
hatwar	1,113,426	...	14	14	.	11	11	...	20	20	...	11	11
har and Parkar	304,168	...	29	29	..	72	72	...	99	99	...	162	162
TAL BOMBAY	5,835,504	24,440	17,507	41,947	27,252	16,305	43,557	37,323	15,954	53 307	46,384	16,404	62,788
Punjab.													
issar	781,575	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	235	466	70
TAL PUNJAB	781,575	...		...			...	.		..	235	466	70
TAL BRITISH PROVINCES	7,908,982	25,964	18,009	43,973	28,439	16,800	45,239	38,406	16,480	54,886	47,606	17,297	64,903
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,909	..		...				..	...		983	87	1,070
TAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,909	...	..	.		...	...	...		..	983	87	1,070
Central India States.													
Jaora	84,000	...	53	53	..	56	56	...	49	49	...	57	57
Ratlam	83,000	20	176	196	188	66	254	256	37	293	203	37	240
TAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	20	893	913	188	786	974	256	86	342	203	94	297
Baroda	2,415,396	17,117	10,067	27,184	17,977	10,732	28,709	19,004	10,720	29,724	19,023	10,946	29,961
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar	2,752,404	7,753	1,404	9,157	8,398	1,589	9,987	8,878	1,591	10,469	9,917	1,453	11,370
Palanpur	645,526	4,623	525	5,148	5,751	567	6,318	6,618	628	7,246	7,404	685	8,089
Rewa Kantha	733,506	1,520	53	1,573	884	53	937	625	55	680	1,144	63	1,207
Jamkhandi	102,162	1,059	307	1,366	1,103	302	1,405	1,060	298	1,358	720	292	1,012
Daphlapur	8,343	46	7	53	44	7	51	51	7	58	34	..	34
Miraj (Junior)	35,487	12	...	12	13	..	13	17	...	17	16	...	16
Sangli	238,945	732	67	799	780	68	848	807	70	877	692	71	763
Mudhol	61,815	776	756	1,532	812	164	976	678	147	825	716	22	738
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,578,188	16,550	3,143	19,693	17,785	2,750	20,535	18,734	2,796	21,530	20,643	2,586	23,229
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	9,096,493	33,687	14,103	47,790	35,950	14,268	50,218	37,994	13,602	51.596	40,852	13,713	54,565
GRAND TOTAL. BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	17,005,475	59,651	32,112	91,763	64,389	31,068	95,457	76,400	30,082	106,482	88,458	31,010	119,468

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON *imported by rail and river and by sea into* CALCUTTA, *the City of* BOMBAY, *and* KARACHI, *in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	54	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Bengal	1,505	1,466	2,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	1,466	2,084
N.-W. P. & Oudh	14,570	6,819	7,573	17,532	9,453	32,290	...	...	..	32,111	16,269	39,863
Panjab	6,083	128	126	16,839	..	761	15,346	80	2,885	38,270	208	3,772
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	274	2,947	696	274	2,947
Raj. & C. India	1,178	882	18	9,173	1,074	12,116	...	..	...	10,351	1,956	12,134
Bombay	...	6	...	34,472	26,162	50,512	...	..	...	34,472	26,168	50,512
Cent. Provs	1,707	...	362	951	668	5,774	...	...	...	2,258	668	6,136
Berar	1,674	427	...	9,970	1,684	40,281	...	...	...	11,644	2,111	40,281
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	..	1,796	1,660	...	...	..	...	1,796	1,660
Madras	...	...	...	224	2,055	28	...	...	...	224	2,055	28
Mysore	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	..	56	...	...
TOTAL	26,380	9,725	10,163	89,217	42,892	143,422	16,044	354	5,832	131,641	52,971	159,417
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,008	1,080	553	...	...	370	...	...	..	1,008	1,080	923
Bombay	1,429	1,094	250	1,027	568	219	.	...	...	2,456	1,662	469
Sind	...	...	...	3,933	529	6,823	...	...	...	3,933	529	6,823
Madras	357	.	...	975	425	424	...	...	...	1,332	425	424
Burma	1,094	824	436	248	1,274	..	...	...	...	1,342	2,098	436
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	..	...	40,411	14,045	13,411	...	...	...	1,09	14,045	13,411
Foreign countries	2,185	101	4	14,397	12,737	8,815	...	..	...	40,411	12,838	8,819
TOTAL	6,640	3,099	1,242	60,661	29,518	30,042	...	...	...	16,552	32,617	31,284
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,020	12,824	11,405	149,878	72,410	173,464	16,044	354	5,832	67,301	85,588	190,701
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	5,021	11,928	17,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	198,942	85,588	190,701
Bengal	42,066	90,419	86,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,021	11,928	17,781
N.-W. P. & Oudh	214,000	50,040	191,763	250,190	207,350	310,995	...	...	..	42,066	90,419	86,496
Panjab	52,435	38,801	30,235	78,370	139,772	116,508	180,514	104,211	267,705	404,305	317,996	502,738
Sind	...	4	...	..	...	303	149,336	62,986	170,342	311,019	372,784	420,448
Raj. & C. India	44,715	12,513	10,602	676,035	302,938	331,803	..	...	35	149,336	62,990	170,045
Bombay	...	44	31	2,479,718	507,740	2,132,852	...	...	...	720,780	315,751	342,440
Cent. Provs.	12,946	5,404	51,706	366,404	201,694	644,668	...	...	...	2,479,718	507,790	2,132,883
Berar	95,301	9,003	26,202	1,330,426	153,978	1,800,285	...	...	...	379,410	207,368	665,774
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	33,982	47,710	131,060	...	...	...	1,425,727	102,071	1,880,457
Madras	...	4	...	17,871	59,500	17,114	...	...	...	32,082	47,710	131,060
Mysore	...	...	...	256	717	27	...	...	...	17,871	59,500	17,114
										256	717	27
TOTAL	466,220	219,150	420,816	5,231,421	1,680,743	5,545,021	329,850	257,197	438,082	6,027,491	2,157,090	6,403,919
By Sea—												
Bengal	12,616	19,389	22,3[illegible]	...	1,519	1,582	...	...	...	12,616	21,508	[illegible]
Bombay	22,876	5,735	3,9[illegible]	24,253	2,027	2,[illegible]14	350	2,260	...	47,17[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	.	.	.	32,524	67,159	64,0[illegible]4	..	...	...	32,524	67,159	[illegible]4,024
Madras	23,315	10,063	288	9,488	1,[illegible]	4,02[illegible]	...	...	...	32,803	22,801	[illegible]
Burma	39,754	[illegible]	9,427	205	10,169	[illegible]	..	...	...	37,013	25,267	[illegible]
Non-Br. Ports in India	..		..	1,204,829	270,304	312,051	..	...	...	1,204,829	270,304	31[illegible]
Foreign countries	2,424	5,8[illegible]1	1,550	35,13[illegible]	20[illegible]	7[illegible]725	...	143	201	37,553	269,199	7[illegible]
TOTAL	97,985	51,3[illegible]0	37,552	1,306,487	642,420	457,930	35[illegible]	[illegible]	201	1,404,822	6[illegible]236	195,[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	564,205	270,540	458,368	6,537,908	2,323,109	6,002,951	330,200	259,[illegible]11	438,283	7,432,313	2,853,32[illegible]	[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of WHEAT *imported by rail and river and by sea into* CALCUTTA, *the City of* BOMBAY, *and* KARACHI, *in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900.*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
Bengal	137,[illegible]	93,[illegible]	29,710	100	...	..	..	...	...	177,418	93,735	29,716
N.-W. P. & Oudh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	410	[illegible]	...	..		68,301	70,705	68,447
Punjab	..	..	[illegible]	8,702	[illegible]	[illegible]	137,303	133,065	381,689	146,095	207,016	460,8[illegible]
Sind	...	...	...	..	..	.	44,379	12,537	35,471	44,379	12,537	35,471
Raj. & C. India	..		..	1,[illegible]59	790	979	...	...	...	1,859	790	979
Bombay	...	...	...	51,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	..	...	...	54,371	2,753	4,000
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	3,141	1,941	1,280	...	...	...	3,141	1,941	1,280
Berar	...		...	2	...	1	...	...	..	2	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,620	...	10	...	.	...	3,620	...	10
Madras	...	...	..	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	...	...
Mysore	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	202,7[illegible]	10[illegible],028	161,[illegible]	75,070	[illegible]4,574	22,113	181,682	200,602	417,160	400,439	389,184	600,8[illegible]
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	6,834	...	...	...	..	...	6,834	...	...
Bombay	.	.	...	101	12	1,[illegible]87	...	.	...	101	12	10[illegible]
Sind	...	...	...	227,037	197,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	...	...	.	227,037	197,724	31[illegible]
Madras	...	...	...	.	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Burma	...	..	...	..	1,[illegible]	.	...	..	...		1,308	..
Non-Sh. Ports in India	...	...	...	20,[illegible]	153	3,753	...		...	20,[illegible]	153	8,77[illegible]
Foreign countries		.		10,4[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	9,27[illegible]	...	10,4[illegible]	21,149	
TOTAL		..	..	27[illegible]	211,2[illegible]	33,053	...	9,252	...	270,759	220,515	31,95[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	202,7[illegible]	10,028	161,5[illegible]	346,7[illegible]	5[illegible]	254,099	181,682	200,854	417,160	731,189	609,702	[illegible]
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1,[illegible]	513		...			...	...	..	1,278	513	...
Bengal	1,405,[illegible]34	[illegible]	33[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	10	...	...	...	1,405,710	737,052	330,77[illegible]
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,3[illegible]	[illegible]	1,03[illegible]141	86[illegible]5,2	[illegible]	8[illegible]	1,[illegible]01,704	...	3,365	5,030,605	800,642	1,138,[illegible]
Punjab	9,[illegible]	252	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,203,45	1,308,725	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible]0,945	1,409,642	6,48[illegible]
Sind	..	.	.	...			915,[illegible]	506,703	83,[illegible]	915,395	506,703	832,[illegible]
Raj. & C. India	...	...	.	212,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		...	1,741	21,[illegible]741	10,520	2[illegible]
Bombay	..	..	...	1,773,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	...	.	...	1,773,437	38,406	135,3[illegible]
Cent. Provs.	702	..	5,[illegible]	94,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	22,[illegible]	..	...	...	947,671	17,225	7[illegible]
Berar	.	...	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	...	...	...	258	128	[illegible]
Nizam's Territory	...		...	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	35	...	...	...	16,043	7	[illegible]
Madras	...		...	[illegible]	272	...		...	.	3,[illegible]61	272	...
Mysore	...	..	...	[illegible]	...	.	...	...	...	2,375	..	...
TOTAL	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,04[illegible]	[illegible]	34[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,965,483	6,74[illegible]	9,120,391	3,680,200	8,077,[illegible]
Sea—												
Bengal	27	..		2,449	[illegible]	79	...	...	..	27,456	15,[illegible]77	
Bombay	...		...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]6	...	2	..	20,550	1,[illegible]77	20,4
Sind	...	..	.	65,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2	...	151	658,021	1,291,358	1,215,[illegible]
Madras	70	...	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,[illegible]	...	...	...	190	101	104[illegible]
Burma	..		...	...		[illegible]	...	...	.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Sh. Ports in India	.	..	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]141	.	.	8,852	337,628	6,467	25[illegible]
Foreign countries	...	[illegible]	20,903	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	17,930	7,[illegible]51	10,[illegible]78	59,[illegible]	50,[illegible]1
TOTAL	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]452	1,[illegible]	1,371,703	94	17,932	16,854	1,055,053	1,952,812	1,[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,[illegible]3,084	1,[illegible]037	1,6[illegible]070	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,210,7[illegible]	1,982,520	6,759,035	17,176,044	5,633,072	[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **LINSEED** *imported by rail and river and by sea into* **CALCUTTA**, *the City of* **BOMBAY**, *and* **KARACHI**, *in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Bengal	301,240	51,956	91,015	55	...	...	...	...	...	301,295	51,956	91,015
N.-W. P. & Oudh	79,601	10,009	25,[illegible]	4,604	4,660	2,049	...	...	...	84,205	14,[illegible]	27,055
Panjab	...	...	...	1	103	1,374	9,237	36,525	36,887	9,238	36,[illegible]	38,261
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	1	196	...	1
Raj. & C. India	261	...	...	3,[illegible]	679	1,362	...	...	...	3,464	679	1,362
Bombay	...	...	...	12,5[illegible]	5,[illegible]	3,311	...	...	...	12,563	5,154	3,311
Cent. Provs.	246	...	295	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	3,539	...	...	...	27,701	[illegible]	3,834
Berar	...	...	...	4,255	930	2,735	...	...	...	4,255	930	4,735
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,[illegible]23	1,943	2,915	...	...	...	3,523	1,943	2,915
Madras	...	...	...	401	653	21	...	...	...	401	653	21
Mysore	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
TOTAL	381,348	62,025	117,565	56,[illegible]0	18,172	17,394	9,433	36,525	36,888	446,841	116,722	171,757
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	67	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	66
Bombay	...	...	...	8		5	...	...	...	8	...	5
Sind	...	...	...	1,170	14,418	5,669	...	...	...	1,170	14,418	5,669
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	146	82	273	...	...	...	146	82	273
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,780	854	834	...	...	...	1,780	854	834
TOTAL	...	67	66	3,110	15,354	6,781	...	...	...	3,110	15,421	6,847
TOTAL IMPORTS	381,348	62,092	117,631	59,[illegible]0	33,526	24,085	9,433	36,525	36,888	449,951	132,143	178,604
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	99,381	42,245	40,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,245	40,759
Bengal	3,977,985	2,911,659	2,08[illegible]	74	13,021	2,[illegible]	...	...	...	3,978,059	2,924,680	[illegible]
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,91[illegible]	1,084,591	1,060,[illegible]	252,[illegible]	301,[illegible]	40[illegible]	4,059	...	511	1,[illegible]	1,385,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Panjab	249	...	2[illegible]9	291	8,152	21,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	67,411	72,[illegible]	20,477	75,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	13	139	688	13	[illegible]
Raj. & C. India	26,072	...	58,752	[illegible]	[illegible]	301,[illegible]	...	...	...	35,[illegible]	42,[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	...	...	...	55,[illegible]	[illegible]	172,321	...	...	...	55,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	172,321
Cent. Provs.	38,970	248	18,[illegible]	4[illegible]	36,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	4[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]
Berar	...	...	19,[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	154,597	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	[illegible]	10,717	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	10,717	[illegible]
Madras	...	...	...	39,417	[illegible]	19,718	...	...	...	39,417	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mysore	...	...	...	[illegible]	851	391	...	...	...	3,072	851	[illegible]
TOTAL	5,755,886	4,039,070	3,839,8[illegible]	2,000,[illegible]64	670,591	1,613,895	24,681	67,4[illegible]	72,700	7,781,531	4,777,154	[illegible]
By Sea—												
Bengal	308	881	94	3	...	53	...		...	311	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	...	...	...	1,7[illegible]	8	[illegible]	...	...	...	1,733	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	...	...	...	1,8[illegible]	19,727	25,[illegible]	...	...	...	1,802	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	48,207	[illegible]	[illegible]		...	...	48,207	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign countries	...	...	...	[illegible]	3,550	4,835	13	0	...	2,541	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	308	881	494	54,333	25,577	51,[illegible]	13	0	...	54,654	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,756,194	4,039,957	3,8[illegible]3	2,055,297	696,169	1,665,382	24,694	67,4[illegible]	72,700	7,836,185	4,8[illegible]	[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO *imported by rail and river and by sea into* CALCUTTA, *the City of* BOMBAY, *and* KARÁCHI, *in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in October											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7	7	107	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	108
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,580	443	533	13	1	...	...	...	...	3,593	444	533
Panjab	132	17	...	...	...	...	827	787	691	959	804	691
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	236	144	629	236	144
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	251	17	1	...	...	...	251	17	1
Bombay	...	...	...	202	...	193	...	...	...	202	...	193
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	314	207	...	...	...	...	314	207
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,719	467	640	466	332	411	1,456	1,023	835	5,641	1,822	1,886
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	969	1,192	811	...	...	...	969	1,192	811
Madras	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	3	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	3	...	133
TOTAL	3	...	...	969	1,195	944	...	...	...	972	1,195	944
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,722	467	640	1,435	1,527	1,355	1,456	1,023	835	6,613	3,017	2,830
	Imports to end of October											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	16,885	7,966	9,415	...	...	1	...	...	...	16,885	7,966	9,416
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,061	1,915	5,107	40	35	37	...	...	...	6,101	1,950	5,144
Panjab	132	17	50	2	...	18	4,745	5,148	4,208	4,879	5,165	4,276
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650	3,248	2,625	4,650	3,248	2,625
Raj. & C. India	...	...	4	388	61	4	...	...	...	388	61	8
Bombay	...	...	...	1,624	163	216	...	...	...	1,624	163	216
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Berar	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	1,055	566	...	...	...	...	1,055	566
Madras	...	...	...	326	133	278	...	...	...	326	133	278
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23,079	9,903	14,576	2,382	1,447	1,131	9,395	8,396	6,833	34,856	19,746	22,530
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	112	10	194	...	...	...	112	10	202
Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	30
Sind	...	...	...	6,133	5,644	4,024	...	...	1	6,133	5,644	4,025
Madras	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	...	...	4	82
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	4	1	...	35	3	157	...	...	...	39	4	157
TOTAL	4	5	8	6,280	5,661	4,457	3	...	31	6,287	5,666	4,496
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,083	9,908	14,584	8,662	7,108	5,578	9,398	8,396	6,864	41,143	25,412	27,026

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA,** *and* **RICE** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in October								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	3,774	5,674	7,201	153,141	185,835	131,816	17,588	4,270	..
Bengal	2,477,903	3,313,377	3,370,533	40,260	55,421	55,707	1,106,862	713,907	639,940
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	277	...	268	.	339	2	139	3,158
Panjab	...	...	...	276	83	...	2	18	30
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	1	...	...	39	...	9,917
Berar	..		...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,481,677	3,319,328	3,377,824	199,952	241,339	187,859	1,124,493	718,334	653,045
by Sea—									
Bengal	753	...	...	1,135	1,345	1,139	8,516	4,846	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	84	.	...	...
Burma	..	.	..	...	...	3	83,640	6,422	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	195	128	84	1,375	1	63
TOTAL	753	...	...	1,330	1,488	1,310	93,536	11,269	63
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,482,430	3,319,328	3,377,824	201,282	242,827	189,169	1,218,029	729,603	653,108
	Imports to end of October								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	31,393	41,890	63,481	645,466	695,102	771,984	40,375	235,663	3,5[illegible]0
Bengal	10,353,140	11,693,204	13,258,489	273,768	304,548	285,501	9,228,757	10,347,936	6,840,200
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	205	447	706	3,179	1,395	2,359	891	1,343	[illegible]
Panjab	...	...	...	1,713	1,061	621	149	112	121
Rajputana and Central India	...	..	13	7	2	1	1	...	..
Bombay	...	...	...	1	15	9	...	...	
Central Provinces	...	1,038	723	2	...	1	36,409	...	27,597
Berar	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31
TOTAL	10,384,804	11,736,579	13,323,212	924,137	1,002,126	1,060,530	9,306,582	10,584,455	6,870,064
by Sea—									
Bengal	10,400	1,684	20,126	11,210	6,365	4,552	124,361	196,146	188,182
Bombay	...	...	...	1	16	47	5	...	...
Madras	...	234	30	133	205	286	14	34	..
Burma	71	...	1,540	0	0	5	112,443	388,439	7,8[illegible],160
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Foreign countries	125	...	67	1,375	923	1,013	1,403	100	185
TOTAL	10,596	1,918	21,763	12,725	7,515	5,933	238,286	584,719	900,527
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,395,400	11,738,497	13,344,975	936,862	1,009,641	1,066,459	9,544,868	11,169,174	7,843,191

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	35·36	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28 44	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28 ·32	31·53	55 65	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22 54	26 02	32·32	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	32 93	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32 49	32·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·12	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	33 16	36·57	34·22	30·33	...	...	...	...	12·93	17·25
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	30·77	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	40	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	15	32·5	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	33·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35	31·25	32·5	38·75	...	...	26·25	...	...	
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35 and 37·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	42·5	37·5	32·5	37·5	...	...	25	23·75	25	22·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	31 87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	33·12	28 12	26·25	26 56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	47·5	30	37·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·66	25·62	33·75	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behár, south—												
Patna	...	...	29 37	23·12	30	27·5	...	...	21·87	17·5	20·62	17·5
Behár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	29·06	26·25	31·56	28·75	...	...	24·37	17·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·84	26 56	31·87	30·78	...	...	20·94	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·84	22·24	34·95	40·16	29·95	34·79	34·95	37·29	23·7	25·47	18·85	21·67
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·67	18·18	31 93	32·66	28·59	32·66	33·33	35·57	20·52	21·04	15 99	16·35
Jhánsi	17·97	15·83	42·03	39·48	30·21	34·79		42·08	2[illegible]·04	25·83	20	21·93
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·35	40	25·83	32·66	29·58	36 41	19·22	27·6	...	19·22
Agra	22·19	25	50	53·33	28·59	34·01	33·33	39·11	20·47	24·06	21·09	19·53
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15	14·79	31·87	31·35	25·78	29·63	...	...	16·41	19·08	17·34	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	17·29	33·33	33·33	29·63	31·93	35·52	37·92	19·06	23·71	16·67	18·23
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	43·28	44·37	30	33·28	...	...	20·37	25	16·04	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·12	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·02	26·67	29·36	31·68	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	37·65	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	21·4	...	...	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11·72	8·06	24 04	33·16	55·17	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·05	33·33	50·79	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	38·1	61·54	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	40	51·25	55	420	440	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	32·5	38·75	45	450	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	37·5 to 45	...	375 to 380	420	Midnapur
28·75	33·75	...	...	22·5	17·5	30	32·5	40	40	425	370	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	28·75	37·5	48·44	370	400	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	33·12	46·25	53·12	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	25	32·5	31·25	55	48·75	400	380	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	27·5	26·25	31·87	431·25	360	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	17·5	16·25	24·69	20	25	29·37	340	340	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·06	17·5	26·25	26·25	38·12	42·19	370	372·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	15·31	18·12	15·31	23·44	25	29·53	36·25	320	336·25	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
20·99	24·01	...	...	19·48	21·82	23·23	28·49	24·69	36·67	355·42	378·49	Benares
												Central—
19·53	20·52	...	...	17·03	16·67	19·53	28·59	...	...	336·82	376·46	Cawnpore
21·04	21·2	...	...	20	19·06	20	25·94	...	34·06	305	357·19	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	19·22	...	...	...	18·59	20	38·12	25	...	371·98	424·17	Meerut
22·19	14·23	...	...	19·53	18·28	21·61	33·23	34·63	42·08	345	426·67	Agra
												Submontane, west—
18·59	19·06	...	...	17·34	15·99	18·12	28·59	17·5	...	370	375 and 380	Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·03	19·06	...	...	15·36	20	20	23·59	20	...	360	380	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	22·31	...	...	18·04	18·28	19·06	26·72	...	...	360	380	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco-leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·83	11·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	20	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·38	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·71	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	23·1	26·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47·5	55	38·75	37	105	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	55	40	37·5	70	100	...	...	1·87	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	32·5 to 37·5	50 to 52·5	35·62	35·62	55 and 72·5	75 and 110	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·77 to 2·03
Calcutta	42·5	52·5	33·75	33·75	90	90	...	...	9·22	30	10	8·75
Central—												
Bardwan	37·5	50	33·12	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·62
Pabna	36·25	50	38·75	38·12	80	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	65	40	40	90	70	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5·62	5·31	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	30	37·5	35	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	43·12	35·62	36·87	36·25	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	100	53·28	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	41·41	57·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	42·08	55·16	...	...	67·5	55	100	140	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	57·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	57·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·91	61·51	...	...	133·33	133·33	112·5	100	5·73	3·33	5	3·75
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	50	44·43	...	...	...	...	110 and 120	135 and 140	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	44·43	56·25	...	...	70	70	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·12	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bajra		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonngoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
6·67	2·5	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26 25	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 75	50 and 100	...	...	40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·56	1·56	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	25	...	...	34·69	44·43	...	...	26·56	33·33	26·56	21·09
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	12·81	19·43	44·37	50	22·19	33·33	28·59	37·81	15·31	22·24	17·34	25
Central—												
Lahore	22·31	22·92	44·43	45·1	22·24	32·5	26·35	35·21	14·06	22·92	17·03	24·27
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·09	25	38·07	40	27·13	33·33	31·98	38·07	17·76	21·04	17·34	15·99
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22·86	23·54	41·04	41·3	21·93	31·35	25	34·06	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	28·54	54·32	53·59	20·94	32·19	22·92	35·47	12·5	23·75	18·44	20
Western—												
Multan	15·88	17·4	25	32·03	25	32·66	30·78	37·29	16·09	24·58	15·26	20·94
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	31·56	35·62	27·5	35·31	...	...	21·87	...	20·94	24·06
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	25·94	32·5	...	...	18·12	25	...	17·5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26·25 to 28·12	30·62 to 34·37	53·12	55	20 to 21·25	26·87 to 27·5	17·5 to 19·37	26·87
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	37·45	...	...	48·28	...	...	...	...	22·45	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	40·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·94	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces— (*a*)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	35	36	36	42	44	50	...	...	21	30·37
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	33·25	26·62	38	32	42	...	...	18·25	20
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32	40	30	38	38	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	42·86	51·75	...	...	...	...	17·78	38·46
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	58·5	50	56·25	...	...	17·5	29·17
Ellichpur	...	...	80	88·89	50	61·54	57·14	72·73	...	...	20	47·06
Amraoti	...	...	37·5	47·5	37·5	47·5	42	54·87	...	...	15·62	38·75
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8	28·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32·3
Cuddapah	31·8	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	32·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	25·7	31·1	48·3	49·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·8	32·9	35·4	43·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	18·41	50·82	41·92	53·02	60	55·66	50·94	87·77	...	...	21	25·6
Bangalore	22·30	29·38	44·72	49·25	41·19	46·62	60·5	60·62	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
28 59	25	...	...	28·59	21 09	26·56	44 43	...	...	373·44	496 56	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
21·09	21·04	...	...	17·34	21·04	19·06	34·79	40	57·13	390	435	Ferozpur
												Central—
19·53	21·67	...	...	16·25	19·06	17·81	35·16	39·01	45·73	412 81	400	Lahore
												South-eastern—
21·61	17·08	...	...	18 59	18·59	20·52	30·78	29·63	36·35	387·86	426·67	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	15·99	21·61	17·03	36·35	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
15·94	24·06	...	...	16·25	20	17·34	35·47	38·12	40	320	320	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
18·12	21·61	...	...	18·12	20	22·81	37·97	...	...	426·67	426·56	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
23·75	27·34	...	...	...	...	26·87	42 5	40	...	360	...	Karáchi
...	21·56	...	...	...	...	22·66	41·87	...	...	365·62	420	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	21·25	27·5	...	...	46·25 to 48·12	47·5 to 52·5	330 to 475	360 to 400	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
20·36	30·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Sholapur
...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh—
21 93	32·5	...	...	...	...	31·82	...	30 94	...	...	366·67	Ahmadnagar
...	32·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
25·94	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	36	40	50	317	466·62	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	..	...	22·75	34·75	32	...	310	360	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	38	40	...	280	400	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
20·81	38·33	...	...	...	...	30	41·62	50	50	333·33	457·71	Akola
25·81	44·44	...	...	...	...	38·09	50	53·33	66·67	336·84	640	Ellichpur
17·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	32·5	40	43·75	55	340	420	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
19·9	23·3	...	...	...	...	39·2	58·9	...	...	434·3	325·7	Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	445·2	359·6	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·8	...	380·9	380·9	Bellary
20·4	24	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	345·5	345 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	26	33·4	...	...	...	...	27·2	37·8	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	37·2	...	...	395	378·5	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	24·9	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	34·2	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	20 41	31·34	...	...	30·66	30·21	74	98·74	409	380·67	Mysore
...	...	27·89	27·11	...	...	20·57	27·11	62·57	64·05	435·63	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57·34	66·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·37	57·13	...	...	80	50	133·28	160	3·28	5	3·91	8·91
Central—												
Lahore	47·03	50·78	...	..	6[illegible]·06	64·01	106·67	139·11	8·91	7·66	4·43	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	50	46·98	..	...	80	80	130	160	5	4·01	4·01	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	47·03	44·43	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	50	...	...	40	50	114·27	133·33	5	5	5·01	7·24
Western—												
Multan	53·33	53·23	...	...	80	80	133·33	160	5	3·49	3·65	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	85·62	...	..	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	50·1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	67·97		...	..	135·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	67·97	80·68	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	69·5	90	106·62	145·37	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	100	200	100	150	..	..	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	.	..	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	122·5	...	...	145	152	114·28	140	1·82	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	114·29	...	...	200	400	160	200	30	10	...	...
Amráoti	80	100	...	...	110	225	120	160	6·17	2·06	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	48	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem	..	...	...	...	171·2	128·4	75·4	102·8	...	...	9	6·7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	...	...	...	...	70·7	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	52·7	74·8	107·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51·8	49·4	..	...	123·4	123·4	67·5	118·5	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	68·57	...	...	305	333·93	103·61	120·67	4	4	5	5
Bangalore	51·37	68·23	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	146·75	7·61	5·71	7·31	7·25

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	..	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	5	...	...	50	50	..	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	5	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	4·01	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
5	4·37	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	6·87	7·89	40 to 140	40 to 140	..	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Surat
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	..	...	55	50	...	...	35	30	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Básim
2·75	3·3	...	...	75	70	...	...	80	70	Akola
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	80	45	...	...	100	90	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	60	55	60	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
5	7	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

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Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 2, 1902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-Month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	.	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 8	...	...	15 4	14 8	17 —	16 10	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	.	...	...	...	10 —	10	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	..
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 .	12 2	12 2	...	...		.
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	.	...	...
Tounoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9		...	...	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 12	10 9	15 5	13 13	24 8	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	11 3	..	...	11 6	11 9	11 13	11 13	9 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	..	...	8 14	10 10	13 5	12 11		...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	12 12	12 12	..	...	..	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	10 14	16 —	12 4	27 —	20 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	..		..	13 8	11 10	16 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	..	11 10	11 4	12 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..	...	...	10 8	8 4	15 12	12 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	.
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	6 2	6 —	...	...	5 1	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	..			8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	27 —	25 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Darrang	8 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	..	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Sibsagar		..	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	..	...	..	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 12	9 — and 13 5	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 10 and 11 4	11 4 and 12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	.	...
Calcutta	11 6	10 10	14 8	16 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 8	11 13	13 4	11
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	..	...	.	...	9 4	9 4	...	...		...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	17 12	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	...	...	11 10	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 8	12 —	18 10	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	12 10	12 10	19 —	19 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 8	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	32 —	33 —	7 3	7 4	14 8	14 12	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 5	...	...	7 9	6 5	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	10 10	8 15	34 11	24 —	5 14	5 14	11 6	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 6	13 —	6 1	6 —	8 1	8 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Naga Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Mymensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	11 4	10 11	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 6	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 10	10 8	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 13	16 —	16 —	9 6	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 12	16 13	...	...	8 14	9 11	11 6	11 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	12 —	1[illegible] —	10 8	10 12	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figure*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 —	14 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	12 5	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 8	15 —	24 8	24 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	13 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...		...	6 8		...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 12	9 3		...	...	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 2	...			...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	9 —	10 —	...	8 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 8	12 12	24 —	20 —	...	...
Ranchi	8 — to 10 —	7 12 to 10 —	16 —	16 —		...	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	10 12	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 — and 13 8	11 8 and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	14 11	15 12	...	...	13 1	12 —		...	...	...
Gaya	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 —	15 8	...	...
Patna	13 —	12 8	18 —	17 —	...	...	13 8	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	.	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	13 —	13 —	...	.	...	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	12 12	12 10	16 6	19 —	...	...	13 14	11 6	..	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 —	12 —	18 11	17 9			12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	19 —	...	...
Champaran	13 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Benares	13 3	13 —	15 11½	15 3	8 15	8 15	10 9	10 5	20 10	19 —	18 7	18 7
Ghazipur	11 6	11 12	15 2	15 14	7 —	6 14	9 2	9 4	20 2	16 2	15 2	15 6
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	...
Allahabad	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	25 —	23 —	19 —	18 8
Central—												
Banda	12 —	11 8	21 —	17 —	5 4	5 4	11 —	9 4	27 —	25 —	21 8	22 —
Fatehpur	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	20 —
Hamirpur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	27 8	23 —	22 —	23 —
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	17 —	19 —	18 —
Cawnpore	13 4	13 8	19 —	19 —	..		10 12	11 —	24 8	...	20 —	20 8
Jhansi	13 —	13 —	18 12	18 9	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 12	15 8	18 12	18 10
Etawah	13 4	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	19 8	15 —	19 —	19 —
Farukhabad	13 10	13 10	19 1	20 7	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	21 1	...	20 7	19 12
Mainpuri	14 4	14 2	20 4	19 8	...		11 8	10 —	20 8	22 4	19 4	19 12
Etah	15 6	14 —	21 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	14 8	14 —	19 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Agra	12 12	13 —	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8
Muttra	13 8	13 —	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	20 —	18 8	5 4	5 4	...		21 —	19 8	20 —	19 —
Bulandshahr	15 6	15 2	21 8	20 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	25 —	24 —	20 8	19 —
Sub-mountane, east—												
Bijnor	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 —	17 —	16 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 12	11 4	16 8	16 —	6 10	7 —	11 12	12 2	17 14	...		...
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 4	18 —	16 10	9 —	9 —	12 3	12 4	22 8	22 2	20 11	19 8
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 1		

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	11 4	11 —	10 12	11 —	Bankura
..	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10	10 —	11 4	11 8	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	...	...		16 —	14 —	...	...	11	11 8	12 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	..	12 5	12 5	24 —	21 —	12 5	12 5	10 -	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12	12 —	...	..	8	8 4	10	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	.	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 -	9 —	9 -	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 10	10 11	10 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10	10 —	10 -	10 -	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 -	...	...	10 —	10 -	20	18	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	.	13 2	...	...	8 6	8 8	13 8	13 6	Puri
...	...	...	...	14 7(*a*)	14 7(*a*)	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 —	13 -	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	8 - and 11 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...		9 -	9 -	32 —	30	8	8 —	9 —	9	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12	12 8	20 —	24 —	9 -	10 -	10 -	10	Manbhum
26	29 8	...	...	10 8 to 11 8	10 8 to 12 -	21 —	22 —	5 12 to 6 8	6 to 7 —	9	9 -	Ranchi
23 10	20 4	...	...	12 6	11 4	19 2	18 9	16 14	14 10	9	9 —	Palamau
22 8	22 —	...	..	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 -	9	9 —	9	9 -	Hazaribagh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	..	...	16 12	15 12	21 —	19 15	16 12	16 12	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	17 -	15 8	16	15 -	20 —	19 —	12	12 8	10 8	10 10	Gaya
..	...	20 —	19 8	16 -	15 8	22	19 —	15 8	15 -	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	..	...	16 -	16 —	19 —	19 —	12	12 -	10 8	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 4	21 4	20 4	10 10	10 4	11 —	10	Bhagalpur
22 —	20 14	...	...	17 9	17 9	22 —	20 14	12	12 -	11 —	11	Darbhanga
..	..	...	..	16 —	16 -	21	20 -	13 —	13 —	10 —	10	Muzaffarpur
21 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	21	20 -	14 8	14 —	10 12	10 8	Saran
21 —	21 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	24 —	22 12	18 13	18	10 —	10 —	Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 -	16 —	24 —	21 —	12 8	12 8	10	10	Mirzapur
...	...	16 4	15 11½	16 11½	16 8	19 9	19 9	14 2½	14 2½	10 -	10	Benares
...	...	13 2	13 2	15 4	15 4	18 14	18 4	12 8	12 -	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
22 —	16 —	...	18	20 —	19 —	21 —	21 -	15 - (*b*)	15 (*b*)	11	11 -	Jaunpur
...	...	16 —	16	19 8	19 —	18 -	18 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	10 8	Allahabad
												Central—
..	...	...	..	21 —	24 —	...	..	16 (*b*)	16 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bánda
..	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	15 - (*b*)	15 — (*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	..	12	12 —	10 -	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	21 —	23 —	20 -	20 8	23	23 —	14 (*b*)	15 - (*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
..	...	..	..	19 12	18 1	19 12	20 12	15 12	21	11	11 —	Jhansi
22 —	22 —	11 -	10 —	19 —	19 —	23 -	23 —	14 -	14	11 -	11 -	Etawah
...	...	27 4	25 14	20 7	19 1	24 8	23 3	14 5	13 10	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	18 4	17 12	25 8	23 8	15 8(*b*)	15 8	11 —	11 -	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	19 8	18	25 —	24 —	15 —	15 -	11 8	11 8	Et
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	19 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 -	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	13 8(*b*)	13 8(*b*)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	22 8	22 —	13 - (*b*)	12 - (*b*)	11 —	11 —	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 12	17 12	21 —	23 —	14 — (*b*)	14 —	11 —	10 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east
...	...	14 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	19 —	19	12 12	12 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia
		...	..	16 —	16 1	20 14	20 14	12 8	12 14	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
23 6	21 4	21 10	19 8	18 —	17 12	22 15	20 13	14 12	16 8	10 7	10 6	Gorakhpur
19	19 6	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	12 12	12 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(*a*) Kalai. (*b*) Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15 8	15 12	24 8	24 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	23 —	22 —	21 8	22 —
Budaun	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	22 —	22 8	19 —	19 —
Pilibit	14 5	14 5	23 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 —	...	...	..	...
Bareh	14 1	14 11	23 2	23 2	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 14	23 12	23 12	19 6	20 —
Moradabad	14 6	14 10	22 8	22 8	5 2	5 2	10 12	10 2	20 8	20 8	20 4	18 12
Bijnor	15 3	15 3	25 5	25 5	...	4 8	10 2	10 2	..	..	19 11	19 2
Muzaffarnagar	15 10	15 12	25 4	25 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 2	20 14	19 13	19 13
Saharanpur	15 13	15 13	23 10	23 10	5 5	5 5	10 12	10 3	21 8	21 8	19 5	19 5
Debra-Dun	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	16 —
Almora	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 8	11 —	11 8	...	..	...	...
Garhwal	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 8	20 —	19 8	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	22 —		21 —	20 —
Sultanpur	14 4	14 4	21 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	24 —	19 8	...	..
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	25 —	26 —	23 —	22 —
Unao	13 —	13 —	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	21 8	21 —
Lucknow	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	20 —	20 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 —
Barabanki	13 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	22 —
Gonda	14 8	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	20 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	23 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	9 8	28 8	27 —	23 —	21 —
Sitapur	14 —	14 4	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	23 —	22 —	22 4	22 —
Kheri	14 8	15 —	24 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	24 —	25 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 4	10 9	12 8	10 —	4 8	4 8	8 14	8 8	14 —	14 12	14 4	14 12
Banswara	9 8	9 8	12 —	..	3 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 10	11 12	14 8	14 10	7 4	7 [illegible]5	7 12	7 13	13 15	14 10	13 15	14 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	4 12	4 12	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 12	13 —	12 —
Erinpura	11 13	11 12	14 12	14 12	5 9	5 8	7 [illegible]	7 8	14 4	14 —	13 12	13 8
Ajmer	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 3	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 —	14 8	14 —
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 3 and 11 7	14 2	13 10	5 4	5 4	8 — 8	5	[illegible] 3	...	12 9	12 4
Kishangarh	13 8	13 4	17 4	17 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	17 8	[illegible]	15 —	17 8
Bundi	12 —	11 2	21 2	20 14	6 —	5 9	7 —	7 8	15 4	23 10	17 1	19 8
Kotah	10 12	10 8	23 12	16 —	6 14	6 4	7 4	6 12	21 —	17 4	14 12	14 8
Jhalawar	10 6	10 —	17 1	11 8	5 15	5 15	7 2	7 2	18 13	15 6	14 2	...
Tonk	11 4	9 1	16 —	14 11	6 8	5 15	7 —	6 4	16 8	16 3	15 8	13 12
Jaipur	12 5	12 2	17 13	17 6	6 8	6 9	7 7	7 9	20 1	19 11	17 3	16 12
Karauli	10 15	10 10	20 10	20 —	6 3	7 13	7 8	8 12	20 —	20 —	18 12	19 6
Dholpur	12 10½	12 10½	19 2	18 [illegible]	7 —½	7 —½	8 7	8 10½	20 6½	17 7½	18 14	18 12½
Bharatpur	13 10	13 2	19 11	18 11	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 6	20 9	19 2	18 3
Alwar	13 9	13 1	19 2	19 —	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	19 14	19 —	17 14	17 6
Deoli	12 6	12 7	16 6	16 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	18 4	16 —	16 4
Nasirabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Balmer	11 13	11 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	17 11	16 8	15 3	14 11
Anadra	10 13 and 11 4	10 9 and 10 13	...	...	5 5	5 4	8 —	8 1	...	...	12 2	12 —
Shahpura	9 12	9 12	14 6	14 6	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 8 and 10 14	10 10 and 12 —	14 5	13 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 14	14 6	13 2	12 13
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 12	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 4
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	14 11½	14 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	..	..	12 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 4	10 12	15 8	14 12	8 4	8 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	17 —	15 —	13 8
Nimach	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	15 —	14 —	13 —
Gwalior	11 —½	11 2	17 —½	16 4	5 15	5 15	6 11	6 11	17 1	16 5	16 2	16 3
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	15 8	23 —	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	17 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 15	16 12	27 8	28 8	...	...	8 10	8 14	22 8	22 8	19 8	20 8
Gujranwala	16 4	16 4	30 —	32 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	19 —	16 —
Gujrat	20 —	20 —	31 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	24 —
Jhelum	19 8	18 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Maru or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Remarks
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces – *continued*
												Subordinate, cont. –
...	...	26 —	26 —	22 8	22 —	23 —	23 —	17 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...		22 —	19 5	26 —	26 —	14 8	14 8	11	11	Pilibhit
...	...	23 12	25 —	19 11	20 —	25 —	25 10	17 8	15 2	11 9	11 9	Bareli
...	...	17 8	18 —	17 8	17 4	25 2	24 2	13 10	13 14	11	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	..	19 2	18 9	20 4	20 4	13 8	13 8(a)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	..	20 5	20 —	23 2	23 2	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
23 10	23 10	21 8	21 8	19 13	19 13	21 8	21 8	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur
19 —	19 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills –
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	8	8 —	Naini Tal
14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwal
												Oudh –
												Sub-division –
25 —	26 —	...		21 —	20 —		..	13 —	14 —	11 8	11 —	Fatehgarh
..	..	...		24	22 —	22 8	22 8	14 (a)	14 (a)	11 —	11	Sultanpur
28 —	26 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	11	11 —	Bara Banki
24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20	25	23 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	25 —	20	21 —	20 —	20 —	24	24 —	14 (a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	20 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10	Hardoi
												Northern –
...	25 —	19 —	19 —	20 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	15 (a)	14 (a)	10 3	10 8	Fyzabad
...		12 —	15 —	21	21 —	25	24 —	14 (a)	13 8(a)	10	10 —	Partabgarh
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 8	19 —	26 8	25 8	13 10	13 10	10 12	10 12	Gonda
29 —	...	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	14 8	14 —	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh
24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	24 4	24 —	15 8(a)	15 (a)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	26 —	14 4	13 —	10 8	10 8	Kheri
												Rajputana –
												Tributary
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 6	14 12	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	Partabgarh
...	...	...	..	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —			10 —	9 8	Banswara
...	...	7 12	7 13	13 11	13 13	14 8	14 10	9 13	8 14	10 9	10 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	..	...		14 2	14 2		..	...	.	11 12	11 8	Firozpura
...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 13½	15 5½	15 5½	.	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	13 11	13 11	8 8	7 13	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	17 —	12 8	17 4	16 4	...	...	12 12	12 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	..	22 8	20 14	22 8	20 14	...		11 4	10 4	Bundi
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 4	18 4	16 12	7 4	7 4	10 2	9 4	Kotah
...	...	...	...	16 6	14 5	18 —	15 13	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	15 1	12 13	16 —	15 4	...	...	14 —	10 10	Tonk
...	...	19 8	19 11	16 3 and 17 8	16 6 and 17 1	18 14	19 —	16 13	17 1	12 15	13 2	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	22 —	20 —	15 10	21 4	...	17 8	15 10	10 10	10 15	Karauli
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 8	19 1¾	...	...	15 4½	16 4½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	12 12	20 4	19 —	18 8	18 3	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 7	18 —	18 11	18 7	21 —	21 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	14 14	18 —	18 12	14 10	.	...	12 6	12 5	Deoli
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...		8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 2	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bilmer
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 10	11 8	Shahpura
												Western –
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	14 15	13 12	8 12	9 6	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	21	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India –
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 4	19 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
	...	...	...	15 —	14 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	11 14	11 14	17 13	17 10	17 6½	16 10	12 9	12 9	10 12	10 12	Gwalior
												Panjab –
												Southern –
..	...	...	...	22 —	21 8	...	...	...	...	11	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 —	22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpore
												Central –
...	...	20 8	22 8	21 8	23 —	23 8	25 8	9 12	9 8	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	22 —	22 12	23 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
.	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	23 —	22 —	...	.	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 8	22 8	22 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelum

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figur*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	14 —	13 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 8	23 8	18 —	18 —
Delhi	14 4	13 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	17 8
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Karnal	15 —	14 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	23 —	24 —	17 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 8	16 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	17 —	17 12	23 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	24 —	18 —	21 —
Jalandhar	19 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	18 —	28 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	..	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	22 —	24 —	18 —	19 —
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 3	9 14	18 —	18 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Kangra	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	18 —	18 —	31 —	29 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	29 —	27 —	24 —	23 —
Western—												
Shahpur	20 8	20 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	23 —	20 —	23 —	23 —
Jhang	18 —	18 4	29 —	28 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	30 —	29 —	26 —	24 —
Multan	15 12	15 12	24 —	24 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	18 12	18 4	26 —	26 —		...	7 8	8 —	...	24 —	...	...
Muzaffargarh	18 —	17 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	17 8	16 9	23 12	23 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	25 —	21 14	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	15 —	15 —	23 —	24 —	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	6 10	6 5	9 9	9 9	29 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Kohat	14 13	15 5	25 8	25 8	5 2	5 2	10 13	10 13	...	20 6	22 5	22 5
Bannu	19 11	19 11	27 8	24 11	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	23 12	22 8
Dera Ismael Khan	14 4	15 —	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	21 4	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20	18 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	24 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	16 8	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnágiri	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 6	...	...	11 11	11 4
Alibag	7 10	7 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 12	9 —	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	13 8	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 1	8 10	..		11 5	9 15	13 3	10 6	15 10	15 10	16 9	13 12
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	...	12 10	10 8	13 2	11 —	16 1	15 9	15 10	12 11
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	..	11 13	10 5	12 11	...	18 6	16 15	19 7	19 7
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	.	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	17 14	17 14	19 3	19 11
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	10 15	17 4	17 4	18 —	18 —
Poona	7 11	7 11	...		8 8	8 8	9 10	9 —	13 10	13 10	13 13	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	8 11	...		8 2	7 6	9 1	9 1	16 5	15 2	16 1	14 10
Nasik	9 2	9 2	..	...	6 9	6 9	10 8	9 12	...	12 12	14 11	14 —
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	..		7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 12	15 12	15 6	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	..		6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13
Broach	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda	9 —	9 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	13 8
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	14 8	17 —	14 8	16 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...		7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Disa	12 12	13 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 15	5 15	10 —	10 —	15 10	14 8	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 2	8 8	17 7	16 —	...	...
Khandwa	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	16 —	15 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 4	...	...	7 3	6 8	9 6	9 —	13 7	14 2	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 10	9 10	18 14	15 1	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	13 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	..
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 15	10 15	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 14	8 14	17 12	22 14	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 12	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 12	Rohtak
24 —	19 —	15 —	14 8	20 8	19 8	22 —	21 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 8	23 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 8	22 8	22 4	25 —	22 8	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána
...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	21 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 8	22 —	21 8	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	18 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	10 —	9 12	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	20 8	21 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
15	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	Simla
...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 12	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
14 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
40 —	80 —	40 —	35 —	19 —	19 8	31 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang
...	...	24 —	22 —	17 4	17 4	21 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 4	24 —	24 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 2	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	22 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	20 —	29 —	29 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Peshá̄war
...	...	...	...	18 10	19 12	22 15	22 15	...	...	18 8	19 12	Kohát
	..	6 4	6 4	22 8	21 9	32 8	32 8	7 8	7 8	20 10	21 4	Bannu
	...	...	...	18 2	17 8	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	16 4	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hyderabad
	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 4	17 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
6	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
5	11 12	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 1	7 7	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri
	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág
—	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 11	9 11	Bombay
	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	8 3	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
2	18 9	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 4	9 3	11 12	10 14	Dharwar
—	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 8	9 8	Belgaum
	...	...	...	11 15	10 14	...	...	9 13	8 6	11 6	11 —	Satara
	...	...	...	13 1	13 8	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
	...	...	...	12 4	13 9	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 —	12 —	Bijapur
	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 11	7 10	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
	...	...	...	12 5	12 8	...	...	9 13	9 1	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
6	15 15	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	8 9	7 13	11 15	11 4	Násik
	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	Surat
	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	12 12	12 12	Broach
—	19 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
—	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda
	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
—	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	110 —	110 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 10	6 6	11 5	11 5	Nimar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
	...	...	...	14 6	15 4	...	...	8 15	8 2	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 11	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	12 6	13 [illegible]							[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Saugor	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	...
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	19 4	19 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	21 —	...	...	...
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	8 12	11 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	10 2	9 12	...	...	9 12	...	11 11	18 14	17 9	16 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 —	10 10	16 —	14 3	...	...	...	...
Raipur	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	15 8
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	23 2	22 8	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	21 8	21 4	19 —	19 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	18 12	15 —	15 —
Amráoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Wun	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	22 8	22 8	12 —	12 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 14	6 —	10 9	10 7	3 9	4 6	8 15	8 13	11 7	11 15	16 4	16 —
Boláram	6 6	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 2	10 —	14 14	14 14	...	...
Chadarghát	6 4	6 8½	...	...	5 4	4 12	7 —	7 2	14 —	13 1	18 12	16 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 6	16 8	19 2	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 14	15 8	14 11	13 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	13 13	13 13	17 6	15 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	17 2	16 13	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 8	...	...	19 13	19 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	9 14	17 6	14 6	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 6	14 6	14 2	13 6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	18 8	20 2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 13	...	...	18 13	21 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 14	13 5	13 5	15 3	13 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 5	14 5	13 2	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 11	14 10	16 3	13 3	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 7	6 2	...	...	8 1	8 —	9 5	9 2	20 1	20 3	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	7 15	...	...	7 12	7 7½	8 14½	8 14½	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 2	10 4	11 9	21 —	18 14	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	12 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	6 —	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4

(state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakuni, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or hunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Sangor
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	7 8	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 5	...	...	9 6	8 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	8 5	8 4	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 4	16 3	...	...	10 5	10 —	...	...	12 12	12 8	8 15	8 13	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 1	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	Bolárum
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	...	...	8 2	7 12	8 12	8 15	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
19 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
17 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur
15 —	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
19 3	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
4 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
3 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
3 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
6 11	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
9 10	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
5 2	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
5 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly
6 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
9 4	18 2	...	...	9 8	10 1	...	...	10 12	7 —	10 8	11 —	Mysore
4 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 1	11 13	Bangalore
4 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
5 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
6 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 —	Hassan
6 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
1 —	19 15	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	7 6	11 —	9 15	Shimoga
7 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
1 —	19 8	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1900-01.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1900.	1901.	22nd December 1900.	21st December 1901.	1900.	1901.	22nd December 1900.	21st December 1901.			22nd December 1900.	21st December 1901.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	667	669	1,873	1,873	13,95,492	13,[illegible],000	745	746	3,17,98,867	3,39,02,000	21,0[illegible],133	...	4,91,16,260	5,20,01,000	28,84,740	...
Bengal Central	201	188	139	139	26,209	2[illegible],500	147	179	7,08,616	7,35,000	23,384	..	10,[illegible]733	10,05,000	40,261	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (a)	148	174	1,589	1,607	2,93,330	2,48,000	178	154	54,04,749	53,40,000	...	58,749	97,[illegible]912	87,30,000	...	10,50,912
Great Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,561	1,56[illegible]	10,59,39[illegible]	10,87,000	679	699	1,41,56,532	1,50,18,000	1 8,61,468	...	2,37,63,364	2,74,99,000	37,35,036	..
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	181	215	872	872	1,55,874	1,70,000	213	195	37,23,220	33,43,000	...	3,80,220	66,16,134	59,79,000	.	6,37,134
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	310	21	21	6,632	5,000	316	238	1,49,643	1,16,000	...	33,643	2,54,185	1,91,000	...	63,185
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	189	196	3,079	3,12[illegible]	6,91,334	8,78,000	285	281	1,44,98,810	1,96,30,000	51,31,190	...	2,23,2[illegible],094	3,08,43,000	85,16,906	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	201	1,115	1,115	2,30,265	2,40,000	207	215	47,22,630	57,44,000	9,91,370	...	79,57,207	94,81,000	15,23,793	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	450	350	848	854	3,45,145	3,21,000	409	379	93,43,086	86,80,000	...	6,63,086	1,27,99,084	1,19,99,000	...	8,00,084
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	3,16,851	3,10,000	687	692	71,08,793	59,59,000	...	11,49,793	1,20,60,349	1,13,80,000	...	6,80,349
Madras	253	259	844	874	2,07,970	2,37,000	281	271	52,28,412	53,11,000	82,588	...	80,95,743	81,68,000	72,257	...
„ North-East line (a)	142	152	497	508	92,355	79,000	186	156	16,64,127	20,83,000	3,88,073	...	26,11,741	32,78,000	6,66,259	..
Hardwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	2,[illegible]06	3,600	83	113	85,331	99,500	14,169	...	1,35,246	1,59,000	23,754	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	262	255	1,786	1,786	5,17,957	4,67,000	289	261	1,12,47,555	1,10,37,000	...	2,10,555	1,96,32,715	1,96,34,000	1,285	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	863	800	51	47	19,709	13,500	...	6,209	32,436	25,300	...	7,136
South Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	1,05,129	2,23,000	190	216	41,42,469	47,34,000	5,99,531	...	64,81,950	74,12,000	9,30,050	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	86	54	54	4,955	5,000	75	93	1,14,136	1,38,000	23,864	...	1,75,279	2,19,000	43,721	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,21,[illegible]	1,12,000	105	9[illegible]	2,09,395	25,89,000	..	3,17,395	49,33,991	43,5[illegible],000	..	5,80,991
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	85	94	296	296	23,125	23,700	78	1[illegible]4	6,16,5[illegible]	6,9[illegible],000	88,549	...	10,45,579	10,55,000	9,421	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,162	1,260	1,41,024	1,80,000	12[illegible]	143	31,05,783	39,[illegible],000	8,63,217	...	55,82,608	69,16,000	13,33,392	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	21,503	24,000	108	120	4,93,1[illegible]0	5,06,000	30,8[illegible]4	...	8,43,477	9,23,000	79,523	...
Assam-Bengal	70	74	430	585	34,034	43,000	78	70	8,03,241	9,39,000	1,35,759	...	12,01,217	14,73,000	2,71,783	...
Burma	172	197	1,124	1,178	2,07,348	1,92,000	184	163	47,01,849	48,90,000	1,88,151	...	74,27,312	77,85,000	3,57,688	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	57	59	59	3,230	4,100	55	70	87,248	1,06,000	18,752	...	1,09,190	1,45,000	35,810	...
Shadipalli-Baletra (British section)	13	29	124	124	5,285	9,300	43	75	77,713	1,40,000	62,287	...	1,30,284	1,74,000	43,716	...

Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	167	102	102	27,203	29,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,02,732	13,[illegible],000	3,65,268	...
Tarkessur	249	291	22	22	4,403	4,700	203	214	1,37,111	1,37,000	...	111	2,38,030	2,34,000	4,036
South Behar	164	115	79	79	8,334	8,300	105	105	2,07,481	2,51,000	43,819	...	3,36,[illegible]	3,72,000	38,312	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	68	81	425	425	36,448	32,300	86	76	6,66,781	9,33,000	2,63,220	...	11,81,794	17,54,000	5,72,206	...
Rá pura-Bhatinda	1[illegible]	128	107	107	11,907	[illegible]	112	101	4,43,903	3,17,000	73,097	...	4,82,559	6,30,000	1,47,441	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	86	...	2,300	...	29	...	80,400	86,400	...	...	(b) 1,47,000	1,47,000	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	249	268	334	334	87,288	84,400	261	253	20,32,106	17,37,000	...	2,95,106	34,23,743	28,27,000	...	5,96,743
Tapti Valley	64	79	156	155	13,453	20,100	86	130	2,38,781	2,49,000	10,219	...	4,52,805	3,82,000	...	70,805
Petlád-Cambay	129	131	13	33	1,533	2,200	118	67	43,150	47,000	3,850	...	66,984	81,000	14,016	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	89	103	34	34	2,659	1,200	78	35	74,043	38,000	...	36,043	1,47,413	78,500	...	68,913
Bina-Goona-Bárán	44	53	148	148	3,861	5,200	26	35	1,60,078	1,05,000	...	55,078	3,32,193	1,78,000	...	1,54,193
Bhopal-Ujjain	102	133	114	114	11,165	8,[illegible]00	98	78	2,30,312	1,31,000	...	99,312	5,98,065	3,53,000	...	2,45,065
Kolar-Gold-fields	46	430	10	10	5,712	3,[illegible]00	571	300	1,15,716	1,05,000	...	7,716	1,65,685	1,54,000	...	11,685
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	6,128	5,400	93	82	2,07,685	2,30,000	22,314	...	3,21,836	3,75,000	53,164	...
Segowli-Raxaul	27	30	18	18	945	700	53	39	9,591	15,900	6,309	...	17,729	26,100	8,371	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	60	60	53	53	2,994	3,800	56	72	72,622	82,400	3,378	...	1,15,311	1,15,000	...	311
Bengal-Dooars	230	178	36	36	7,426	4,700	206	131	1,96,929	1,66,000	...	30,929	2,62,156	2,24,000	...	38,156
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	10	14	66	75	716	5,000	11	67	15,339	1,28,000	1,14,661	...	(c) 13,758	1,59,000	1,45,242	...
Dibru-Sadiya	218	226	78	78	15,020	15,100	193	194	4,19,775	4,59,000	39,225	...	6,58,538	7,27,000	68,462	...
Nilgiri	212	240	17	17	3,790	2,600	223	153	65,876	98,600	32,724	...	1,28,174	1,71,000	42,826	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	72	85	55	55	3,835	3,000	70	55	1,05,980	61,300	...	44,786	1,86,157	1,15,000	...	71,157
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	89	93	93	8,771	7,200	94	77	1,87,730	1,35,000	...	52,730	3,00,247	2,60,000	...	40,247
Kolhápur	78	87	29	29	1,691	1,500	58	52	55,910	43,700	...	12,210	95,780	81,100	...	14,680
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	57	66	67	67	2,766	4,400	41	66	94,444	1,04,000	9,556	...	1,64,905	1,64,000	...	905
Birur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,194	2,[illegible]00	31	53	29,058	31,400	2,342	...	47,416	46,000	...	1,416
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	73	75	385	392	36,814	37,000	95	94	5,93,900	8,12,000	2,18,[illegible]	...	8,27,365	14,52,000	6,24,635	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	88	102	334	334	28,6[illegible]5	27,000	86	80	7,[illegible]5,547	5,63,000	...	1,52,847	13,13,573	10,60,000	...	2,53,573
Jetalsar-Rajkot	77	84	40	40	3,242	2,900	70	63	88,000	71,300	...	16,700	1,45,803	1,19,000	...	26,803
Jamnagar	45	54	54	54	2,279	2,100	42	39	56,250	55,100	...	1,150	1,08,092	92,700	...	15,392
Dhrangadrá	44	48	21	21	655	800	31	38	21,495	15,400	...	6,005	37,000	31,300	...	6,300
Jodhpur-Bikaner	55	64	551	612	25,383	40,400	46	76	6,41,016	8,72,000	2,30,984	...	12,39,227	13,02,000	63,773	...
Udaipur-Chitor	69	79	67	67	4,009	4,800	70	72	1,13,595	99,300	...	14,265	1,97,028	1,51,000	...	46,028
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	294	51	51	15,570	14,000	305	275	3,59,329	3,65,000	3,671	...	6,99,928	5,85,000	...	24,928
Cooch Behar	55	57	34	34	1,794	2,[illegible]00	50	62	44,715	48,000	3,285	...	67,737	1,00,000	32,263	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	58	79	79	3,850	4,[illegible]00	49	62	93,400	90,000	...	8,860	1,73,503	1,82,000	8,497	...
Rajpipla	20	24	37	37	606	900	16	24	19,533	15,500	...	4,033	34,640	32,500	...	2,140
Morvi	79	85	94	94	8,640	6,[illegible]00	92	94	1,84,542	1,43,000	...	38,542	3,24,839	2,52,000	...	5,839
Barsi	79	172	21	21	2,743	2,400	133	124	40,409	48,500	8,011	...	70,873	1,04,000	27,127	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,995	4,170	4,04,227	4,20,900	101	101	92,71,512	98,[illegible],000	5,97,488	...	1,58,74,038	1,64,80,200	[illegible]	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	240	24,408	25,065	65,46,981	67,27,800	268	269	13,62,57,101	14,56,42,400	93,85,299	...	22,00,70,707	23,74,38,100	1,73,67,393	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 10th April to 21st December, 1901.
(c) From 20th April to 22nd December, 1900.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd January 1902.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been disturbed and rainy in two areas during the week under review. It will be remembered that at the close of last week, moderately heavy rain was falling on the east coast of Ceylon, and that it appeared probable that the rain would extend to the south of the Indian Peninsula; this extension occurred during the present week, and from the 3rd to the 8th rain fell daily over South India and parts of the West and East Coasts, the fall was moderately heavy at places along the coasts, but did not extend heavily inland. The following were the principal amounts received:—on the 3rd, 1·40″ at Colombo, 1·93″ at Tinnevelly, 3·75″ at Negapatam and 1·85″ at Trincomalee; on the 4th, 1·64″ at Cuddalore, 3·84″ at Negapatam and 2·06″ at Trincomalee; on the 5th, 1·10″ at Trivandrum and 2·03″ at Cuddalore; on the 6th, 2·13″ at Tinnevelly and 1·24″ at Madras; on the 7th, 1·63″ at Tinnevelly and 3·58″ at Trincomalee; on the 8th, 1·04″ at Trivandrum, 1·43″ at Tinnevelly, 2·30″ at Madura, 1·54″ at Trichinopoly and 2·24″ at Wellington. On the 9th the rainfall in this region practically ceased.

The second area which received rain during the week included Gujarat, the Deccan, the West Satpuras, the Central India Plateau, the East Satpuras and the Gangetic Plain divisions. There were two feeble rainfall periods over this region. On the 4th a small but well-defined depression appeared over Berar and thence passed quickly north-eastward to the neighbourhood of Allahabad where it filled up during the 5th; it occasioned light rain on the 5th, 6th and 7th over parts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the East Satpuras—the largest amounts having been about 0·25″ at Gaya, Benares and Hoshangabad. On the 7th, the barometer began to fall again over Gujarat and that neighbourhood, and a fresh depression appeared, which in its turn passed north-eastward to the neighbourhood of Agra; it occasioned showers over Khandesh and the Deccan, on the 7th Ahmednagar reporting a fall of 0·05″. On the 8th rain was reported from eighteen stations situated in the Gangetic Plain, the Deccan, the Satpuras and the Central India Plateau, but of these stations twelve had very light unimportant showers and the only

moderate rainfalls were 1·50″ at Jhansi, 0·73″ at Malegaon and 0·50″ at Neemuch. On the 9th showers continued over much the same area, but the amounts were even lighter, the only falls of any importance having been 0·42″ at Surat, 0·39″ at Pachmarhi and 0·23″ at Nowgong.

The rainfall statement at the close of the summary shows that effective rain was received during the week in the Patna sub-division of the East Gangetic Plain, the Jubbulpore sub-division of the East Satpuras, all the sub-divisions of the Central India Plateau, the Calicut sub-division of the West Coast, the Ahmedabad sub-division of Gujarat, the West Satpuras division, the Bijapur sub-division of the Deccan, the Madura sub-division of South India and the East Coast (South) division. The average actual rainfall varied from 4·29″ in the East Coast (South) to 0·10″ in the Jaipur sub-division of the Central India Plateau; over the remainder of India the week was actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall exceeded the normal in the Patna sub-division, in the Ranchi and Jubbulpore sub-divisions, in the Central India division, in the Calicut and Ahmedabad sub-divisions, and in the West Satpuras, the Deccan, the South India, and the East Coast (South) divisions.

The seasonal rainfall is in excess in the Patna sub-division, the Jhansi sub-division, the Ahmedabad sub-division, the Bellary sub-division and the South India and East Coast (South) divisions. Elsewhere it is in defect, and over North-West India, where the winter rainfall is now considerably overdue, the deficiency is becoming considerable and is nearly 1″ in the case of the Ludhiana sub-division

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 9TH JANUARY 1902. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 9TH JANUARY 1902. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION. This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·04	—0·04	0·09	0·41	— 0·32	— 78	— 75
Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·13	0·48	— 0·35	— 73	— 73
Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·19	0·48	— 0·29	— 60	— 60
Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·51	— 0·51	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·25	— 0·25	—100	—100
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·12	—0·12	0·15	0·54	— 0·39	— 72	— 64
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·08	—0·08	0·18	0·21	— 0·03	— 14	+ 38
	Darbhanga	0·03	0·07	—0·04	0·04	0·21	— 0·17	— 81	— 93
	Bahraich	0	0·18	—0·18	0·39	0·59	— 0·20	— 34	— 5
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·16	— 0·16	—100	—100
	Patna	0·35	0·08	+0·27	0·35	0·28	+ 0·07	+ 25	—100
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·55	—0·55	0·98	1·80	— 0·82	— 46	— 22
	Ludhiana	0	0·30	—0·30	0·25	1·19	— 0·94	— 79	— 70
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·08	0·17	—0·09	0·28	0·54	— 0·26	— 48	— 46
	Lahore	0	0·19	—0·19	0·04	0·70	— 0·66	— 94	— 92
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·03	0·42	— 0·39	— 93	— 91
Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·34	—0·34	0·01	1·39	— 1·38	— 99	— 99
East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·04	—0·04	0·05	1·08	— 1·03	— 95	— 95
	Cuttack	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·39	— 0·39	—100	—100
East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·08	0·07	+0·01	0·08	0·24	— 0·16	— 67	—100
	Raipur	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·42	— 0·42	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0·31	0·14	+0·17	0·31	0·65	— 0·34	— 52	—100
Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·75	0·13	+0·62	0·77	0·65	+ 0·12	+ 18	— 96
	Jaipur	0·10	0·07	+0·03	0·12	0·37	— 0·25	— 68	— 93
	Indore	0·21	0·02	+0·19	0·21	0·25	— 0·04	— 16	—100
West Coast	Calicut	0·85	0·17	+0·68	2·24	2·54	— 0·30	— 12	— 41
	Bombay	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	— 91	— 85
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0·26	0·01	+0·25	0·20	0·07	+ 0·19	+271	—100
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	— 70	— 67
West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0·27	0·14	+0·13	0·27	0·09	— 0·42	— 61	—100
Deccan	Bellary	0·06	0·03	+0·03	0·92	0·61	+ 0·31	+ 52	+ 48
	Bijapur	0·14	0·01	+0·13	0·14	0·31	— 0·17	— 55	100
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
South India	Mysore	0·06	0·02	+0·04	0·74	0·34	+ 0·40	+118	+113
	Madura	3·55	0·12	+3·43	5·19	2·89	+ 2·30	+ 80	— 41
East Coast, South (Madras)	...	4·29	0·51	+3·78	12·99	9·68	+ 3·31	+ 34	— 5

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,
9th January 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 4th January, 1902.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in the southern districts, *nil* in the Circars and the Deccan, and light to fair elsewhere. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are stationary or falling. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 28; women, 114; children, 192; total, 334. Test workers—men, 312; women, 365; children, 112; total, 789. Grand total, 1,123.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur and Belgaum for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over in Larkana and Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Kanara. Threshing continues in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. The estimate of outturn of autumn crops generally is good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings have been completed in Hyderabad and are in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Kanara and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Belgaum, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, elsewhere they are moderate to poor. Picking is almost over in Khandesh and is progressing in parts of Broach and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in 6 districts, risen in 4 districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is about normal in Gujarat and the Karnatak and is slightly over normal in the Deccan and the Konkan, but is easier than in 1901. The price of *bajri* generally is over normal, but, compared with 1901, is easier in the Konkan, considerably easier in the Deccan and the Karnatak and slightly higher in Gujarat. The price of *juar* is over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and, compared with 1901, slightly higher in Gujarat but considerably easier in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but easier than in 1901.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 74,322; dependants, 5,366; total on works, 79,688. In poor-houses, 1,925; on village relief, 12,925; total on gratuitous relief, 14,850. Figures for Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES:—On relief works, 19,359; dependants, 389, total on works, 19,748. In poor-houses, 2,080; on village relief, 346, total on gratuitous relief, 2,426. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 116,712. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters:—Ahmedabad 35, Kaira and Panchmahals 32, Sholapur $40\frac{7}{8}$, Ahmednagar, $36\frac{3}{8}$, Bijapur $34\frac{1}{2}$.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week only in Gaya, Hazaribagh and Palamau. Rain is needed for spring crops in the Patna Division, and also in the districts of Monghyr and Singhbhum. The harvesting of winter rice is still going on. The pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Prospects are fair. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, fallen in 17, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy, and slight rain has fallen in the Farrukhabad, Benares and Mirzapur districts. Rain is wanted for spring crops in some districts, especially in unirrigated tracts. Spring crops generally are in flourishing condition, and poppy is coming on well except in Partabgarh, where it is backward. Weeding and artificial irrigation are in full progress. Locusts appeared in parts of Dehra Dun, but no damage to standing crops has yet been reported. Some crops have been slightly injured by frost in parts of Aligarh, Partabgarh and Fatehpur. Sugarcane is being harvested and pressed. Markets are amply stocked and fodder is sufficient. Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell anywhere in the province. Sugarcane pressing is in progress in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkote and is finished in Gujrat. Sowings of spring crops on irrigated land are still going on in Mooltan, and have been completed in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal and Sialkote. Sowings have been stopped for want

of rain in Hissar. Rain is urgently wanted. Prospects and condition of standing crops are good to average on irrigated land and bad on dry land. The outturn of irrigated autumn crop generally is average and of unirrigated poor. Crops are suffering in many districts for want of rain. Crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Amballa and by frost in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. Numbers on relief—Hissar test works, 435 ; in poor houses, 97 ; otherwise relieved, 2,562 ; total 3,094. Test works will be started shortly in Rohtak. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Amritsar, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, falling in Amballa, Ferozepore and Mooltan, and is unchanged elsewhere. Prices of the cheapest grain in seers per rupee—in Hissar, gram and *bijhar* (mixed crop) 21⅛ ; Rohtak, *bijhar* (mixed crop) 22 ; Gurgaon, barley 24.

North-West Frontier.—There was no rain during the week. It is badly wanted. Wheat and barley are still being sown in Peshawar. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. The stock of food-grains and fodder is sufficient. Prices of wheat are rising. Wheat is selling from 17⅞ in Peshawar to 15½ in Dera Ismail Khan, maize 32 to 19½, gram 19¾ to 17½, and *bajra* 19, seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is completed in Sandoway and Tavoy and nearly completed in Hanthawaddy and Prome. Threshing progresses in all districts. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of wet weather paddy, *juar* and sessamum cultivation of alluvial lands and ploughing and sowing of dry weather paddy are in progress. The winter harvest in Sagaing is fair, but poor in other districts of the dry zone. Crops on alluvial lands are fair. Price of paddy has fallen in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Tavoy, and slightly in Thayetmyo and Magwe.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy and unsettled with some showers of rain in the north of the provinces and in the Nerbudda Valley and plateau districts. The fall has been very light in Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Chhindwara, but in the Murwara Tahsil and in the open country in Jubbulpore the fall was fairly heavy. The spring crops in Damoh and Jubbulpore have been materially benefited by the rain. For want of moisture wheat is deteriorating in parts of Seoni and less than half a normal crop is expected in Betul in the absence of rain. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and the picking of cotton continue. The cloudy weather and insects are continuing to cause some damage to spring crops in places. Prospects of spring crops are still generally fair, but rain is needed in parts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20, rice 16¼, and *juar* 25, seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8¾, gram 12, rice 7, and *juar* 13, seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Plucking of tea still continues in parts of Sylhet, and the outturn is good. Pruning of tea continues, gathering of pulse, pressing of sugarcane and reaping of late rice are in progress. Prospects of rice are good in the Surma Valley, Lakhimpur and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Prospects of sugarcane are good in the Surma Valley and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Prospects of mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Lakhimpur and Goalpara, and fair elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16½, Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati 13, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 and Dhubri, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province Paddy, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in parts and in other parts Bengal gram and paddy are being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Mysore and have slightly fallen in other districts. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Coffee picking has been completed in parts. The harvesting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was cool and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting is in progress. Winter crops are generally in fair condition. Damage by rats is reported in parts of three districts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in good condition. Winter rice sowings continue. The water supply is adequate to wants. Grain prices are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat 5⅞, coarse rice 8⅛, and *juar* 18⅝ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was—at Nava in Marwar 6, Kotah in Chipabarod tehsil 20, Shahabad tehsil 50, and slight in 6 other tehsils, Dholpur in Rajakhera tehsil 29. Agricultural operations continue in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghaggar Canal only, in Sirohi and in Mewar, and poppy is being sown in Karauli. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Water is short in Merwara. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh

where cotton picking continues. The state of crops is good in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghaggar Canal, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Haraoti and Touk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara, except where damaged by rats, and fair in Sirohi and Dholpur. Damage by rats continues in Marwar, Tonk, in places in Kotah, and Jhallawar. The damage is slight in Beawar and heavy in Todgarh tehsil and in all parts of Kishengarh. The condition of cattle and fodder generally is fair to good. Prices are rising in Bikanir, Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara, falling in Jaisalmer, Shahpura, Kotah, Kishengarh, fluctuating in Sirohi and steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices average 11½ to 23 seers the rupee. Prices of cheapest food grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress:—Bikanir 13 to 16, Marwar 14·6 to 15·10, Jaisalmer 12, Sirohi 13, Kherwara 11·8, Jaipur 19·8, Kishengarh 18, Ajmer-Merwara 14½ to 17. Numbers on relief—works, in Marwar 1,482; Jaisalmer, 106; total, 1,588. On test works, in Merwara, 582; total on works 2,170. On gratuitous relief in Marwar 440, in Jaisalmer 3, in Merwara 692. In orphanages 122, in Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer; total on gratuitous reilef, 1,257. Grand total, 3,427.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa. There was no rain elsewhere, Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost and want of rain in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and Indore, and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal, and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee—15-8 to 25-11 in Gwalior, 10 to 24 in Bundelkhand, 17 in Malwa and 7¼ to 20 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas:—Sehore, *juar* 15-14, *bajra* in Rutlam 13, *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 15, Barwani 16, Alirajpur and Jobat 14 and Jhabua 14½ seers the rupee. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Indore. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. Numbers on relief—works, in Rutlam, 203; gratuitously relieved, Jaora 50, Rutlam 44, total 297.

Baroda—Agricultural prospects are not promising owing to absence of later rains and damage caused by rats to standing and other crops. Scarcity of water is apprehended in some parts. The condition of agricultural cattle generally is fair. Prices—*bajri* 27, *juar* 27, wheat 21, rice, superior, 13, rice, inferior, 21 pounds, per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 21,747; gratuitous relief, 11,599; total, 33,346.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and frosty. Prices are normal. Rice sells at 22 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—No rain. The condition of standing crops is good on irrigated areas but suffering on unirrigated tracts. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are normal. Wheat sells from 15 to 28, and maize 25 to 45, seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week The weather is frosty and very cold. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 9¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	— 228
Bombay and Sindh	61,935	18,840	80,781	79,658	14,850	94,531	+ 13,757
Punjab	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	+ 394
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	+ 1,274
Total British Provinces	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,494	18,535	100,029	+ 15,197
Native States.							
Rajputana States	1,221	736	1,957	1,588	565	2,153	+ 196
Central India States	228	91	319	203	94	297	— 22
Baroda	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346	+ 1,969
Bombay Native States	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,743	2,420	22,174	— 65
Total Native States	41,203	14,689	55,892	43,286	14,684	57,970	+ 2,078
GRAND TOTAL	104,391	36,333	140,724	124,780	33,219	157,999	17,275

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 7th December 1901.			For the week ending the 14th December 1901.			For the week ending the 21st December 1901.			For the week ending the 28th December		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	1,291,903	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,094	2,867	4,966	7,833	6,021	5,387	11,408	10,633	5,393	16,026	14,273	7,496	21,
2	Kaira	715,[illegible]25	774	483	1,257	2,089	633	2,713	3,771	958	4,729	6,463	1,220	7,
3	Panch Mahals	261,870	7,911	49	7,960	13,769	64	13,833	18,016	69	18,085	27,093	70	27,
4	Broach	291,428	...	...	...	251	...	251	583	...	583	1,224	...	1,
5	Sholapur	720,978	3,023	704	3,727	2,531	860	3,391	2,336	898	3,234	1,541	940	2,
6	Ahmednagar	887,774	5,010	7,314	12,324	4,477	7,317	11,794	3,713	7,315	11,028	3,082	7,279	10,
7	Bijapur	735,041	7,667	2,706	10,373	8,194	1,604	9,798	7,332	1,598	8,930	8,259	1,671	9,
8	Dharwar	1,113,426	...	11	11	...	20	20	...	11	11	...	5	
9	Thar and Parkar	304,108	...	72	72	...	99	99	...	162	162	...	162	1
	TOTAL BOMBAY	5,835,504	27,252	16,305	43,557	37,323	15,984	53,307	46,384	16,404	62,788	61,935	18,846	80,
	Punjab.													
	Hissar	781,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	7,908,982	28,439	16,800	45,239	38,406	16,480	54,886	47,606	17,297	64,903	63,188	21,644	84
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,3
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,37
	Central India States.													
1	Jaora	84,000	...	56	56	...	49	49	...	57	57	...	49	
2	Ratlam	83,000	188	66	254	256	37	293	203	37	240	228	42	2,
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	188	786	974	256	86	342	203	94	297	228	91	31
	Baroda	2,415,396	17,977	10,732	28,709	19,004	10,720	29,724	19,023	10,946	29,969	20,222	11,155	31,37
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	8,398	1,589	9,987	8,878	1,591	10,469	9,917	1,458	11,370	8,739	1,603	10,34
2	Palanpur	645,626	5,751	567	6,318	6,618	628	7,246	7,404	685	8,089	7,404	685	8,08
3	Rewa Kantha	733,606	884	53	937	625	55	680	1,144	63	1,207	1,071	62	1,73.
4	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,103	302	1,405	1,060	298	1,358	720	292	1,012	467	286	75
5	Daphlapur	8,343	44	7	51	51	7	58	34	...	34	26	...	2
6	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	13	...	13	17	...	17	16	...	16	18	...	1
7	Sangli	238,945	780	68	848	807	70	877	692	71	763	692	71	76.
8	Mudnol	61,815	812	164	976	678	147	825	716	22	738	515	...	51
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,578,188	17,785	2,750	20,535	18,734	2,796	21,530	20,643	2,586	23,229	19,532	2,707	22,23
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	9,096,493	35,950	14,268	50,218	37,994	13,602	51,596	40,852	13,713	54,565	41,203	14,108	55,31
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	17,005,475	64,389	31,068	95,457	76,400	30,082	106,482	88,458	31,010	119,468	104,391	35,752	140,143

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

No. 51—43, dated Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902.

The following Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 163 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 1st November, 1901.

From—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council, with the care which the subject demands, the Resolution of your Excellency's Government, dated the 28th August, 1901, dealing with the Report of the Commission appointed under the presidency of Sir Antony MacDonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, by your Government at the close of last year, to inquire into the administration of famine relief in British India during the years 1899-1900, and in the light of this recent experience to examine the accepted principles and methods of the relief system, and to submit recommendations for the prevention or treatment of future famines.

2. I concur with your Government in your high appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Antony Mac Donnell and his colleagues in this important and far-reaching inquiry, and I share your belief that their investigations and the recommendations which they have founded thereon will materially contribute to diminish the lamentable effects of a failure of the monsoon rains, and will improve the system and the methods of famine relief. I desire that my thanks may be conveyed to the President and to the other members of the Commission for the care and ability with which they have discharged their difficult task.

3. I consider that your Government has acted wisely in referring the more important recommendations made by the Commission in Part II of their Report, which deals with the relief of distress and the detailed prescriptions of the Famine Codes, to Local Governments for opinion before you proceed to a final decision upon them. I refer more particularly to the proposals to abolish the minimum wage, that is, a fixed daily wage irrespective of task, to reduce the wages scale recommended by the Famine Commission of 1898, and to restrict admission to relief works to such persons as are selected after local inquiry as proper subjects of relief. I recognise the force of the considerations which the Commission have adduced in support of these recommendations, which are in the direction of preventing relief from exceeding its legitimate limits and of checking unnecessary and demoralising profusion, and I am not insensible to the serious import of the conclusion at which the Commission have arrived, after a careful survey of the recent famine, that "in the main, and taking the famine period as a whole, the relief given was excessive." But, inasmuch as the Commission's recommendations involve, in the matter of the minimum wage, the abandonment of a safeguard which has hitherto been regarded as indispensable in the case of acute distress, and, in the matter of the wages of relief workers, the reduction of the rates recommended for general adoption after very careful inquiry by the Famine Commission of 1898, it is manifestly proper that the views of the Local Governments should be ascertained and considered before it is decided to incorporate these important changes into the Famine Codes. I shall be glad to learn your final conclusions on these, as well as on the other recommendations of the Commission relative to the relief system which you have referred for opinion, when you have received the replies.

4. The Commission remark that the expenditure incurred in the last famine, which they estimate at 10,000,000*l.*, far exceeds that incurred in any previous famine. They consider that the relief distributed was excessive, and they believe that "the excess is to be accounted for by an imperfect enforcement of tests on relief works, by a too ready admission to gratuitous relief, and by a greater readiness on the people's part to accept relief owing to the demoralising influence of the preceding famine." I feel assured that this conclusion has been arrived at by the Commission only after a very full and careful survey of the facts, and I do not propose to question it. But if I am rightly informed, the drought of 1899 is without parallel in the annals of modern India in its intensity and destructive power, and is also unique in the circumstance that over a large part of the affected area it fell on a population already gravely reduced in resources and in staying power by the drought of 1897.

These exceptional conditions were calculated to necessitate an expenditure beyond precedent in the relief of distress, and make comparison with the relief statistics of former famines difficult and uncertain. The heavy mortality which resulted from the famine, and which, in the opinion of the Commission, cannot in all provinces be dissociated from privation, might conceivably have been reduced, and at a less cost to the State, had the campaign been conducted throughout in accordance with the lines laid down by the Commission. But the occurrence of such lamentable mortality is an indication of the severity and widespread character of the distress, and is evidence of the existence of need for relief on a large and generous scale. But while I think that there was much in the circumstances of the famine to explain and to condone any inclination of the relief system on the side of excess, I agree with your Government that the Commission have rendered valuable service in re-stating the correct principles for the conduct of famine relief, and in indicating, and illustrating by examples drawn from the latest experience, the measures by which famine should be met, and the tactical errors which should be avoided.

5. On the subject of the amount and causes of the mortality recorded in the famine tracts, I concur with the Commission in their re-affirmation of the statement of the Famine Commission of 1880, that "no imaginable system of relief will completely meet all the various degrees of privation and suffering which a famine produces." I consider this conslusion to be peculiarly applicable to the case of the Guzerat districts in which the highest death-rates were recorded during the recent famine, and where the officers charged with the relief of distress were confronted with every circumstance calculated to heighten the difficulty and anxiety of their task, and to complicate the conditions of the relief problem I observe that the Commission, while pointing out what they consider to be defects in the particular measures adopted in Guzerat, pay a high and well-merited tribute of praise to the local officers for their devotion and self-sacrifice. I desire to associate myself with the Commission in their acknowledgment of the admirable work performed in this district under most trying conditions, and at the same time to express my sense of the great difficulties which the Bombay Government has encountered in dealing with the unprecedented calamity which befell Guzerat, and of the courage and solicitude for the suffering people which it has throughout displayed.

6. In Part III. of their Report the Commission include five groups of recommendations for the improvement of the agricultural classes, of which the first and most important is concerned with the principles to be followed in regulating the suspension and remmission of the land revenue demand. I understand from paragraph 22 of your Resolution that you propose to deal with the Commission's recommendations regarding the land revenue separately, and in communication with the Local Governments. I request that you will inform me in due course as to your conclusions on this very important subject. The second group of recommendations deals with the question of Agricultural Banks or Mutual Credit Associations, in the successful establishment of which the Commission see much good for the future of agriculture in India. I am aware that a scheme in general accordance with the views expressed by the Commission has for some time past been engaging the attention of your Government, and I trust that its early inception may prove to be practicable. With regard to the three remaining groups of recommendations, as to (1) Government loans to agriculturists; (2) indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency; (3) and the development of the Agricultural Department,—I presume that in dealing with these you will consult all the Local Governments as to (1), and the Bombay Government with regard to (2), before taking final action upon them. The Commission find that "at least one-fourth of the cultivators in the Bombay Presidency have lost possession of their lands; that less than a fifth are free from debt; and that the remainder are indebted to a greater or less extent. They describe this state of things as very lamentable, and after recounting the causes which, in their opinion, have brought it about, they state their conclusion that, unless legislative and administrative remedies are taken, indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency must continue and increase. The difficulties which surround the subject are complex and deep rooted. I refrain, therefore, at this stage from expressing an opinion on the particular reforms which the Commission advocate. I understand that their recommendations will receive early and careful consideration from the Government of the Bombay Presidency and from your Government, and I have every hope that the outcome of such deliberations may tend to a mitigation of the grave evils now arising from the excessive indebtedness of the cultivating classes in Bombay.

I have, etc.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 80-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 7th January, 1902.

READ—

Customs Circular No. 1 of 1902.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. 1 of 1902.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. No. 6392-S. R., dated, the 18th December 1901,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5622-S. R, dated the 5th December, 1901, regarding the treatment, under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, of generators for making soda water which are worked by steam power.

2. In reply I am to inform you that generators for making soda water which are worked by steam power and are not adapted for working by manual or animal power are exempt from import duty under entry No. 14 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CERTAIN RECENT CRITICISMS OF THE LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1—50-2, dated Calcutta, the 16th January 1902.

READ—

A series of open letters addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., regarding the Land Revenue Settlement of the Central Provinces, the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the following letters from certain Local Governments in respect to the views expressed by Mr. Dutt—

No. 4256, dated 22nd December 1900 from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 243, dated 28th December 1900, from the Government of the Punjab.

No. 192, dated 13th March 1901, from the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

No. 2181, dated 30th March 1901, from the Government of Bombay.

No. 1682, dated 11th April 1901, from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 838, dated 24th June 1901, from the Government of Bengal.

Read also—

A representation addressed to the Secretary of State for India on the 20th December 1900, by certain retired officers of the Indian Civil Service.

RESOLUTION.

THE attention of the Government of India has lately been called, in a special manner, to the subject of the Land Revenue administration of this country,

partly by the series of almost unprecedented calamities which have in recent years assailed the agricultural population, partly by a number of representations which have reached them from sympathetic friends of India, who have devoted careful study to the above-named problem. In the course of 1900, Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., formerly Acting Commissioner of Burdwan, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy a series of letters (subsequently published in the form of a book) concerning the Land Revenue system of the different Provinces, and he submitted certain recommendations as to future policy and action. At a little later date the Secretary of State transmitted to the Government of India a memorial signed by certain retired officers of the Indian Civil Service, formulating a somewhat similar list of suggestions.

2. The Government of India welcomed the opportunity thus afforded to them of instituting renewed enquiries into a matter that has, for more than a century, been the subject of anxious discussion. The well-being of the agricultural community in India, constituting as it does so overwhelming a proportion of the entire population of the Indian Continent, and contributing so large a quota to the Indian revenues, cannot fail to be to the Government a matter of the most intimate concern; nor can it be denied that upon the incidence of the land revenue collections must the prosperity of those classes in a great measure depend. The question may be recognized therefore as one of the highest national importance, transcending the sphere of party or sectional controversy, and demanding at once the most exhaustive scrutiny and the most liberal treatment. When further it appeared that the main contention submitted to the Government by certain of its critics was that the intensity and frequency of recent famines are largely due to poverty caused by over-assessment—a contention the gravity of which cannot be disputed, seeing that it is tantamount to an arraignment of the policy that has been pursued by successive Indian administrations for an entire century—and when this general proposition was accompanied by a series of detailed allegations as regards the system of assessment in vogue in the various parts of the country, it seemed to the Government of India that the opportunity should not be lost of definitely examining the grounds for these assertions; and the letters above referred to were accordingly referred to the Local Governments for their consideration and report. Their replies have been received and are annexed to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council is grateful for the labour which has been bestowed upon their preparation, and he hopes that in the comprehensive review of land revenue policy throughout India which has thereby been obtained, may be found a corrective to many current misapprehensions and a source of more trustworthy knowledge in the future.

3. On the present occasion he is, however, less concerned with the individual statements or misstatements that may have been made with regard to particular areas—the replies of the Local Governments to which show that an imperfect acquaintance with facts has been the source of much confusion and misunderstanding—than he is with the larger questions affecting our land revenue policy as a whole, and the connection which it is alleged to have with the recurrence and intensity of famine in India. It does not seem necessary to discuss the economic fallacy that any alteration in the system or scale of assessments can permanently save an agricultural population from the effects of climatic disaster. The relation of cause and effect between a good rainfall, abundant crops, and agricultural prosperity, is not more obvious than is that between a bad monsoon, deficient produce, and a suffering people. When the vast majority of the inhabitants of a country are dependent upon an industry which is itself dependent upon the rainfall, it is clear that a failure of the latter must unfavourably, and in extreme cases calamitously, affect the entire agricultural community. The suspension of the rains means a suspension of labour; the suspension of labour means a drying up of the means of subsistence; and the latter is necessarily followed by distress and destitution. There is no industry in the world the sudden interruption or the temporary destruction of which is not attended by impoverishment and suffering; and there is no country in the world, where the meteorological and economic conditions are at all similar to those prevailing in India, that could by any land revenue system that might possibly be devised escape the same results.

4. Nevertheless, if prevention of the inevitable consequences of drought be an ideal incapable of attainment, mitigation is manifestly an object worthy of the closest attention of the Government. It cannot but be their desire that assessments should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence; and that there should be left to the proprietor or to the cultivator of the soil—as the case may be—that margin of profit that will enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune. Such aspirations must be even more forcibly impressed upon the Government at a time when, owing to the prolonged continuance of adverse circumstances, the agricultural population has passed through a phase of almost unequalled depression, and needs the fullest measure of encouragement that it is possible to afford. It is with the object of demonstrating how far these objects are capable of being realised under the existing system, or to what extent the latter is susceptible of improvement, that the Governor General in Council now proceeds to examine the general charges that have been brought against it, and the individual modifications that are proposed.

5. By the ancient law of the country—to quote the opening words of Regulation XIX of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was created in Bengal—the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every acre of land unless it has transferred or limited its rights thereto. The procedure by which that proportion is determined is styled a Settlement of the Land Revenue. A Settlement is of two kinds; permanent, by which the demand of the State is made fixed and unalterable for ever; temporary, under which the State demand is revised at recurring periods of greater or less duration. Inasmuch as all agricultural land in India must fall within either the permanently settled or the temporarily settled areas, it is desirable to consider what are the criticisms or proposals that have been made with reference to each of these two classes. The permanently settled districts, as is well known, cover the greater part of Bengal, parts of the North-Western Provinces and Madras, and a few other isolated tracts. At an earlier period the school of thought that is represented by the present critics of the Government of India, advocated the extension of the Permanent Settlement throughout India; and although this panacea is no longer proposed the Government of India are invited by Mr. Dutt to believe that had such a policy been carried into effect 40 years ago, "India would have been spared those more dreadful and desolating famines which we have witnessed in recent years." It is also stated by the latter in his letter upon Land Settlements in Bengal that in consequence of the Permanent Settlement in that Province the cultivators are more prosperous, more resourceful, and better able to help themselves in years of bad harvest, than cultivators in any other part of India, that agricultural enterprise has been fostered, cultivation extended, and private capital accumulated, which is devoted to useful industries, and to public works and institutions. The hypothetical forecast above recorded is not rendered more plausible to the Government of India by their complete inability to endorse the accompanying allegations of fact. Bengal, and particularly Eastern Bengal, possesses exceptional advantages in its fertility, in its comparative immunity from the vicissitudes of climate to which other parts of the country are liable, in its excellent means of communication, in its enjoyment of a practical monopoly of the production of jute, and in the general trade and enterprise which radiate from its capital city. But neither these advantages nor the Permanent Settlement have availed to save Bengal from serious drought when the monsoon failure, from which it is ordinarily free, has spread to that part of India. Omitting to notice the frequent earlier famines, that known as the Behar famine of 1873-74 (so called from the part of the Bengal Province most seriously affected) cost the State £6,000,000; while it can be shown that in the famine of 1897 there were at the height of the distress considerably more than ¾ million persons on relief in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, and that the total cost of that famine to the Bengal Administration was R1,08,04,000, or £720,266 (as compared with a famine expenditure of R98,28,000, or £655,200, in Madras, and R1,26,37,000, or £842,466, in Bombay), and this although the daily cost of relief for each person was less (Re. ·081 in Bengal as compared with Re. ·104 in Madras and Re. ·106 in Bombay). If the figures of persons in receipt of relief in the permanently settled districts of Western Bengal were compared

with those of the adjoining temporarily settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, where the conditions were closely similar, it would also be found that the percentage was more than half as high again in Behar as in the North-Western Provinces. The Government of India indeed know of no ground whatever for the contention that Bengal has been saved from famine by the Permanent Settlement, a contention which appears to them to be disproved by history: and they are not therefore disposed to attach much value to predictions as to the benefits that might have ensued had a similar settlement been extended elsewhere.

6. As regards the condition of cultivators in Bengal, who are the tenants of the landowners instituted as a class in the last century by the British Government, there is still less ground for the contention that their position, owing to the Permanent Settlement, has been converted into one of exceptional comfort and prosperity. It is precisely because this was not the case, and because, so far from being generously treated by the zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented, impoverished, and oppressed, that the Government of India felt compelled to intervene on his behalf, and by the series of legislative measures that commenced with the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 and culminated in the Act of 1885, to place him in the position of greater security which he now enjoys. To confound this legislation with the Permanent Settlement, and to ascribe even in part to the latter the benefits which it had conspicuously failed to confer, and which would never have accrued but for the former, is strangely to misread history. As for the allegation that the Permanent Settlement has been the means of developing in Bengal an exceptional flow of public-spirited and charitable investment, while the Government of India are proud of the fact that there are many worthy and liberal-minded landlords in Bengal—as there also are in other parts of India—they know that the evils of absenteeism, of management of estates by unsympathetic agents, of unhappy relations between landlord and tenant, and of the multiplication of tenureholders, or middlemen, between the zemindar and the cultivator in many and various degrees—are at least as marked and as much on the increase there as elsewhere; and they cannot conscientiously endorse the proposition that, in the interests of the cultivator, that system of agrarian tenure should be held up as a public model, which is not supported by the experience of any civilised country, which is not justified by the single great experiment that has been made in India, and which was found in the latter case to place the tenant so unreservedly at the mercy of the landlord that the State has been compelled to employ for his protection a more stringent measure of legislation than has been found necessary in temporarily settled areas. It is not in fine in the Permanent Settlement of Bengal that the ryot has found his salvation; it has been in the laws which have been passed by the Supreme Government to check its license and to moderate its abuses.

7. It is, however, to the temporarily settled districts that the bulk of criticism has been directed, and to this branch of the subject the Governor General in Council will now turn. The two sub-divisions of this category will be successively examined; the zemindari tracts (in some provinces called malguzari and talukdari), where the landlord pays the land revenue to the State, whether he cultivates the land himself or by means of rent-paying tenants; and the ryotwari tracts, where the cultivator pays directly to the State.

8. The zemindari tenure is the prevailing form of land tenure in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The suggestions with regard to it which the Government of India have been invited to consider, are as follows:—

9. It is nowhere clearly stated, but it may be inferred, that in the opinion of their critics some limit should be placed to the amount of rent which the landlord may take from his tenant. The Government of India would have been better pleased had greater prominence and a more indisputable enunciation been given to this proposition, since it is one with which they are in cordial agreement. It does not seem to them to be consistent that great stress should be laid upon the share of the produce which should be taken by the Government, when it deals directly with the tenant, or with the share of the rental that it should take from the landlord when the latter is the intermediary, while little or no attention is devoted to the rent paid by the cultivator in cases where he

happens to pay it to a zemindar If it is the interests of the ryot that are at stake, and that stand in most urgent need of protection, that protection is not less necessary when his payments are made to a native landlord in the form of rent than when they are made in the form of land revenue to the British Government. Such being the logic of the case, it is with satisfaction that the Government of India can point to the fact that the principles here laid down have been, and are still, the basis of the numerous Tenancy Laws which have been enacted by them in recent years. Mention has already been made of the Tenancy Acts in Bengal. Similar legislation has been carried through for the Central Provinces, and in the North-Western Provinces a Tenancy law has recently been strengthened in the interest of the ryots. The Government of India will welcome from their critics, upon future occasions, a co-operation in these attempts to improve and to safeguard the position of the tenant which they have not hitherto as a rule been so fortunate as to receive.

10. The next contention is that where the land revenue is paid to the State by the landlord, the principle adopted in the Saharanpur Rules of 1855, limiting the State demand to one-half of the rent or assets of the landlord, should be universally applied. Here it seems to the Governor General in Council to be necessary to utter a word of caution, which will be found to apply both to the present and still more to some of the subsequent proposals that will come under examination. These proposals contain the common suggestion of definite mathematical fractions of rent or produce, as the maximum share of Government The Governor General in Council, while far from denying the possible utility of such standards as general principles of guidance, must guard himself from any acceptance of them as hard-and-fast rules of practice. It is impossible to apply any one criterion to all parts or classes in one province, much more so to the whole of India. The conditions of uniformity, which would alone justify uniformity of treatment, are in many cases lacking. A rule of division which would be light in one case might be harsh in another; a proportion of rent or of produce which would leave a wide margin of profit in one part of India might be vexatious elsewhere. While, therefore, general principles may reasonably be formulated in order, as far as possible, to secure unity and continuity of policy, the Government of India would deprecate, in any case, the hasty acceptance of too precise mathematical formulæ, as likely to tie the hands of their officers, and to produce rigidity, instead of elasticity, in Land Revenue administration.

11. Subject to the above qualification, the Governor General in Council now proceeds to examine the suggestion of a 50 per cent. limitation of the Government share in the landlord's rental. It has already been stated on the authority of Regulation XIX of 1793 that the ruling power in India has always, by the ancient law of the country, been entitled to share in the produce of the soil. Regulation II of 1793 pointed out that the Government share of that produce was fixed by estimating the rents paid by the tenants, deducting therefrom the cost of collection, allowing to the landlords one-eleventh of the remainder as their share, and appropriating the balance or ten-elevenths, as the share of the State. But if this is was the ostensible basis upon which the Permanent Settlement in Bengal was originally made, and if, at the commencement of their fiscal administration, the Government of India thus followed indigenous custom in assessing the revenue, they soon began to moderate the severity of the practice. It is unnecessary to trace here in detail the process of mitigation. It will suffice to say that long before the late century had reached its midway point the demand of the State upon the landlord had been limited to two-thirds of the net assets. About the middle of the century, *i. e.*, before the Mutiny, the question of the relative shares of the State and of the landlords in the net produce of the soil came again under careful review in Northern India; and the result of this further consideration of the matter was embodied in what are known as the "Saharanpur Rules" (so called because they were issued in connection with the resettlement of the land revenue of the Saharanpur district of the North-Western Provinces). The Settlement Rules previously in force authorised the demand of two-thirds of the net produce of an estate, or rather of its value in money, as the Government share in respect of land revenue. The Saharanpur Rules, issued in 1855, laid down "not that the revenue of each estate is to be fixed as one-half of the net average assets, but that in taking these assets with other data into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one-half, and not two-thirds as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets should be the Government demand."

These orders have since remained the accepted canon of assessment on landlords' estates in the North-Western Provinces, and they continued to govern assessments in the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, until the constitution of the latter as a separate administration in 1862. But for the assessment of the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces, which had been escheated to the Government of India in 1854, assessment up to 60 per cent. of the gross rental had been permitted by separate orders issued in 1860, owing partly to the undesirability of introducing too sharp a revulsion from the practice of the previously existing native administration, partly to the great extent of uncultivated land, which enabled the landlords largely to increase their incomos while the Settlement was running its course.

12. It is, therefore, an erroneous assumption that what is known as the "half assets rule" anywhere bound the Government to take as its land revenue from a district as a whole no more than 50 per cent. of the actual rental of the land-owners. Not only were there no compulsory orders in the matter, but the construction placed on the word "assets" at the time, and for many years later, permitted the Settlement Officer to look beyond the actual cash rental, and to take into consideration prospective increases of income, to assume a fair rent for land held by tenants enjoying privileges as against the landlord, and to consider the profits of *sir* or home-farm cultivation (where the land was held entirely by cultivating proprietors) as well as the rental value of home-farm lands. Hence it arose that the assessments taken, though amounting only to about 50 per cent. of the nominal assets, absorbed as a rule a considerably higher proportion of the realised rental. In recent years, however, there has been a steady movement in the downward direction. In the North-Western and other zemindari provinces prospective assets have been excluded from consideration; allowances have been made for improvements made by the landlord, for precariousness of cultivation, and for local circumstances; and the revenue has been fixed at a share of the actual income of the proprietor, this income including a fair rental value for the lands which he farms himself, or assigns on privileged terms to tenants. The share to be taken as land revenue by Government is thus being brought down in the North-Western Provinces—in the interests of the proprietor—to an average of less than 50 per cent., while in the re-settlement of Oudh, now on the point of completion, the average falls below 47 per cent. In the Central Provinces, which have been for a shorter period under British rule, and where much higher assessments, amounting in some cases to over 75 per cent. of the actual income, were inherited from the Mahratta Government, there has been a progressive reduction of assessment; but it has not yet reached the very moderate level that is common in the North-Western Provinces. In time, as population increases, and more labour and expenditure are devoted to cultivation, the share taken by Government may be expected still further to diminish, and already (as pointed out in the Report from the Central Provinces) three of the districts in the north of the Provinces have recently been re-assessed (from a desire to limit the sudden enhancements that result from long term settlements) at less than 50 per cent. of the rental. In Orissa the gradual reduction of the Government proportion has been even more striking. In 1822 it was authoritatively declared to be 83·3 of the assets; in 1833 it was lowered to 70—75 per cent.; in 1840 to 65 per cent., with a permissive reduction to 60 per cent.; while, at the re-settlement just concluded, it has been brought down to 54 per cent. In the Punjab, where proprietary cultivation is common, and where the maximum land revenue that may be taken is the "estimated value of half the net produce"—the principal guide to this being the rents that are paid by neighbouring tenants-at-will—the calculations given in the official reply reveal yet lower proportions. Assessments of 45, 39, 35, and 25 per cent. are recorded in particular cases, and the general average is shown not to exceed 45 per cent. of the net income.

13. From this summary it results that while the standard of 50 per cent. has nowhere been laid down as a fixed and immutable prescription, there has been, and there is, a growing tendency throughout temporarily settled zemindari districts to approximate to it, and in special circumstances a very much lower share is taken. It does not appear to the Government of India to be necessary to issue fresh regulations upon a matter in which their general policy is so clear and where, save in exceptional cases, to be justified by local conditions, uniformity of practice is now so common.

14. The Governor General in Council now passes to the consideration of those parts of the country where, under temporary settlements, the ryotwari or peasant proprietary form of tenure prevails, and where the cultivator pays directly to the State. The principal illustrations of this category are the greater parts of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Provinces of Burma and Assam. The recommendations that have been made with regard to these areas will now be examined. It should be noted, however, that there is not complete identity between the two forms of the first recommendation that falls to be noticed; for whereas the memorial sets forward the proposition that "the Government demand should be limited to 50 per cent. of the value of the net produce, after a liberal deduction for cultivation expenses has been made, and should not ordinarily exceed one-fifth of the gross produce, even in those parts of the country where, in theory, one-half of the net is assumed to approximate to one-third of the gross produce," Mr. Dutt, when speaking for himself, urges that "the impracticable rule of realising one-half the net produce or one-third the gross produced be abandoned, and the rule of fixing one-fifth the gross produce as the maximum of rent be adopted." It appears, therefore, that whereas Mr. Dutt as a signatory of the memorial does not contemplate the complete abandonment of the net produce standard, he yet, when petitioning on his own behalf, describes it as impracticable, and urges its disappearance. Moreover, in the latter capacity, he advocates a further mathematical criterion, namely, that while the maximum of one fifth the produce should not be exceeded in the case of any single holding, the average land revenue for a whole district, including wet and dry lands, should be limited to one-tenth, as alleged to be the case in Northern India.

15. These fractional standards illustrate the remarks which were made a little earlier as to the danger of laying down hard-and-fast lines; and they also indicate the arbitrary and inelastic nature of the system which the Government of India are now invited to introduce. When Mr. Dutt suggests the analogy of Northern India, which is under an entirely different form of tenure, he appears to confuse rent with revenue, for he has elsewhere said that in Bengal and Northern India the average rents paid by the cultivator to the landlord are equivalent to one-fifth or 20 per cent. (not 10 per cent.) of the gross produce; whereas he here recommends that in Southern India the average proportion should be limited to one-tenth or 10 per cent. Why there should be this distinction is not made clear.

16. The Government of India believe it to be an entirely erroneous idea that it is either possible or equitable to fix the demand of the State at a definite share of the gross produce of the land. There is great practical difficulty in ascertaining what the average produce is. It is dependent upon a number of varying factors, such as the industry and resources of the cultivator, the nature of the crop, the capacity, security, and situation of the holding, and the chance of the seasons. The share of the gross produce which a crop can afford to pay must stand in close relation and in inverse proportion to the amount of expenditure which has been required to grow it, and this will vary very greatly, for instance, in the cases of sugarcane and of wheat. In zemindari districts, accordingly, rental value, and not produce, has for the last 50 years been adopted as the basis of assessments, although the latter have commonly been checked by comparison with produce, with the result, as a rule, of showing that, judged by that standard, they were unreasonably low. In the ryotwari provinces of Madras and Burma, the attempt has been made to fix assessment rates in accordance with produce, but the rules giving effect to this principle fence it round with so many qualifications as practically to involve its abandonment. It is now nearly 40 years since the alternative standard of half the net produce was introduced in Madras, the reason being that the gross produce standard, while it favoured the more fertile, pressed with extreme severity upon the poorer lands. But even the standard thus adopted has not been worked up to in practice. There and elsewhere the net produce has been valued at much less than the current money rates, the outturn per acre deduced from crop experiments has been notoriously underestimated, and liberal deductions have been made for unprofitable cultivation, distance from markets, and vicissitudes of season, so that the rates in actual use for assessment are considerably below the nominal share. There has been a

similar reduction in the theoretical measure of assessment, which is also one-half of the net produce, in Burma; and the last assessment report received from the Hanthawaddy district shows that the assessment actually imposed fell short of a quarter (not one-half) of the net produce by nearly 20 per cent. The truth is that assessment of land revenue is subject to so many complicated and varying conditions that any attempt to reduce it to an exact mathematical proportion either of gross or of net produce would not only be impracticable, but would lead to the placing of burdens upon the shoulders of the people, from which, under a less rigid system, if sympathetically administered, they are exempt. Nor must the influence of the personal equation be ignored. Those who are familiar with the realities of assessment know well that among Settlement Officers there is a growing inclination towards leniency of assessment; and that this spirit is encouraged by the avowed policy of Government, of the considerateness of which the progressive reduction of the State demand already indicated affords conclusive proof. The more the officers of Government know of the people, and the more intimate their mutual relations become, the less likelihood is there of severity in the enforcement of public dues. In no official relation does a member of the Public Service come into such close contact with the people as in Settlement work; and it cannot be his desire to aggrieve those among whom he is spending some of the most laborious years of his life, or to initiate a Settlement which after a short interval will break down. Every natural instinct and every recent injunction of the Supreme Government urge him to reasonableness and moderation.

17. Nothing, indeed, can be more clear than that, while the net produce rule itself calls for, and is habitually subject to, modifications in the interest of the cultivator, the gross produce standard recommended by the memorialists would, if systematically applied, lead to an increase of assessments all round. The Report from the Central Provinces shows that the proportion to produce of the gross rental ranges from one-sixth to one-fourteenth and that the enforcement of any such standard would double the liabilities of the ryots. The Bengal Report gives statistical reasons for believing that rents are generally much below one-fifth of the gross produce, and indicates that ryots on Government temporarily settled estates are, judged by this standard, better off than under proprietors with a permanent settlement. The Madras reply says that "if Government took one-fifth of the real gross produce from its ryots, it would fully double its present land revenue, exclusive of cesses, but inclusive of the total charge for water." In the ryotwari tracts of the Punjab the proportion taken by Government nowhere exceeds one-fifth of the gross produce, and is more often one-seventh or one-eighth, or even less. Similar conclusions are borne out by the Report of the recent Famine Commission (paragraphs 261—268), in which it is stated, as the result of special enquiries, that in the Central Provinces the incidence of land revenue is less than 4 per cent. of the average value of the produce, that in Berar it is about 7 per cent., in Ajmer about 10 per cent., in the Hissar district of the Punjab $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in other parts of the Punjab 7 per cent., except in the Delhi district where it is 10 per cent.; in the Deccan probably above 7 per cent., in the Panch Mahals 5 per cent.; and in Gujarat alone (where the profits on cultivation are very high) 20 per cent., or the equivalent of the one-fifth pleaded for in the memorial. Since then it has been conclusively established that, under the existing practice, the Government is already taking much less than it is now invited to exact, and since the average rate, so far from showing an inclination to enhancement, is everywhere on the downward grade, the Governor General in Council is unable to accept a proposal which could only have consequences the very opposite of those which are anticipated by its authors.

18. The next recommendation to which the attention of the Government of India has been drawn is that no term of settlement in temporarily settled districts should be for a shorter period than 30 years. The history of settlements may briefly be summarised as follows. In Bombay the 30 years' term was introduced by the Court of Directors so far back as 1837. From there it was extended to Madras and the North-Western Provinces, where it has been the standard period for the last half century. The same principle was followed in an extension of the Orissa Settlement in 1867, and in confirming most of the settlements made in the Central Provinces between 1860 and 1870. But it never

came into general use in the Punjab, where, in the greater part of the province, the shorter term of 20 years has been the recognized rule. The question was exhaustively examined in 1895, when it was finally decided by the Secretary of State that 30 years should continue to be the ordinary term of settlement in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, that in the Punjab 20 years should be the general rule (30 years being admitted in some cases), and in the Central Provinces 20 years also. A 30 years' term has been adopted for the recent re-settlement of Orissa. In backward tracts, such as Burma and Assam, and in exceptional circumstances, such as exist in Sind, shorter terms are permitted. The reasons for this differentiation are familiar and obvious. Where the land is fully cultivated, rents fair, and agricultural production not liable to violent oscillations, it is sufficient if the demands of Government are re-adjusted once in 30 years, *i.e.*, once in the lifetime of each generation. Where the opposite conditions prevail, where there are much waste land, low rents, and a fluctuating cultivation, or again where there is a rapid development of resources owing to the construction of roads, railways, or canals, to an increase of population, or to a rise in prices, the postponement of re-settlement for so long a period is both injurious to the people, who are unequal to the strain of a sharp enhancement, and unjust to the general tax-payer who is temporarily deprived of the additional revenue to which he has a legitimate claim. Whether these considerations, justifying a shorter term of settlement than 30 years, apply with sufficient force to the Punjab and the Central Provinces at the present time; and, if they do apply at the present time, whether the force of their application will diminish with the passage of time, are weighty questions to which careful attention will be given by the Government of India upon a suitable occasion.

19. It may further be pointed out that many of the objections at one time urged to revisions of settlement have become, or are fast becoming, obsolete. The process of re-settlement itself is more rapid and less disturbing than was formerly the case. Where the re-settlement of a district thirty years ago lasted for six or eight years, the work is now, in a large district, usually completed in about four years and often in less. The improvement in the village records, and their punctual correction and maintenance up to date, have to a large extent obviated the necessity for detailed surveys, and for those local enquiries by subordinate officers which were in former times a fruitful source of harassment and extortion to the agricultural community. The aim of the existing policy is to exclude underlings from all connection either with the work of assessment or with the preliminary investigations leading up to it, and to devolve upon the Settlement Officer and his gazetted Assistants all the negotiations with the people. The Government of India and the Local Governments will always be ready to carry this policy to further developments, their object being to simplify the maintenance, correct and up to date, of the village papers, and thereby to secure an authentic record of the rights and privileges of the people, as well as a trustworthy instrument for the speedy determination of the fair claims of the Government on the land.

20. Again, the principle of exempting from assessments such improvements as have been made by private enterprise, though it finds no place in the traditions of the past, has been accepted by the British Government, and is provided for by definite rules, culminating, in the case of the Bombay Presidency, in legal enactments which secure to the cultivator in perpetuity the whole of the profit arising not only from such irrigation works as private wells or tanks, but from the minor improvements which would count for an increase in assessment under a system of reclassification of the soil. The Madras ryots have a recognized right to enjoy for ever the fruit of their improvements, and the exemption of wells, irrigation channels, and tanks which are private property is provided for by executive orders. Minor improvements are also protected, as in Bombay, by the permanent recognition of a land classification once fairly effected. In zemindari provinces, where the revenue is temporarily assessed on estates as a whole, and not on each particular plot of land composing them, the State has not similarly surrendered its right to all share in improvements in which the capacity of the soil plays a part with the industry or outlay of the cultivator. But the principle followed has been that additional assessments should not be imposed on these grounds until the private labour or capital

expended upon them has had time to reap a remunerative return. In the Punjab and Bengal the term of exemption has been fixed, without reference to the term of settlement, at 20 years for masonry wells, 5 years for canal distributaries, and 10 years for other irrigation works. In the North Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, irrigation works not constructed by Government are freed for the term of settlement next following their construction, the average period of exemption being 45 years in the former, and 30 years in the latter Provinces. The rules of all Provinces provide for the grant of longer terms of exemption in special cases. This summary of existing procedure reveals a variety in practice which it is not possible to reduce to complete uniformity. It is the intention, however, of the Government of India, in consultation with the Local Governments, to take the whole matter into consideration, with a view to the framing of rules that may stimulate the expenditure of private capital upon the improvement of the land, and secure to those who profit by such opportunities the legitimate reward of their enterprise.

21. The question of the effect upon the domestic life of the community of long as against short settlements has been the subject of much discussion. It may be regarded as certain that long term settlements leave more money to the people, however large be the revenue enhancement at the close. On the other hand, short term settlements, which are the familiar practice of Native Rulers, excite less discontent, when not associated with inquisitorial proceedings. An increase of liabilities which comes once in a generation is said by some to be more acutely resented than one which has been rendered familiar by more frequent repetition. Upon this point it is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to pronounce: attention should, however, be called to a concession made by the Government with a view to reducing its own share of the produce, and leaving more to the landholder. Formerly the basis of assessment was the anticipated average yield of the land during the coming period of settlement. Now it is the actual yield at the time of assessment, so that the landowner enjoys to the full any new advantages that may accrue, either from his own outlay or from outside circumstances, in the interval before the next revision is made. Assessment upon actual, as distinct from prospective, assets has thus become a cardinal principle of the land revenue policy of Government.

22. In the foregoing paragraphs a partial answer has been given to the next prayer of the memorialists that in ryotwari tracts "there should be no increase in assessments except in cases where the land has increased in value, (1) in consequence of improvements in irrigation works carried out at the expense of Government; (2) on account of a rise in the value of produce, based on the average prices of the thirty years next preceding such revision." The first of the above provisos is not included in Mr. Dutt's independent recommendation, which is to the effect that no enhancement be anywhere permitted at a new settlement except on the ground of an increase of prices. The entire contention will now be examined. The principle that the State in India has a right to share in the produce of the land carries with it the right to share in any increment of the produce or its value. In the case of increments resulting from the expenditure of private labour or capital, this right, as has already been pointed out, has been altogether waived in some provinces, and materially limited in others. But it can scarcely be contended that such a surrender should equally apply to improvements produced by the growth of population, by the gradual development of the country, by the introduction of new staples or by an increase in the productivity of the soil and in the value of its produce, more particularly if the latter are themselves the result of an expenditure upon irrigation or communications that has been incurred by the State. The concession to the landlord or the tenant of a complete monopoly of the profits of all improvements of the soil in perpetuity, whether created by himself or not, would be a doctrine, not merely economically unsound, but without any foundation in native custom or any precedent in history. What happens in practice is this: in zemindari areas the claims of Government to a share in the increasing value of the land are adjusted by a periodical settlement with the landlords for its portion of the rental, subject to a not infrequent sacrifice, in the interest of the tenants, of the fractions which might fairly be claimed. The possibility of making prices the basis of assessment in these tracts was carefully considered, and was finally negatived by the Secretary of State in 1885. Some interesting information

may be derived from the Bengal Report as to the inequality of assessment which has resulted in that province from the non-interference of Government during the past century; and from this may be deduced how uneven a settlement would become that was only liable to revision by an all-round enhancement or deduction. Whatever be the case as regards zemindari districts, it is now, however, urged that in ryotwari areas no ground of enhancement but a rise in price should in future be allowed. Attention has already been called to the limitation that has been placed by Government upon the discretion of its officers in respect of changes in land classification as a possible basis of enhancement. In Bombay no change in a classification once definitely accepted is permitted by the law. In Madras, though the Government of India, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State in 1885, have declined to give a pledge against future revisions of classification, they have intimated their cordial acceptance of the principle that the existing classification, if found to be in the main equitable, shall, on re-settlement, not be disturbed. In these circumstances, to deny the right of the State to a share in any increase of values except those which could be inferred from the general tables of price statistics—in itself a most fallacious and partial test—would be to surrender to a number of individuals an increment which they had not themselves earned, but which had resulted, partly from the outlay of Government money or great public works, such as canals and railways, partly from the general enhancement of values produced by expanding resources and a higher standard of civilisation.

23. The concluding proposal, which it is the duty of the Governor General in Council to examine, and which, in slightly different shapes, finds a place in both memorials, is that no cesses should be imposed on the rental of land, except for purposes directly benefiting the land, and that a limit should be fixed beyond which it may not be permissible to surcharge the land tax with local taxation. These cesses, which are levied for the construction and repair of roads, the upkeep of schools and dispensaries, and other similar duties appertaining to Local Government Boards, are generally assessed on the assets or rental value, since the land revenue would, in many provinces, be an unfair basis of distribution. The rate in force in Bengal is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the rental, and this rate is taken as a fair standard by Mr. Dutt when speaking for himself. When associated with the other memorialists, he admits that the maximum rate may be as high as 10 per cent. a proportion which, as a matter of fact, is nowhere exceeded. But before going into this question the Governor General in Council desires to record an emphatic dissent from the opinion that primary education is not a proper object of local taxation, and that such taxation should be limited to object directly connected with the land. The aim of local taxation is the benefit of the community, and the spread of elementary education amongst the cultivating classes is the surest preventive of the carelessness which allows so large a proportion of the increased value that settled Government and improved communications have given to the produce of agricultural industry, to slip through the fingers of the people.

24. In the ryotwari provinces of Bombay and Madras and in Coorg the incidence of the Local Rates (for roads and schools) is precisely that in force in Bengal. This comparison involves the assumption that ryotwari revenue is the equivalent of rent; but, as a matter of fact, the extent to which sub-letting prevails in ryotwari provinces indicates that the revenue is substantially below the rental value, and the Local Rates are consequently below the Bengal level. In Lower Burma the Local Rates amount to 10 per cent. and in Assam to 8·3 per cent. on the ryotwari revenue. Though higher than elsewhere, they are within the maximum suggested in the memorial. In the Punjab they are equivalent to 5·2 per cent. on the rental value. In no other provinces do they exceed 4 per cent. In the North-Western Provinces they are charged at 6 per cent; but two-fifths of the proceeds are devoted to the maintenance of the village watch, which in Bengal and other parts is a charge upon special contributions assessed and collected apart from the Local Rates.

25. It may be objected, however, that the rates which are levied for Local Self-Government purposes are not the only extra charges imposed upon the population, and that count should also be taken of the sums payable by them for the remuneration of the village officers—the watchman, the headman, and the accountant. The support of this village staff has been a charge on the community

from time immemorial. In the Central Provinces and Bombay watchmen are still remunerated, according to ancient custom, by grants of land and by fees collected by them directly from the people. Elsewhere they are supported by the proceeds of a cess to which in some provinces non-agriculturists not unreasonably subscribe. The headman is a functionary of more importance in ryotwari than in zemindari villages, and, except in Madras, Sind and Coorg, his remuneration in ryotwari provinces has been accepted in whole or in part as a charge upon the land revenue which he collects. In the zemindari provinces, the proprietor of a village is also its headman, but where there are several sharers in the proprietorship of a village one or more of their number represent the remainder, and have a right to a commission on the revenue payable through them, the rate being generally 5 per cent. This represents a communal arrangement of very long standing. The village accountant's functions have been of late years considerably modified by his employment in the maintenance of a connected system of agricultural statistics for his village. This addition to his duties has been acknowledged in some provinces by grants towards his remuneration from the public revenues, but elsewhere than Bombay, Berar, Burma, and Assam, a cess provides, at all events, a part of his salary. The Governor General in Council does not consider that these customary contributions towards the maintenance of the staff of village officers can be classed as local taxation without some important qualifications. The commission paid in zemindari areas by proprietors to their representatives is in no sense a tax, and it is necessary, of course, to exclude from the watchman cess the contribution made in some provinces by non-agriculturists before adding it to the charges on the agricultural population. Assuming, however, that, subject to these deductions, the maintenance of village officers should be accounted as taxation, it is a noteworthy fact that in no provinces but Sind, Madras, and Coorg does local taxation exceed the maximum limit suggested in the memorial, the incidence in these provinces being respectively 12¼, 10¾, and 13½ per cent. on the ryotwari revenue. There can be little doubt that it would be substantially lower, if calculated on the true rental value. The general conclusion of the Government of India is that there is no reason for thinking that local taxation if properly distributed is on the whole either onerous or excessive, while as a general rule, it already falls short of the limit which the memorialists would propose to fix. But there are grounds for suspecting that the distribution is often unfair; and that the landlords shift on to the tenants that share of the burden which is imposed by the law upon themselves. In the present backward condition of so many of the people, it is not possible effectively to redress this injustice: and the question presents itself whether it is not better, as opportunities occur, to mitigate imposts which are made to press upon the cultivating classes more severely than the law intended. The Government of India would be glad to see their way to offer such relief.

26. But the burdens of which complaint is made are by no means confined to the legal cesses, which, after all, are few in number and strictly limited in amount. There are also, in some zemindari tracts, a number of practically unauthorised village cesses, of which no mention has been made by the critics of the existing system, but which are well-known to all those who are familiar with the economy of rural life in India. In many cases these unrecognized and often undesirable imposts exceed the total of the cesses levied under the British administration. Their imposition was prohibited by the Regulation of 1793, and ever since that date has been steadily discountenanced by the Government of India, as vexatious to the ryot and detrimental to the successful cultivation of the soil. Their complete suppression by the action of Government is not practicable in the present state of education among the agricultural classes. But the subject is one to which the friends of the ryot might appropriately devote their concern, and in which their exertions might be of much use in supplementing the opposition of Government to a wholly illegitimate form of exaction.

27. The Governor General in Council has now reviewed the particular suggestions of Mr. Dutt and the memorialists. There remains to be noticed the underlying idea by which they have all alike been animated, and which, in some parts of the former's writings has found definite expression. It is the theory that the amount of the land

revenue taken by the Government of India, in one form or another, from the people is mainly responsible for famine, with its corollary that, were the assessments diminished, famine would be less frequent, or that at least when they do occur, they would cause infinitely less suffering. The Governor General in Council does not believe that countenance to this theory can be derived either from the recorded facts of history, or from the circumstances of the present day. The evidence that has been adduced in this Resolution testifies to a progressive reduction of assessments, extending throughout the last century, and becoming more instead of less active during its second half. If then the severity of famine be proportionate to the weight of assessments, the famines in the earlier part of the 19th century ought to have been incomparably more serious than towards its close; whereas the contention is familiar that the reverse has been the case. Again the contention that in recent famines the parts of India that suffered most severely were the parts that were most highly assessed, finds (with the exception of Gujarat, which had not been seriously famine-stricken for a century and was soft and unprepared) no support in fact, and was expressly disowned by the recent Famine Commission. It is conclusively disproved in the case of the Central Provinces by the evidence of the Chief Commissioner, that, in the famine of 1899-1900, the districts which felt the famine pressure most acutely were those which had been exempted from paying the revised assessments, introduced at the previous revision; while the districts that suffered most from the famine of 1896-97 were those in which there had been no enhancement for 40 years.

28. The fallacy in question is the result of an imperfect appreciation of the smallness of the land revenue compared with the enormous losses resulting from a widespread failure of crops. It has been estimated that in the Central Provinces the agricultural classes have lost 40 crores of rupees, or more than 26 millions sterling, during the past seven years—an amount equivalent to the total land revenue of 50 years; while seven years' land revenue would be required to recoup the State for its famine expenditure in these provinces since the year 1896. Similar calculations could be made with regard to the other famine-smitten provinces. It is clear that no reduction of the land revenue demand, short of its total abolition and not even its abolition itself, could enable any community to hold up its head against a calamity so vast and so appalling.

29. It is not of course disputed that if the Government were largely to abate its demand, and if the amount of such abatement were fairly distributed amongst the cultivating classes and were saved up by them, instead of being thoughtlessly spent, or absorbed by an increase of population, or appropriated by a particular section, a reserve would be created that might enable those classes better to withstand the losses caused by failure of the rains. But, unfortunately, neither in the past nor in the present circumstances of the country can any warrant be found for the belief that the revenue so relinquished by Government would constitute a famine relief fund in the hands of the people. Experience has shown that excessive leniency of the kind in question re-acts prejudicially upon the industry of the agricultural classes, while it encourages the transfer of the soil to money-lenders and middlemen who swallow the profits intended for the cultivators, and reduce the latter to a condition resembling serfdom. In illustration a reference may be made to Behar, which is permanently settled at a very light revenue, estimated as equivalent to a concession of at least 80 lakhs of rupees a year to the inhabitants. These advantages, however, have been monopolised by the landowning section of the community, while the Behar tenants remain among the most heavily rented in India; and as the experience of two famines in the last 30 years has shown, have displayed the least capacity of resistance to the shock.

30. An additional source of error lies in the conception, which is erroneous, that it is from the rent-paying or revenue-paying classes of the agricultural community that the sufferers in famine and the recipients of famine relief are principally drawn. An inspection of any relief works on a large scale, while it will show that the poorer sections of the tenant class are not unrepresented, will also demonstrate that the great majority are not ryots, but labourers on the land, whom the land revenue assessment practically in no way affects.

31. It is noteworthy that the theory, which has here been examined, meets with no encouragement at the hands of the latest expert body that has enquired into the facts of the case, *viz.*, the Famine Commission of 1901. After stating what was, in each of the provinces visited by them, the pressure of the land revenue on the soil—in figures which have already been cited—they concluded by saying that except in Bombay, where they regarded it as full, the incidence of land revenue is low in moderate years, and that it should in no way, *per se*, be the cause of indebtedness. It is unnecessary, on the present occasion, to discuss what are the secondary causes of famine—for as to the primary, there can be no dispute—and of the poverty and indebtedness which famine brings in its train. But it is manifest that any one who shuts his eyes to the industrial and economic forces that are at work in India at the present time, and that are patent upon the surface of agrarian life, who does not take into account the ever-increasing sub-division of holdings (arising from the land-hunger of the peasant population and the inveterate reluctance of the ryot to move even to the smallest distance from his natal place), the decline of industrial occupations other than agriculture, the rack-renting to which tenants are subjected by the more inconsiderate class of landlords and especially by middlemen of various degrees, the usurious rates of interest demanded by the money-lending class, the speculative expenditure upon litigation, the proneness to extravagance on festival occasions, and the numerous payments, in the form of petty bribes, among the ryots themselves, but who concentrates his entire gaze upon one aspect alone of their poverty, will carry away a most distorted impression both of the malady which he has set himself to diagnose, and of the remedies which it is in the power or is the duty of Government to apply.

32. Before concluding his examination of this problem, the Governor General in Council desires to notice three aspects of the land revenue question involving three possible causes of hardship to the poorer landholder, which seem to him to be of much greater importance than the criticisms which he has so far been engaged in examining. The first of this is the pitch of enhancement; the second is the levy of the same assessment in bad years as in good, on the assumption that savings in the one will meet the losses of the other; the third is the effect of local deterioration upon land revenue payments.

33. That revenue enhancements must often be large is of course the direct consequence of long term settlements, and it is, no doubt, because their disturbing effect furnishes an argument for shorter settlements, that a reference to it has not been found in the fore-front of attack. There can be no question of the hardship which a family must experience in finding its income suddenly reduced by a third or even more, as may happen, for instance, when at the end of a term of settlement it is enjoying 75 per cent. of the assets, and re-settlement is made at 50 per cent. The question in the aspect now under consideration is not really affected (as is sometimes assumed) by the grounds on which the enhancement is made: a heavy addition to the assessment is as disturbing if justified by a large increase of cultivation as if resulting from a rise in valuation rates. It may be argued that a family in such a case has profited largely by the enjoyment of income which it would have lost under a shorter term settlement; that it should have saved from its surplus to meet the eventual curtailment of its means; and that the State will find long term settlements exceedingly disadvantageous if it is not only to lose all increment during their currency, but is also to forego part of its dues at their close. But the question must be considered from a practical point of view, and with reference to the conditions of human nature. The State cannot without hesitation call upon people suddenly to effect a great reduction in their domestic expenditure, however well justified in theory its demand may be. A man will look more to the actual increase of his obligations than he will to the arithmetical standards by which it is justified or determined. If for 30 years he has been paying a land revenue of R1,000 and is called upon to pay R2,000 upon re-settlement, it is small consolation to him to be told that while the former sum represented 50 per cent. of his former assets, the latter only amounts to 47 per cent. of his assets as they now stand. A reduction in percentages is far from compensating him for an enhancement of burdens.

34. To meet such cases the Government of India desire to lay much stress upon the principle of gradual and progressive enforcement of sudden increases.

of other than moderate dimensions. The mitigation of a large enhancement by spreading its position over a term of years has been a recognized feature in the settlement procedure of Upper India for a long time past, but has not till recently been brought systematically into practice. In 1895 the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, drew general attention to the advisability of making larger use of progressive enhancements. In the North-Western Provinces, very complete effect has already been given to this principle. Similar rules have recently been used in the re-settlement of the Seoni district in the Central Provinces, and the expediency will now be considered of prescribing it for general guidance in those provinces. The rules on this subject contained in the Bengal Settlement Code are of particular application to ryots and tenureholders, but they admit the use of progressive assessments in the Orissa settlements, though they lay down no definite scheme of progression, and, as a matter of fact, progressive assessments were most liberally granted in those settlements at a loss to the State of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. In the Punjab, the use of progressive assessments has been discouraged on the ground that, though an appropriate means of easing an enhancement to a large landholder, they are not suitable to the circumstances of the petty proprietors who hold a very large proportion of the land in that province. Large increases in the demand have been commonly avoided by under-assessment. But it seems open to question whether an expedient which has proved serviceable in other parts of India might not be usefully adopted in the Punjab, and the point will be considered, though the effect of progressive assessments in this province would be to raise not to lower the Government revenue. Turning now to ryotwari settlements, a rule of the Madras Settlement Code limits to 25 per cent. the enhancement which may be imposed at once, the balance being imposed by annual instalments, each not exceeding 12½ per cent. on the original assessment. This gives a ryot six years in which to accommodate himself to the doubling of his assessment. In the Bombay Presidency also the levy of substantial enhancements is distributed over a term of years, and the maximum enhancement may not exceed double the former amount. Deviations from these rules have, however, apparently been permitted. The procedure of ryotwari settlements renders it difficult for an assessing officer to pay close regard to the circumstances of individuals in framing his proposals, and there is, therefore, the greater need of general rules to obviate hardships in particular cases, even if it be conceded that men who cultivate their own land can support a heavier percentage enhancement than those who subsist upon rental receipts. The question is one that calls for and will receive further consideration.

35. The question of varying the revenue demand to meet the character of the season is similar to the preceding in that it involves departure from the theory of settlement at the cost of some revenue to the State. In theory the Government revenue represents the sum that may fairly be demanded on an average of seasons, and it is assessed in the belief that cultivators will save from the surplus of good years to meet the deficit in bad. It is manifest, however, that, in tracts where the chances of a bad harvest are high, it must be exceedingly difficult to make allowances for crop failure in framing the assessment rates. And it is also clear that the agricultural classes have not as a rule yet learnt to regard a good harvest, not as an occasion for larger expenditure, but as a means of insurance against failure of crops. In truth, to a poor family a short harvest must be a severe calamity. The assessment may absorb but a small share of the gross produce of its land. But its circumstances depend on the net produce, on which the assessment is in higher proportion, and it is obvious that on inferior land a substantial deficiency in the outturn may leave no net produce whatever, so that (in the absence of savings) the assessment can only be paid by borrowing or by stinting the necessaries of life. When such a deficiency is frequent, the rigid demand of the land revenue must add very materially to the hardships endured by a poor and uneducated people.

36. In tracts where great variations from the average of produce are not very frequent, such a demand may be suitable enough, its simplicity and educative effect compensating for the hardship that may be felt in individual cases. But where the produce of the land is liable to great and frequent fluctuations owing to failure of irrigation or vicissitudes of season, there is reason to apprehend that a fixed assessment may ruin people before it teaches them. The

revenue system of several provinces,—notably those of Madras and the Punjab,—have recognized the necessity of special arrangements for the remission of revenue for failure of crops on lands capable of being supplied by State irrigation works. In Madras no revenue is charged upon irrigable land the produce of which has not matured owing to the failure of the water-supply; and in the Punjab this principle has received a further development, a deficiency of produce, not amounting to total failure, entitling the ryot to a proportionate abatement of the assessment rate. This system entails an elaborate procedure of crop inspection and throws much responsibility upon native subordinates. But it has worked well, and is being extended. Unirrigated lands in the ryotwari provinces of Burma and Assam are ordinarily exempt from payment of assessment if left unsown; but these provinces afford almost the only exceptions to the rule that lands which are dependent upon the rainfall pay a fixed assessment irrespective of their produce. During the past twenty-five years, the advantages, for lands of this description, of a more elastic system of collection have been urged at various times on the Government of India by very high authority, and have been carefully debated with Local Governments. The weight of opinion has been against change; but this seems to be due partly to the idea that remissions in some years would be balanced by an increase of assessment in others, and partly to the difficulty contemplated in appraising the loss sustained by each of thousands of small holdings. The Government of India freely admit that a fluctuating assessment, in the sense of an assessment without a definite maximum limit in cash, and annually varying with the outturn of the crops, is exceedingly difficult to work with fairness, throws an undesirable amount of power into the hands of subordinate officials, and lacks the influence for thrift which has been the desire of Government to secure in its land revenue policy. It would be a retrograde step, and would imply a reversion to the methods of native rule. But these objections would not apply so forcibly to a system under which the produce of particular harvests would be taken merely to justify the reduction of a standard demand, when such produce falls below a point at which relief is, for general reasons, pronounced to be necessary. Experience gained on a large scale during the past years of distress, indicates that when crop failure affects an entire village, or other separately assessed area, the difficulty of dealing with holdings individually may possibly be met by working from aggregate to detail, by accepting the village, or other such area, as the unit for calculating the amount of reduction to be given, and leaving it to subordinate officials of approved character merely to distribute this amount according to the degree of the loss sustained by individuals. Where a landlord is interposed between the ryots and the Government, his assistance will often be of value in making this distribution, as it is in the interest of his rental collections that it should be fair. Such a system will no doubt offer difficulties of its own, and careful supervision would be indispensable. But the Government of India are not satisfied that, in certain well-known tracts of insecure land, where crops are liable to violent fluctuations in produce, some such plan is not required in the interests of the people, and the question of its introduction will receive fresh consideration. It would be essential that the working of the system should be under the supervision of European officers of experience, at all events during the first years following its introduction.

37. In a country of the size and diversity of India exceptions must occur to the general rule of agricultural progress, and localities are to be found where the conditions are those of actual deterioration. The Governor General in Council has in mind not only the losses of population and of produce which are the unavoidable consequences of severe famine, but the circumstances of tracts and villages which lose ground owing to such special causes as the effect of decimating epidemics of malarial fever or other conditions, whether connected or not with vicissitudes of season. For some years past the Government of India have insisted upon the importance of the early detection of cases of local deterioration, and have committed to Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture the conduct of systematic enquiries to this end. But the information thus collected has not always been fully utilized, and there have been cases in which a reduction of revenue was not granted till the troubles of the people had been aggravated by their efforts to provide the full fixed demand. It is no doubt true that any alteration of the assessment is in conflict with the terms of the

original contract, by which the landholder has undertaken a liability for loss in return for an expectation of profit. But in this matter the interests of the Government are identical with the interests of the people, and it is unwise to exact from impoverished persons a revenue which they really cannot pay, merely because they are under an engagement to pay it. The Governor General in Council is convinced of the desirability of granting prompt relief in these cases, whether they involve tracts or single villages, even though such a course may involve a departure from the strict principles of settlement. The amount of revenue which the concession will cost to the State will be insignificant compared with the advantages obtained in assisting and encouraging an afflicted population.

38. In the review of their land revenue policy which has now been brought to a close, the Government of India claim to have established the following propositions, which, for convenience sake, it may be desirable to summarise before concluding this Resolution :—

(1) That a Permanent Settlement, whether in Bengal or elsewhere, is no protection against the incidence and consequences of famine.

(2) That in areas where the State receives its land revenue from landlords, progressive moderation is the key-note of the policy of Government, and that the standard of 50 per cent of the assets is one which is almost uniformly observed in practice, and is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than of excess.

(3) That in the same areas the State has not objected, and does not hesitate, to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords.

(4) That in areas where the State takes the land revenue from the cultivators, the proposal to fix the assessment at one-fifth of the gross produce would result in the imposition of a greatly increased burden upon the people.

(5) That the policy of long term settlements is gradually being extended, the exceptions being justified by conditions of local development.

(6) That a simplification and cheapening of the proceedings connected with new settlements, and an avoidance of the harassing invasion of an army of subordinate officials, are a part of the deliberate policy of Government.

(7) That the principle of exempting or allowing for improvements is one of general acceptance, but may be capable of further extension.

(8) That assessments have ceased to be made upon prospective assets.

(9) That local taxation as a whole though susceptible of some redistribution is neither immoderate nor burdensome.

(10) That over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty and indebtedness in India, and that it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine.

The Government of India have further laid down liberal principles for future guidance and will be prepared, where the necessity is established, to make further advance in respect of—

(11) the progressive and graduated imposition of large enhancements;

(12) greater elasticity in the revenue collection, facilitating its adjustment to the variations of the seasons, and the circumstances of the people;

(13) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration, where such reduction cannot be claimed under the terms of settlement.

39. In thus defining their policy, the Government of India would not desire to claim for the land revenue system of British India an exactitude or a freedom from blemish to which it cannot pretend. Historically it owes its immediate origin to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule, and its form to changes made slowly, and not without mistakes, by men who were aliens to the country, and could only with difficulty, and by slow degrees, assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people. Where habit and precedent count for more than wisdom, there has been need for caution in reform: and logical completeness or simplicity could not be expected of

a system, born amid such surroundings, applied to such manifold conditions and to so heterogeneous a population, and subject, in the various stages of its development, to considerations of practical expediency rather than of abstract symmetry or scientific perfection. Indeed the one claim which the Government of India would decline to make for the land revenue system of this country is that it can properly be regarded as a science at all. In no country can land valuation be so described; and India, in spite of records, estimates, and tables, is no exception to the rule. A part of the weakness of the criticisms which have been directed against it, arises from the erroneous assumption that it can be regulated by fixed laws, or shaped by arithmetical standards. Assessments cannot be dictated by the theorist in his study; they elude dogmatic treatment, and can only be safely worked out by the Settlement Officer in the village and on the fields. While they may admit of statistical analysis, they are liable to be hampered by premature statistical definition. The true function of Government is to lay down broad and generous principles for the guidance of its officers, with becoming regard to the traditions of the province and the circumstances of the locality, and to prescribe moderation in enhancement, and sympathy in collection. Above all it is its duty to exercise discrimination in the choice of the agents whom it employs for this most critical and responsible of tasks. The Governor General in Council acknowledges with gratitude the services that have been rendered to Government in this respect by a long line of devoted and capable officers, and he believes that the existing system, if pursued upon the lines that have been indicated, is both well suited to the present conditions of the country, and compatible with its future development, and that the revenue which it provides, and which is more lenient in its incidence than at any previous stage of Indian history, is capable of being levied from the people with surprisingly little hardship and without discontent.

Madras. Bombay. Bengal. North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province. Burma. Central Provinces. Assam. Hyderabad. Coorg.	ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department for information and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Summary of replies of the Local Governments.

Annexed to this Resolution will be found the replies of the various Local Governments to the particular allegations made with regard to their land revenue systems by Mr. Dutt. The Government of India in the above Resolution have refrained from commenting upon these seriatim, preferring to leave to the local administrations the task of reply. The reproduction of their replies in connected form will, it is hoped, be of public service in resolving doubts which have their origin for the most part in an imperfect acquaintance with the history and development of the land revenue policy of Government. The charges brought by Mr. Dutt against the administration of each province and the rejoinders to them will be here briefly summarized, in sequel to the general exposition which has already been made.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

2. (*a*) *That both in the settlements of 1863—68 and in recent re-settlements the rents of tenants were fixed too high and much in excess of one-sixth of the gross produce.*—In these provinces rents as a general rule are low. The enhancements resulting from the settlements of 1863—68 were not authoritatively imposed by Government, but were obtained by agreement with the landlords and tenants; in more than half of the number of districts there was practically no rent enhancement, and such enhancements as were secured were paid without difficulty and left rents at a very low level. During the 30 years' currency of these settlements, rents in some tracts rose largely, in the main as the result of land lords' demands. At the recent re-settlements Government intervened for the reduction of such as seemed oppressively high. The enhancements imposed upon tenants whose rents had not been raised by their landlords were moderate, exceeding 16 per cent. in no district but Sambalpur, where the ryots hold direct from Government, the previous assessment having been almost nominal, and the Settlement Officer's figures only raising the rate per cultivated acre to 5½ annas. The existing rents in no district reach a sixth of the gross produce and in most districts are nearer a tenth. To raise them to a sixth would impose a crushing addition, and the propriety of Mr. Dutt's standard has been publicly repudiated by a gentleman—himself a landholder—who lately represented these provinces in the Imperial Legislative Council.

3. (*b*) *That at the settlements of 1863—68 and at recent re-settlements the assessment on the village proprietors* (*malguzars*) *has been unduly severe.*—The settlements of 1863—68 reduced the land revenue of the Central Provinces: during their currency the provinces prospered exceedingly, and there is probably no part of India which showed greater progress in the ensuing 30 years. The value of land rose rapidly, and a large export trade developed. Of the nine districts, the re-settlement of which has recently been completed, in only two does the share of the landlord's income taken by Government exceed that formerly taken, and the increase is, respectively, only from 50 per cent. to 51 per cent. and from 49 per cent. to 50 per cont.; in the other seven districts the share was reduced and in some cases very substantially reduced. In districts which were resettled before the commencement of the period of agricultural depression, such as Raipur and Bilaspur, the new revenue, though largely exceeding the former revenue, was collected without any difficulty. And, finally, even making allowance for the large proportionate area of poor soil, the incidence of the revenue on cultivation is now exceedingly moderate, in only one district approaching one rupee per acre and in four of the nine districts being less than 6 annas per acre.

4. (*c*) *That by the "half-assets" rule of 1855 the Government was bound to take no more than half of the existing rental as its revenue; and that the common disregard of this rule and its final abrogation by the Government of India in 1888 was a serious injustice to the people.*—The misapprehension on which this criticism is based has already been fully exposed, and a reference

may be made to the Minute by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for a refutation in detail of Mr. Dutt's contention.

5. (*d*) *That the method of land valuation employed for the increase of rents is too complicated to be understood by the people and leads to excessive enhancements.*—Land valuation extending to separate fields or holdings must always be a technical process; it is necessary to employ differential rates for the valuation of land of different qualities, and the arithmetical calculations used in the Central Provinces merely serve the purpose of a sliding scale to facilitate the adoption of valuations which are not averages for a tract but are suitable to particular villages, and do not exceed present payments by a larger sum than can reasonably be imposed. Fixed scales of average rates are unsuitable for a country of very heterogeneous soils, and, where rents are low and uneven, frequently result in larger increments than the tenants can be asked to pay. The object of the system is to moderate enhancement, not to facilitate it, and it has proved of special service in the reduction of oppressive rents which has formed an important feature of several recent re-settlements. The classification of the land is effected in accordance with distinctions and is expressed in terms which are well known to the people, and their opinion has always been taken into careful account in fixing the relative values of the various soil classes.

6. (*e*) *That over and above the revenue the Government takes cesses amounting to 12½ per cent. on the assets.*—Mr. Dutt has erroneously imagined that cesses are calculated on the assets. They are calculated on the revenue, and under a half asset assessment they amount to only 6¼ per cent. on the assets. The addition of cesses to a 60 per cent. assessment raises it to 67½ per cent. and not to between 70 and 80 per cent. as supposed.

7. (*f*) *That the sufferings of the people during the past seven years have been largely the result of over-assessment.*—The districts which show the greatest deterioration—Saugor and Damoh—have during the past seven years not paid even as much revenue as was due from them under the former settlement, and it has not been possible to trace any connection between incidence of assessment and the amount of famine relief which has been required.

MADRAS.

8. (*a*) *That the principles accepted during the early years of the ryotwari settlement gave the ryots a right to a permanent settlement which has been unjustly confiscated within the past forty years.*—Save for an unauthorized proclamation issued by the Settlement Officer of the Salem district over 100 years ago, no declaration has been made to the people binding the Government to a permanent settlement. During the discussions which attended the introduction and gradual evolution of the ryotwari settlement, opinions were recorded—in some cases by highly-placed officers of Government—in favour of the eventual permanency of the assessment, and so late as 1862 a guarded adherence to this view was expressed by the Secretary of State. But whatever weight may at the time have attached to these views they remained mere expressions of opinion as to the future policy of Government, and were never given practical effect to or adopted as a principle for immediate application. A necessary preliminary to the introduction of a permanent settlement was the fair initial valuation of the land, and this, under the conditions of a ryotwari settlement, was a task of great difficulty which could only be successfully completed after years of experience and the correction of many unavoidable mistakes. Moreover, during the first-half of the last century, the revenue administration of the country was disturbed by the constant necessity of reducing the demand, and the introduction of a permanent settlement was barred by the impossibility of stereotyping a revenue which was more than the people could pay. Meanwhile a change took place in the views and policy of the Government, and in 1868 the Secretary of State decided finally against making any declaration that the existing assessments should be permanent. The only claim that the ryots of Madras can urge to a permanent settlement rests on the fact that at one date the eventual making of such a settlement was in contemplation, and no rights were affected by the subsequent decision that the time had not come for limiting the maximum amount of the land revenue.

9. (*b*) *That, accepting the principle, that the revenue is to be liable to periodic revision, the people have been subjected to unjust enhancement by the decision of 1885 that revenue might be enhanced on other grounds than a demonstrable rise in prices.*—This contention has been considered in paragraph [illegible] of the Resolution. It is discussed very completely in paragraphs 24 to 33 of the letter from the Madras Board of Revenue which forms one of the annexures.

10. (*c*) *That in calculating "net produce" as the basis of assessment an insufficient deduction for cost of cultivation is made from the produce of inferior soils.*—It is extremely difficult to estimate a ryot's expenditure in the cultivation of land of different qualities, but the Madras Government has always safeguarded itself by liberal deductions from the gross produce on other grounds, and, further, by the general adoption of assumed rates which are below those indicated by its calculations. It is obvious that, as a general rule, less money or trouble is spent on the cultivation of poor than of good land: it is impossible to frame a scale of charges which is more than approximately correct; but there is nothing to show that the minimum deduction employed to represent cost of cultivation is unduly small. When Mr. Dutt writes that R6 do not cover the cost of cultivation of any culturable soil in India, he must have omitted to consider, for instance, the large area of poor land which is sown after perfunctory ploughing with the smaller millets. It is shown, moreover, that the deductions made from the produce of poor soils, though low in themselves, are relatively higher than those allowed in the case of good soils, and their sufficiency is further illustrated by the fact that, accepting the produce estimates as adequate, they would leave little or no margin of profit to a ryot cultivating on the half produce rent which is commonly exacted by sub-leases. But, as has been pointed out in paragraph 16 of the Resolution, these calculations of the produce and expenses of cultivation have never been pressed to their full conclusion, and the exact rates employed are much below those which the "half net produce" principle would justify. It may be remarked that there is no warrant for the statement referred to by Mr. Dutt that the severity of the rates used for assessing poor land has kept three million acres out of cultivation. Under the ryotwari settlement cultivation has increased very largely—by no less than 63 per cent. during the latter half of the past century—and the area now recorded as unoccupied consists in great part of land which is only nominally culturable.

11. (*d*) *That the adoption of 30 per cent. of the gross produce as a maximum limit of assessment has led to over-assessment.*—This proportion of the assumed gross produce was referred to by the Madras Government in 1856 as a measure of assessment. But its adoption as a guide was objected to by the Court of Directors and was finally negatived in 1864. A reversion, according to Mr. Dutt's advocacy, to the gross produce as the basis of assessment and the adoption of a fifth share as the portion of the Government would double the existing revenue, which is calculated to be equivalent to about one-eleventh of the produce of the land, excluding live stock from calculation and the value of such secondary products as straw.

12 (*e*) *That the ryots are unjustly treated by the compulsory levy under the Irrigation Act of 1900 of water-rate for land commanded by an irrigation work.*—Lands are not liable to water-rate unless they necessarily receive sufficient water to grow an irrigated crop and no charge is made when the effect of percolation from a Government irrigation work is merely to facilitate irrigation from wells. The Act was passed after the fullest consideration by both the Madras and the Supreme Governments subject to the condition, insisted upon by the latter, that the water-rate should only be levied in cases where a full and constant supply of water is assured; and its general effect is to relieve the tax-paying community of a share of the cost of State irrigation works by taking a small contribution from the individuals whose land they assist to enrich.

BOMBAY.

13. (*a*) *That since the country passed under British rule, the land revenue has been continuously raised and is now enormously in excess of its amount at the time of cession.*—A comparison made in the year 1880 showed that the land

revenue demand of 1878-79 was very nearly the same as that paid by the country during the latter days of Native rule. Enhancements imposed since 1878-79 have raised the demand by 15 per cent. only and the general result is that the re-assessments of the past 30 years have done little more than recover reductions made during the earlier portion of the last century.

14. (*b*) *That the assessments are made without reference to either produce or prices and are excessive, absorbing more than a fifth of the gross produce which is suggested as a maximum limit.*—The process of revenue assessment in Bombay works from aggregate to detail, as must indeed be almost always the case, whatever be the theoretical basis of assessment, when Government is dealing with the cultivators direct. An examination is made of the circumstances of each tract with special reference to those which indicate the increase in the value of land since the last preceding settlement. An estimate is framed of the revenue enhancement which may be fairly imposed on each tract—or group of villages—and this enhancement is distributed over the ryots' holdings according to a holding valuation based on a survey of the area and of the quality of the soil. The valuation is relative, not absolute, and is practically used for distribution only, the actual amount of the assessment depending on the judgment formed of the aggregate assessment which can be fairly imposed on the tract or group of villages. The total enhancement is not framed with exclusive regard to prices, but prices are among the factors considered, and it can be shown that enhancements have commonly fallen short of the limit which the rise in prices would have justified,—a fact which is borne out by the rapid increase in the value of land, and the desire of the trading and money-lending classes to invest money in its acquisition. No attempt is made to reconcile the assessments with any theoretical share of the gross produce, but it can be shown that, taking the Presidency as a whole, the assessment falls much below a fifth of the gross produce, and is indeed nearer a tenth, even allowing for the chance that one year in every three should prove unfavourable. In the fertile country of Gujerat the assessments are much higher in proportion to produce than elsewhere, and reach their maximum in the Broach district where they are equivalent to about a fifth of the gross produce *in grain*, but to less than this if allowance be made for the superior value of the cotton crop which covers a large portion of the land. The ryots commonly sublet at a rent of half the gross produce, and the assessment is on the average equivalent to about a fifth of the amount which such a rent would bring the revenue-payer.

15. (*c*) *That enhancements on individuals should not exceed the limits imposed by law in Bengal on the judicial enhancements by landlords of tenants' rents, and that the proceedings of assessing officers should be liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts.*—This contention appears to rest on the assumption that the revenue of the State is of no more importance than the income of individuals, and that the State cannot safely be trusted with special powers for the assessment and collection of its taxes. Such powers are taken universally, and without them Government would be impossible. The limitations which the law of some provinces has placed on landlords' rent enhancements are specially directed to increasing the tenants' share of the profits left for division among private interests by the demands of the State, and could not reasonably be adopted to the detriment of the public revenue. Moreover, it is not the case that the Bengal Tenancy Act imposes definite limits to judicial rent enhancements which rest on the ground that the existing rent is below the prevailing rate or has been depreciated by a rise of prices. In the latter case enhancement is not permitted to the full extent of the rise; but under the Bombay settlement procedure such a margin is invariably left when the course of prices is used as a basis for enhancing the revenue. An instance in point is given in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Report.

16. (*d*) *That the land revenue assessment is generally excessive, and that it has impoverished the people and made them resourceless and helpless in years of bad harvests.*—It has already been remarked that the land revenue is much lighter than it would be under Mr. Dutt's proposal of one-fifth of the gross produce. It falls short of the rent at which most of the land is sublet with a profit of from 200 to 300 per cent. on the assessment. That the rates employed for the assessment of unoccupied land have not checked its reclamation seems evident from

the fact that the 40 years ending with 1895-96 witnessed an expansion of 60 per cent. in cultivation—double the rate at which population increased. There is nothing [illegible] that [illegible] is exorbitant. But its effect on the people has undoubtedly in recent years been seriously complicated by the great uncertainty of the seasons. The regulation of the assessment by an average which allows for this uncertainty assumes that the people will save in good years to meet the losses of bad years,—an assumption which experience has hardly justified. Nevertheless a comparison of the features of last year's famine with those of the famine of 1876-77 shows much that is encouraging. There was but little of the relinquishment of land in the Deccan which was so marked 25 years ago, and the proportion of cultivators who sought relief on famine work was much smaller. Indeed, save in Bijapur and Sholapur, where the failure of crops was complete, the cultivators were able to maintain themselves without State assistance, and in these two districts the proportion seeking relief never exceeded 12 per cent. of their number.

THE PUNJAB, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND BENGAL.

17. There is but little which remains for remark in Mr. Dutt's criticisms so far as they apply to the Northern Provinces. It is shown that the adoption of one-fifth of the gross produce as the standard of the Government revenue in the Punjab would lead to a very large enhancement in the demand—probably indeed a larger enhancement than in any other province, since the assessment is notoriously light and very much below the pitch justified by the half-assets principle in its narrowest sense. The reports from the North-Western Provinces similarly indicate the care which Government has taken not to use this principle to enforce its rights to very large enhancements, the assessments of the eighteen districts which have been re-settled during the last 15 years falling at only 47 per cent. of the assets.

18. In regard to these provinces, Mr. Dutt has raised the expediency of further interference by the State to prevent the ejectment and rack-renting of tenants by their landlords. The relation of landlord and tenant is not of course peculiar to Upper India. Under the ryotwari systems of Bombay, Madras, and Burma a large and increasing proportion of the land is regularly sublet at a rent of half the produce, and the growth of a tenant class who find a means of livelihood between the land and its nominal cultivators is at once a consequence of a moderate land revenue assessment and a proof of its moderation. In the Northern Provinces of India, however, the employment of tenants for the cultivation of the land is not a comparatively recent outgrowth of our revenue system, but a practice of long standing, generally due to the grant or seizure by private individuals of rights intermediate between those of the actual cultivator and those of the State; and in these provinces the Government has interfered to protect by law at all events a section of the tenants from the pleasure of their landlords. It is of the utmost economic importance that the man who actually cultivates the soil should have the energy and resources to cultivate it well, and it is a matter for regret that in recent settlements in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it has not been found possible actually to reduce rents which were too exorbitant to be taken as a basis of assessment. But interference in the interest of the tenant-cultivator not uncommonly misses its object; and when, as frequently happens, its result is merely to secure to one class a surplus which is discounted by sub-letting to another, it serves no public end except in so far as it may tend to the general orderliness of the population. Within the last 15 years the Legislature has created a strong body of occupancy tenants in Bengal, has secured the tenantry of Oudh against enhancement at over-frequent intervals and in immoderate proportion, and has practically given to every tenant in the Central Provinces fixity of tenure at a fair rent. Nearly two-thirds of the tenant area in the North-Western Provinces and about a fifth in the Punjab are held by tenants with rights of occupancy. This is not the place to discuss the measure for extending tenant right in the North-Western Provinces which has recently passed the local Legislative Council. As regards the Punjab, the opening given to cultivators by the canal colonization schemes, which are

among the most successful features of recent land administration, have probably obviated for some time to come any need of interference to protect the tenant class from the effects of competition for their holdings.

J. B. FULLER,

ecretary to the Government of India.

Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1, dated 16th January 1902, regarding certain recent criticisms of the Land Revenue policy of the Indian Government.

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From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2046, dated 13th October 1900, forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt, concerning land settlements in Northern India, and requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with a statement of the case in reply to Mr. Dutt, after consultation with the chief revenue authorities of the Province.

2. In reply, I am to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter * from the Board of Revenue, who were consulted as requested in your letter; and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that there is little in Mr. Dutt's proposals that calls for remark in so far as these Provinces are concerned.

* No. $\frac{664}{1-298A}$, dated 21st November 1900.

3. In the earlier paragraphs of his letter Mr. Dutt gives an account of the history of land settlements in these Provinces, which does not call for any lengthy criticism. The pitch of the assessments in the early years of British rule in these Provinces followed the standard which we inherited from the native rulers. After experience the British Government found that standard to be too high, and lowered it before the Mutiny to 50 per cent. of the assets. This proportion of the assets is now in force as the Government share, though it is not often—indeed, it is rarely—taken. As Mr. Dutt himself accepts 50 per cent. of the assets as fair revenue, nothing more need be said on this part of his letter. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is, as a matter of fact, more lenient than Mr. Dutt claims it should be.

4. In paragraph 14 of his letter Mr. Dutt states that the first object of Government is the protection of the cultivators, and that this object is imperfectly secured under the present law. He expresses a hope that the Government will so modify the law as to extend occupancy rights to all settled tenants in Northern India. As the Government of India is aware, the Lieutenant-Governor has, throughout his administration, had under his consideration the necessity of securing a greater measure of protection to tenants in these Provinces than the present law gives them. The subject is encompassed with more difficulties than Mr. Dutt appears to realize, and his proposal to give occupancy rights to all settled tenants involves a more drastic departure from the existing law than the circumstances of the Provinces require. As a Rent Bill making such changes in the law as the Lieutenant-Governor, after much discussion and consideration, decided to submit for the approval of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, is now before the Legislative Council, His Honour will not further pursue this subject, except to remark that if Mr. Dutt's praiseworthy motives impel him to give special prominence to the interests of the tenants, the Lieutenant-Governor, while having the interest of the tenants at heart, is bound to act fairly by the landlords also.

5. In paragraph 18 of his letter Mr. Dutt summarizes the proposals which he has made in his various communications on this subject under seven heads, (*a*) to (*g*). Of these, it would appear, from Mr. Dutt's letter under reply, that the only heads which he considers applicable to these Provinces are (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*g*), as no reference is made to the other matters in his remarks upon the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

6. In paragraph 18 (*a*) Mr. Dutt suggests that, where the State receives land revenue through landlords, the "Saharanpur Rules" should be universally applied, and the State demand should be limited to one-half the rental. As is well known, this rule is of universal application in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But it is necessary to point out that, while the rule itself has remained in force since 1855, its application has since then been greatly modified in the interests of the agricultural classes. When the half assets-rule was first of all substituted for the practice of assessing at 66 per cent. of the rental, considerable discretion was left to the assessing officers, who reduced assessments that were found to press too heavily, and retained or raised assessments that they found could easily be paid, without minute regard to arithmetical estimates of rent-rolls. When rules were afterwards laid down for the ascertainment of assets, the rental assessed on was not necessarily the actual rental, but an estimate of what the rental should be under proper management. If a Settlement Officer thought the rents too low, he assumed that the landlord could, and should, raise them, and assessed on the supposition that they were raised to his standard. This system of assessing on prospective assets has been in all recent settlements set aside, and the Government now aim at securing a revenue which is only one-half of the assets actually existing at the time of settlement, provided these have not been kept fraudulently or negligently at an excessively low level. In practice, the standard is further reduced by allowances made for improvements carried out by the landlord, for precariousness of cultivation, for indebtedness or poverty of the landlords and for severity of enhancements. Moreover, where the landlords cultivate themselves, a rebate of varying amount is generally allowed on their *sir*, and the arrangements now made, for the graduation of their assessments, when any substantial increase is made in the revenue demand, are extremely liberal. The ordinary rule is that for the first five years of a new settlement the revenue should not exceed by more than 25 per cent. the demand previously payable, and that if the enhancement exceeds 40 per cent. there should be two progressive steps of five years each. In calculating the assets also, rents which are believed to be excessive are excluded; while the enhancement of rents on which the enhancement of revenue must ultimately depend has been restrained—in the North-Western Provinces by the occupancy law, which has kept the rents of the majority of tenants well below the level to which they would have been raised by unrestricted com-

petition, and in Oudh by the statutory limitations imposed by the present Rent Act. Thus, while the half assets rule has remained unchanged, its application has been greatly modified in the proprietor's favour. The Settlement Officers of earlier days assessed frequently above the [illegible] could be raised by proper management. The Settlement Officer of the present day does not, except in case of gross fraud or negligence, go beyond the ascertainment of the rents actually paid; and he frequently declines to accept as true assets rents which are actually recorded, but which are, in his opinion, too high to be regularly paid.

7. While the method of calculating assets has thus been modified in favour of the landlords, the percentage taken has also, in practice, been lowered below half assets for the reasons indicated in the foregoing paragraph. The following table gives the percentage of revenue to assets at the time of settlement in all districts in which settlements have been completed during the last fifteen years :—

Province.	District.	Term of settlement in years.	Assets.	Revenue.	Percentage of revenue to assets.
			Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun tract, in Jalaun district	16	15,72,752	7,54,229	47·9
	Dehra Dun (Eastern and Western Dun)	20	1,68,627	82,476	48·9
	Gorakhpur	30	52,53,160	24,38,112	46·40
	Basti	30	42,49,026	19,44,175	45·7
	Bulandshahr	30	41,61,348	19,76,659	47·5
	Saharanpur	30	30,41,692	14,32,427	47·09
	Muzaffarnagar	30	33,07,223	15,91,246	48·11
	Jhansi (excluding Lalitpur)	20	11,07,285	5,51,175	49·78
	Bijnor	30	22,98,980	10,66,927	46·41
	Lalitpur (Jhansi district)	30	4,02,479	1,97,398	49·05
Oudh.	Unao	30	33,21,105	16,03,028	46·53
	Partabgarh	30	29,68,676	13,46,522	45·30
	Bara Banki	30	44,50,546	20,28,399	46·
	Rae Bareli	30	34,09,102	16,06,948	47·13
	Sultanpur	30	32,10,876	14,99,705	46·7
	Lucknow	30	21,03,530	9,86,569	46·9
	Sitapur	30	34,94,273	16,15,760	46·3
	Fyzabad	30	32,96,490	14,61,922	44·35

8. With reference to the term of settlement dealt with in paragraph 18 (*d*) of Mr. Dutt's letter, the ordinary rule in these Provinces is that settlements should not be made more frequently than once in thirty years. In several cases this term has been extended, and at present no district is under twenty years' settlement, except Dehra Dun, Jhansi, and a part of the Jalaun and Naini Tal districts.

9. In paragraph 18 (*e*) of his letter Mr Dutt suggests that no cesses should be imposed on the rental of the land except for purposes directly benefiting the land, and that the total of such cesses should not exceed 6¼ per cent. of the rental in any case. The reasons justifying the imposition of cesses have been discussed at the time of the passing of the different enactments on the subject, and it would open up a very wide question to consider now how far the various cesses imposed can be considered as benefiting the land within Mr. Dutt's meaning. As the Board of Revenue point out, the only cesses which Mr. Dutt specially objects to are those for schools and dispensaries, the amount of which is insignificant. The total amount of cesses levied in these Provinces comes to 8 per cent. of the rental, and is thus 1¾ per cent. in excess of the scale proposed in Mr. Dutt's letter. This is the only point in which the adoption of Mr. Dutt's proposals would mean any change in the direction of greater liberality in the arrangements in force in these provinces. The reduction of the proportion taken in cesses would involve alteration in the arrangements of Local, Provincial, and Imperial finance, and is not a matter which the Lieutenant-Governor feels called on to discuss; but I am to point out that, owing to the liberality shown in assessing the revenue, the total amount taken as revenue and cesses is, in the great majority of cases, actually less than the amount which, even according to Mr. Dutt's views, may be reasonably accepted as fair. The assessment of cesses is ordinarily made in practice, as is well known, on the revenue and not on the rent. In place of assessing 8 per cent. on the gross assets, the Settlement Officer calculates 16 per cent. on the revenue as being the cesses. If the assessment of revenue is made at 48·5 per cent. of the assets, the total payments on account of revenue and cesses will be almost exactly equal to the 56¼ per cent. of the assets which Mr. Dutt recognises as fair. If the revenne assessment is below 48·5 per cent. of the assets, the total payments will be below 56¼ per cent. Thus, if the assessment is made at 48 per cent. of assets, the total payments for revenue and cesses amount to—

$$\frac{48}{100}\left(1+\frac{16}{100}\right)=\frac{1}{100}\left(48+\frac{48\times16}{100}\right)=\frac{1}{100}(48+7{\cdot}68)=55{\cdot}68 \text{ per cent.}$$

of the assets. On a consideration of the percentages given in paragraph 7 of this letter, it will be manifest that in almost all districts of these Provinces the Government already shows greater liberality to the revenue-payers than is asked for in the memorial.

10. In paragraph 18 (*g*) Mr. Dutt requests that appeal be allowed to an independent tribunal in the case of any difference between cultivators and Settlement Officers in the matter of assessment. This proposal is not discussed in the body of Mr. Dutt's letter; no reasons are given for it; its acceptance might conceivably touch the financial solvency

of the Government, and would certainly be altogether subversive of the principles hitherto followed in the assessment of land revenue in British India. From time immemorial the Government's right to a share in the produce of the soil has been unquestioned, and the Government alone [illegible] The rule under which the Government takes only one-half of the assets is a rule which Government has imposed on itself, and it cannot allow any agency which it creates or maintains to judge between itself and the revenue-payer. No tribunals, except those in the Revenue Department, have the requisite knowledge to dispose of disputes relating to land assessment: nor can any authority, except the Government itself, mitigate the severity which the enforcement of a just claim (such as an assessment at 50 per cent. of the assets) might entail on the revenue-payers. It is on the Government that the responsibility must rest of determining how the rule should be applied in cases of a class or an individual. It would be an unfortunate day for the country if the Government were to divest itself of this responsibility, and place upon the Civil Courts the responsibility which it has hitherto exercised itself, and which it alone can exercise with due regard to the public interests, and yet with the leniency which the circumstances of time or place may call for.

No. $\frac{}{\text{I.—293A.}}$, dated the 21st November 1900.

From—H. F. HOUSE, ESQ., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Present:

Honourable MR. H. F. EVANS, C.S.I.,
and
Honourable MR. D. T. ROBERTS.

WITH reference to G. O. No. $\frac{3539}{\text{I.—962D.}}$, dated 23rd October 1900, I am directed to submit the following remarks by the Board regarding the matters referred to by Mr. R. C. Dutt in his letter of the 12th May 1900 on land settlements in Northern India.

2. There is little in Mr. Dutt's letter that calls for remark with reference to the settlements of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. To a critic who admits that "the principle on which the land reveuue is fixed in Northern India, *viz.*, at one-half the rental, is fair," it is perhaps unnecessary to reply. It is possible, however, that he is not aware to what extent Government has refrained from exacting in full that proportion of the assets which he considers to be a fair standard for the revenue, where the circumstances of the *saminaari* bodies called for and justified such moderation.

3. He quotes statistics showing the large increase in revenue due to revision of settlement in Oudh, Garhwal, and Budaun. Bearing in mind the fact that the revised demands have been generally below half assets, the conclusion is that the revenue of the expiring settlements had, from various causes, fallen considerably below what he accepts as a standard of the fair share of the assets to which the State is entitled, and that to this cause alone is due the fact that the revision of the demand involved a large increase.

The suggestion that the high rentals in Oudh, which have led to the enhancement of the demand, have been *caused* by the revision of settlement is not borne out by the facts ascertained at that revision and reported in full detail by the assessing officers.

4. In paragraph 16 of his letter Mr. Dutt criticises the system of cesses. He argues that the reduction of the revenue from 66 to 50 per cent. of the rental loses all point if the difference is again taken in the shape of cesses. Cesses were, however, not entirely unknown even when the demand was fixed at the higher percentage of the assets. He admits a cess for roads is open to no objection. He omits to express an opinion as to the *patwari* and *chaukidari* cess, and presumably cannot find reason to object to them. He takes exception only to the cesses for schools and dispensaries, the amount of which is insignificant.

5. As to Mr. Dutt's remark in paragraph 14 regarding fair rents and secure tenures for cultivators, the need for legislation in this direction has been fully recognised in these Provinces, as Mr. Dutt will no doubt admit when the Rent Bill has passed into law.

No. 243, dated Lahore, the 28th December 1900.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esq., Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 2047, dated 13th October 1900, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter No. 953, dated 7th December [illegible] from the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and its enclosure, being a [illegible] by the Honourable Mr. J. Wilson, Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, which [illegible] a statement of the case in the Punjab in answer to the criticisms contained in Mr. [illegible] Dutt's letter on Land Settlements in Northern India received with your letter under [illegible]

2. I am to say that the opinions expressed by the Financial Commissioner and Settlement Commissioner have the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor subject to the following remarks. Two controversial matters are touched on in Mr. Wilson's Note, *viz.*, the proposed amalgamation of land revenue and cesses and the tenancy question. The first of these has not yet reached a stage at which an authoritative opinion can be expressed by the Punjab Government. The second is happily at rest in the Punjab at present, and owing to the large areas of Crown waste which are being brought under cultivation with the aid of new perennial canals the demand for cultivators during the next 20 years is likely to be so great that ordinary agricultural tenants will to a large extent be able to make their own terms with their landlords.

3. In regard to the effect on cesses of the Saharanpur Rules, I am to say that, while the case is correctly stated in paragraph 8 of Mr. Wilson's note, the following additional observations appear to be required. The XXXVIIIth of these Rules expressly provided for the payment of three cesses aggregating 2¼ per cent. on the land revenue, and the intention of taking cesses in addition to land revenue was clear, while at the same time there was no engagement on the part of Government that the number of cesses should not in course of time be increased. Rule XLII further provided that these three cesses and the pay of the village chaukidars should be assumed as payable from the net assets before the determination of the Government demand. If it be taken that one chaukidar, on R3 per mensem is sufficient for a small village paying a land revenue demand of about R500, two chaukidars for a village paying Rs. 1,000, and so on, the pay of chaukidars would amount to about 7 per cent. on the land revenue. The total amount assumed as payable from the net assets would thus be 9¼ per cent. on the land revenue, or half that percentage of the net assets which would thus be reduced from 100 to 95·4. The limit to the land revenue demand would thus be 47·7 per cent. and not 50 per cent. of the net assets. In view of what is explained in paragraphs 7 and 9 of the Note this small correction does not, in Sir Mackworth Young's opinion, affect the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Wilson, that the aggregate of land revenue and cesses in the Punjab is a moderate and reasonable proportion of the net assets received by proprietors from their land.

No. 953, dated Lahore, the 7th December 1900.

From—M. S. D. BUTLER, Esq., Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your letter No. 189* of 29th October 1900 you asked that a reply might be prepared to certain criticisms by Mr. R. C. Dutt on the system of land settlements in Northern India. In reply, I am directed to forward, in original, a Note by the Settlement Commissioner which makes, Mr. Tupper thinks, a very good reply to Mr. R. C. Dutt, and which has his general concurrence subject to the few remarks which follow.

*Proceedings, October 1900, Nos. 74-76 A.

2. As regards what is said in paragraph 6 of Mr. Wilson's Note, Mr. Tupper thinks that the disturbing effect of re-assessments is much less now than what it used to be 25 years ago. The people have got more accustomed to our methods and have more confidence in the limitations of our demands. Moreover, it is thoroughly understood that re-assessment brings with it the often much needed re-adjustments of demand and other measures of relief where the former assessment has in course of time become unsuitable.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is probably acquainted with Mr. Wilson's views on lump sum payments as expressed in paragraph 10 of the Note. The present is not a suitable opportunity for the discussion of this subject, nor is it necessary, for the purpose of answering Mr. Dutt, to give an opinion upon it. Accordingly Mr. Tupper will only say here that the question of principle involved has arisen separately in connection with Mr. Wilson's proposals for the assessment of the lands which will be irrigated by the Jhelum Canal and will in this way come before Government.

4. In paragraph 13 of the Note Mr. Wilson does not fully state the case as to the twelve years' rule in the Punjab. What he probably meant was that ever since 1868 it has been a rule of law laid down by the Tenancy Act that no tenant shall acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time. In the early Punjab settlements made by officers who brought with them from the North-West the practice prevailing a twelve years' rule was frequently applied. It was not, however, authoritatively established; the nature as well as the length of the occupancy was considered; and in some places or with reference to some classes of tenants periods of 10 or even 20 years were substituted. There is sufficient information on the matter in paragraph 200 of the Settlement Manual. Of course it should not be forgotten that the *ryot* of Bengal is the peasant proprietor of the Punjab, and that the Bengal *zamindar* has no place here. The tenancy question is therefore in a different plane; and arguments drawn from Provinces where there are *zamindars* of the Bengal type have no application. Any re-opening of the tenancy question in the Punjab at the present time would in Mr. Tupper's opinion, be not only quite unnecessary but extremely harmful.

relate to the land-revenue system of administration in the Punjab. He summarises his proposals in paragraph 18 of his letter, and I take the suggestions there made in order.

2. (*a*) [illegible] commends that where the State receives land-revenue through landlords, and the revenue is not permanently settled, the State demand be limited to one-half the rental. This rule is already in force in the Punjab. In paragraph vii of the Assessment Instructions of 1893, sanctioned by the Government of India, the rule is stated as follows :—

Douie's Settlement Manual, Appendix I.

"The assessment of an estate will be fixed according to circumstances, but must not exceed half the value of the net assets";

and in Rule vi it is said—

"A full fair rent paid by a tenant-at-will, though sometimes falling short of the net assets, may generally, in practice and for purposes of assessment, be taken as a sufficiently near approximation to them on the land for which it is paid."

I understand that Mr. Dutt is satisfied with these instructions.

3. (*b*) He asks that where the State receives land-revenue direct from cultivators, the rate be limited to a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce of the soil. As a matter of fact, in the Punjab the land revenue nowhere exceeds one-fifth of the gross produce, and usually it equals a much smaller fraction. No particular fraction of the *gross* produce is however prescribed as the limit of the land-revenue demand, the only limit being that already mentioned, *viz.*, half the value of the *net* assets. Almost exactly half the cultivated area of the Punjab is cultivated by the owners themselves, *i.e.*, the State receives the land-revenue of half the cultivated area of the Province direct from the cultivators. In assessing the land-revenue demand on such land, the rule above quoted is adhered to, *i.e.*, the assessment is limited to half the value of the "net assets," a term which is defined as meaning "the average surplus which the estate may yield, after deduction of the expenses of cultivation including profits of stock and wages of labour"; and the best basis for an estimate of the net assets in such a case is taken to be the fair rents paid by tenants-at-will for similar land in the neighbourhood. Such rents are often in the Punjab, paid in kind, the share of the gross produce taken by the landlord varying in different parts of the Province from one-half to one-fourth or one-fifth, according to the quality of the soil, the rainfall, the facilities for irrigation, the density of the population, and so on. Where the prevalent rent is one-half the gross produce, the theory of half net assets would make the limit of the State's demand one-fourth of the gross produce, but as a matter of fact, so many deductions are made by the Settlement Officer in calculating the net assets, and so well below the half net assets brought out by his calculations, does he keep in his actual assessment, especially in assessing owners who cultivate the land themselves, that, as already said, the actual assessment nowhere exceeds one-fifth of the gross produce. It is more often equal to one-seventh, one-eighth, or even a smaller fraction of the gross produce; and to introduce a rule limiting the revenue to one-fifth of the gross produce would be more likely to lead to an increase than a diminution of the assessments now made. Probably, if Mr. Dutt were acquainted with the circumstances of this Province, he would prefer to retain the present 'half net assets' rule, without the addition he advocates.

Annual Revenue Report, Statement No. XII.

Assessment Instructions, paragraph vi.

4. In order to ensure that the poorer classes of peasants cultivating their own lands are not too highly assessed on the basis of rents paid on lands in their neighbourhood, it is proposed to introduce into the Punjab the system followed in the North-Western Provinces, under which such poor peasants are assessed on the lands they themselves cultivate at rates considerably lower than those charged on similar lands owned by rent-receiving landlords. This will ensure a lenient assessment to such cultivators much better than the rule proposed by Mr. Dutt.

5. (*c*) He proposes that where the State receives land revenue direct from cultivators, an increase of prices should be the sole ground of enhancement at the time of re-settlement. This rule would be very difficult to carry out in practice, and would be very unfair in its operation. It is extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the percentage by which prices have increased between one settlement or another. Are we to take the averages of periods of five years, of ten years or of fifteen years? Are we to compare present prices with those of a period of years before, or a period of years after, the last settlement? Are we to include or to exclude the prices of years of exceptional scarcity or of exceptional plenty? In the Punjab it is very usual for small land-owners who cultivate part of their own lands to let part of it to tenants, and in such cases it is only fair to take into account a rise of rents due to an increase of population, which again may be due to the construction of a railway or canal at the expense of the State. Again, if an increase of prices were made the sole ground of enhancement, this would naturally lead to a fall of prices being made the sole ground or almost the sole ground of reduction of assessment; and this would end in a grossly unfair distribution of the total land-revenue demand. At every re-settlement it is found that the distribution of the assessment, which may have been fair enough when the settlement was made, has become very uneven. In some holdings the net profits of the owner have increased owing to causes beyond his control; in others, they have diminished, as for instance, owing to the spread of sand or of salts in the soil, the falling in of a well, the growth of weeds difficult to eradicate, the migration of population, and such like; and if in such cases the old assessment were enhanced proportionately all round [illegible] regard to an increase of prices, the result would be ruin to many, and a most [illegible] Punjab very liberal

revenue on a new well is not enhanced for a period of twenty years, and these remissions are sufficient to ensure that improvements are not unduly taxed; witness the steady spread of cultivation and increase in the number of wells, embankments and other permanent improvements in most districts of the Punjab, which show that the land-owners have no fear that their improvements will lead to an unfair enhancement in the land-revenue assessment, and that the present rules do not deter land-owners from expending capital and labour on the improvement of their land.

6. (*d*) He asks that settlements be made not oftener than once in thirty years. In the Punjab the settlements of most of the districts in the east of the Province were made for thirty years, but the instructions now are that "no re-assessment is to be fixed for more than twenty years except with the permission of the Government of India," and the usual practice now is to fix a term of twenty years for a new assessment. The history of the discussion regarding the term of settlements will be found in paragraphs 481—493 of Douie's Settlement Manual, and it will be seen that the term of twenty years was adopted as a sort of compromise between two sets of opinions. The orders then passed contemplate the possibility of fixing a shorter term in backward tracts and under exceptional circumstances, and it would certainly not be advisable to lay down any hard-and-fast rule that the term shall in no case be less than thirty years. In some parts of the Punjab the development of the resources of the country is likely to be so rapid, owing to the construction of railways and canals at the expense of the State, the shifting and increase of the population and the rise of prices, that it would not be fair to the rest of India to make the assessment for a longer term than twenty years and so leave to individuals too large a share of the unearned increment which is the due of the State. Moreover, as already said, it is desirable, especially in a country of small peasant proprietors, that at no long period of time there should be a re-adjustment of the land-revenue apart from the question of enhancement. The evils of re-settlement proceedings are apt to be exaggerated. In the Punjab the improvement in the system of record has been such that re-settlement proceedings last a much shorter time than they used to do, and cause little change in the ordinary course of district administration. The disturbance of men's minds due to re-settlement operations is of no great importance, and is caused much more by the revision of the record which generally accompanies re-assessment proceedings than by the re-assessment itself. There seems no good ground for re-opening the question in the Punjab, and the present orders, quoted above, should be allowed to stand.

Assessment Instructions, paragraph X.

Government of India's Circular No. 27, dated 16th December 1895.

7. (*e*) He prays that no cesses be imposed on the rental of the land except for purposes directly benefitting the land; and that the total of such cesses assessed on the rental may not exceed 6¼ per cent. in any Province of India.

In the Punjab, besides the small cess which goes to pay the common expenses of the village, and which is not realised by the Government, the cesses realised on the land revenue are—

(1) The village officers' cess levied under section 29 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, which may not exceed 6¼ per cent. on the 'annual value,' a term which is defined to mean double the land-revenue. The cess has hitherto generally been assessed at something less than this rate. The proceeds do not go to Government, but go to pay the village headmen, rural notables and village accountants, whose services are of great value to the land-owners, as well as to the Government.

(2) The local rate levied under Section 5 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. This also may not exceed 6¼ per cent. on the "annual value," and at present is almost everywhere Rs. 5-3-4 per cent. on the "annual value." The proceeds of this rate are expended on local purposes, such as the provision of roads, schools, dispensaries, seráis, arboriculture and the other matters detailed in Section 20 of the Act.

Thus the maximum percentage on the "annual value" at present allowed by law for cesses is 12½ per cent. The "annual value" is double the land-revenue assessed on the land, and if the land-revenue were assessed at the maximum allowed by the Assessment Instructions, *i.e.*, at the full half net assets, the annual value would equal the rental, and the total maximum sum realisable by the State from the land would be 50 per cent. on the rental as land revenue, and 12½ per cent. on the rental as village officers' cess and local rate, *i.e.*, 62½ per cent. of the total rental or total net assets. Mr. Dutt would limit the State's demand on the land to 50 per cent. of the rental for land-revenue and 6¼ per cent. for cesses, total 56¼ per cent.

8. Now in the first place it is misleading to write of the "Saháranpur Rules" as if they reduced the State's demand for land-revenue *and cesses* to 50 per cent. of the rental. They were intended to reduce only the *land-revenue proper* from 66⅔ to 50 per cent. of the rental, and it was never intended to abolish cesses over and above the 50 per cent. Cesses were realised to a very large amount over and above the land-revenue by the Native Rulers who preceded us, and although they were greatly reduced and simplified, cesses still continued to be realised over and above the land-revenue, when the State's demand for land-revenue was theoretically 66⅔ per cent. of the rental, and it was all along intended, and understood by the people, that cesses would continue to be realised over and above the land-revenue, after its reduction to 50 per cent. of the rental by the Saháranpur Rules.

9. Secondly, while the maximum demand fixed for the State at present for land-revenue and cesses is 62½ per cent. of the net assets or rental, [illegible] the Punjab

realised falls very far short of it. The cesses imposed in most districts total up to less than 11 per cent. on double the land-revenue instead of the maximum of 12½ per cent.; and the land-revenue itself in most districts is well below the allowable maximum of 50 per cent. of the net assets.

For instance, in the Shahpur District, resettled in 1893, the assessment imposed amounted to only 39 per cent. of the estimated net assets. In Gurdáspur it was a little more than 25 per cent. In Pesháwar, settled in 1896, it works out to just over 25 per cent. In Hissar it was about 45 per cent. In Jhelum District, recently settled, it is about 35 per cent. of the estimated net assets. In the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh Districts, now under settlement, the assessments proposed are generally about 45 per cent of a very liberally estimated net asset. So that even in districts where the assessment most nearly equals the maximum allowable, the actual demand for land-revenue and cesses is 45 per cent. + (11 × $\frac{45}{50}$ =) 55 per cent. of the total rental against the 56¼ per cent. allowed by Mr. Dutt. For the Punjab generally the present assessment of land-revenue and cesses together certainly does not exceed 45 per cent. of the net assets.

Settlement Report, paragraph 70.
Settlement Report, paragraphs 60 and 67.
Settlement Report, paragraphs 23 and 78.

10. I am myself of opinion that our present system, under which we realise from the owners of agricultural land a large proportion of the net assets as land-revenue to be expended on general administration, a smaller percentage for the payment of village officers and another smaller percentage for local improvements, although it has not led to overassessment, is unnecessarily complicated and confusing, and is unsuited to the circumstances of the Province. The individual land-owner has not, and cannot hope to have, any power to alter the percentage of his net assets which is realised from him for any of those purposes. That is fixed, and must continue to be fixed, by the Government. It does not matter to him personally how the different sums realised from him are credited. What concerns him is the total sum realised from him under all heads. The present system requires us to calculate out on each holding the amount of land-revenue due from it, the amount of village officers' cess and the amount of local rate, and the elaborate calculations thus required for each of the three millions of owners' holdings in the Punjab entail an immense amount of unnecessary labour annually, confuse the peasant, the Patwári and all account offices, and lead to the impression that the total demand from the land is higher than it really is. It would be much simpler and more satisfactory if the demand for land-revenue and cesses were lumped together and assessed on the land in one sum, the total proceeds for each district being allotted in fixed proportions by one annual calculation at head-quarters to the different heads of expenditure. The objects on which the cesses are at present expended must continue to be maintained, but we need not work out the fraction required for such purposes on each holding. Whether the consolidated demand representing land-revenue and cesses should be limited, as at present, to 62½ per cent. of the net assets, or as Mr. Dutt proposes, to 56¼ per cent. or even to a smaller proportion, is a matter for decision, with reference to the general finances of India. If it could be reduced to 50 per cent. of the net assets, the balance being made up by making the rich Province of Bengal contribute its fair share to the Imperial finances, or by making the wealthy and prosperous classes whose income does not come directly from the land subscribe more than they at present do for Imperial purposes, I should be glad for the sake of the land-owners of the Punjab. But until the general state of the finances allows of this being done, it is no great hardship for the Punjab land-owners to be required to pay for general and local purposes up to 62½ per cent. of their net profits from the land. Little more than fifty years ago, the whole of the net profits of cultivation were taken from them by the State and in the early days of our rule the land-revenue demand absorbed nearly the whole of the net profits. The proportion of the net profits realised as land-revenue and cesses has steadily diminished, until now the selling value of proprietary rights in the land is returned at 70 years' purchase of the land-revenue. (The figures on which this calculation is based may be exaggerated, but it is certain that average land in the Punjab can be sold at fifty times the land-revenue assessed upon it). And of the total realizations from the land a much larger proportion than formerly is spent on local purposes directly benefitting the land-owner.

Annual Revenue Report, paragraph 7 (*e*).

11. (*f*) He prays that where the Government provides water for irrigation, the cultivator may be left the option of paying for the water if he chooses to use it, and that no compulsory water-rate be imposed. In the Punjab this is the universal rule so far as the occupiers' rate is concerned, *i.e.*, the cultivator need not take the water unless he likes, and pays for it only if he takes it. It is also generally the rule as regards the charge made, as owners' rate on enhanced land-revenue, on the land-owner of canal irrigated land in regard to the increased value of his net profits or rental due to canal irrigation. In a few districts, however, the land-revenue on land irrigable by a canal has been enhanced on the ground that the land is rendered secure from drought by the presence of the canal, and that as the land-owner is therefore safe to get his rent in both good and bad years, he should pay a higher fixed land-revenue whether he uses the water or not. I am myself in favour of making the owners' rate or enhancement of land-revenue fluctuate with the area actually irrigated in each harvest, but the subject is at present under discussion and will shortly be considered by the Punjab Government and the Government of India in connection with the re-assessment of the Fazilka Tahsil of the Ferozepore District.

12. (*g*) He prays that in the case of any difference between cultivators and Settlement Officers in the matters of assessment, an appeal be allowed to an independent tribunal

sioner and from him to the Financial Commissioner. None of these authorities have anything to do with the fixing of rents except those of occupancy tenants. More especially, they have no power to fix the rents of tenants-at-will on which the net assets estimate is calculated. I presume Mr. Dutt's objection under this head would not apply to the Punjab.

13. In paragraph 14 of his letter Mr. Dutt suggests that it should be considered whether a maximum limit of rents in proportion to the gross produce should not be laid down by law in the case of ordinary cultivated lands, and that the law should be so modified as to extend occupancy rights to all settled tenants in Northern India. In the Punjab the relations of landlord and tenant have from time to time been very fully discussed and Tenancy Acts were passed in 1868, and again in 1887. A history of the controversy and the results attained will be found in Douie's Settlement Manual, paragraphs 197 to 222. In the Punjab, as already said, land-owners themselves cultivate about 50 per cent. of the total cultivated area, some 10 per cent. is held by tenants with right of occupancy, and the remaining 40 per cent. by tenants-at-law. The tenants with right of occupancy are protected by law from arbitrary ejectment or enhancement of rent, and their position is a very secure one. The tenants-at-will may be ejected or may have their rents enhanced at the will of the landlord, the only protection given them by the law being that, if ejected, they can claim compensation for improvements, and if they broke up the land from waste, compensation for disturbance also. The rule that 12 years' continuous cultivation gives a tenant a right of occupancy has never been introduced into the Punjab. There will always be a difference of opinion as to whether protection from ejectment and from arbitrary enhancement of rent should not be extended to a larger body of tenants than these now protected, and if the question were re-opened, I myself, like Mr. Dutt, should be in favour of greatly extending it: but the landlord and tenant question is nowhere so acute in the Punjab as to justify us in re-opening the controversy which was closed by the Tenancy Act of 1887. That Act has on the whole worked well, and the tenants-at-will are generally in a prosperous condition. Rents will always depend largely on the pressure of the population on the soil, and in the south-west of the Province at all events the demand for tenants is greater than the supply. The Hissar District mentioned by Mr. Dutt has always been exceptional in the matter of notices of ejectment, the average number of such notices issued in the last eight years having been 2,302 per annum, so that the figure quoted by Mr. Dutt, *viz.*, over 2,000 in 1898-99, was nothing unusual for that district. It was not due to any great extent to the approval of settlement operations, as the term of settlement has still a number of years to run except in one of the five tahsils into which the district is divided, and in that tahsil the number of notices issued in 1898-99 was only 540, or not much more than a fifth of the number issued in the whole district. The total number of holdings of tenants-at-will in the Hissar District is 109,660; so that even in this exceptional district, only about 2 per cent. of the total number of tenants-at-will receives a notice of ejectment every year. In the great majority of these cases ejectment does not actually take place; the landlord being content with a small enhancement of rent, and this, in ordinary times, the increase of population and rise of prices enable him to secure.

Annual Revenue Report, Statement XII.

There are in the Punjab some three million tenants-at-will cultivating over ten million acres, and there is no grievance so great as to justify us in stirring up the excitement and bad feeling between the landlord and tenant classes which would certainly be caused by any attempt to alter the present relations between them.

14. I need say nothing about the Punjab Land Alienation Bill which has now been passed into law after full discussion.

No. 191, dated Fort St. George, 13th March 1901.

From—The HON'BLE MR. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I AM directed to refer to Mr. Maconochie's letter No. 2043, dated 13th October last, forwarding a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt concerning land settlements in Madras and asking that the Government of India may be furnished with a report in answer thereto.

Miscellaneous.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 542 dated 6th December last, containing an exhaustive statement of the case in answer to Mr. Dutt prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, C.I.E. With the Proceedings is a copy of the order of this Government thereon, No. 191, dated 13th March 1901.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No. 131, dated 13th March 1901.

Read again—

Endorsement, Mis. No. 2758, Revenue, dated 29th October 1900.

Read the following—

tary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 13th October 1900, No. 2043:—

Mis. No. 542, dated 6th December 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The Board has been called upon to express an opinion on the points discussed by Mr. Dutt in his letter, dated 20th February 1900, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy. For a full comprehension of Mr. Dutt's views and for the purposes of reply it is necessary to consider remarks in a book in which the letter has since appeared, and the Board will therefore occasionally travel outside the mere words of the letter under consideration.

2. The experience and the position of Mr. Dutt and his sympathy with the ryot entitle his remarks to every consideration, while a full discussion will help to elucidate several debated matters; the Board will therefore deal with the subject at some length.

3. Mr. Dutt's three definite suggestions are contained in paragraph 13 of his letter, but the preliminary paragraphs with their connected remarks elsewhere, necessarily call for criticism prior to the consideration of his formulated proposals; his main points are as follows:—

(1) that by the early ryotwari settlement the Madras ryot had a declared and indefeasible right to an unalterable and perpetual assessment, and that this right subsisted for the first half of the century (paragraphs 2 and 3); that this right has been confiscated by the British Government within the last forty years, when they established the new Settlement Department and introduced at that time permanency only for a period, whereby the assessment is subjected to possible revision after each such period (paragraphs 4 and 5);

(2) that subsequently to the introduction of this new principle it was laid down by Lord Ripon and accepted by the Madras Government that the periodical settlement should be confined to revision "on the sole ground of the rise in prices," but that this result of long "years of mature deliberation" was subsequently rejected in the Secretary of State's despatch of 1885 which has thrown the Madras cultivators back into another era of uncertainty and "unjust enhancement" (paragraphs 6 and 7);

(3) that the present method of settlement is based on the principle of taking half the net produce for Government which involves calculations liable to error with, in such cases, results fatal to successful agriculture (paragraph 8);

(4) that a further rule is that the assessments should not exceed one-third of the gross produce on land not irrigated at Government cost, and that this rule being taken as a guide, leads to unduly high assessments, and that these unduly high assessments will or do necessarily impoverish the ryot (paragraph 9);

(5) that the recent Act to amend the irrigation law of the Presidency is contrary to custom, injurious in effect, and unjust in its provisions (paragraphs 10 to 12).

In his discussion of these points Mr. Dutt makes various remarks which will be alluded to in their place.

4. Mr. Dutt therefore suggests—

(*a*) that the proposals of Lord Ripon in 1882 be adopted as a necessary principle in present and future settlements or re-settlements;

(*b*) that one-fifth of the gross and not half of the net produce be adopted as the future maximum;

(*c*) that the water-rate be not made compulsory.

5. *Point 1 in paragraph 3 supra.*—For about forty-five years the periodicity of settlements, in money at least, has been an accepted principle. From the date of the well-known order of Government, No. 951, Rev., dated 14th August 1855, which originated the survey of the Presidency and the revision of the assessment, this has been the invariable and accepted practice notwithstanding that in the early part of this period remarks may be found, as quoted by Mr. Dutt, which seem to indicate an opinion that the original assessments were or were intended to be permanent. This survey and revision of the assessment have been expressly sanctioned by the Secretary of State, who, in the well-known despatch of 1862, in which the eventual introduction of permanency in the assessment was accepted, at the same time laid down the necessity, as a preliminary step, of the revision of the then assessment, observing that "the existing settlement records which determine the supposed extent of each holding and, by consequence, the actual rate of assessment, are in many cases untrustworthy," that "there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessments as regards particular fields or estates requires careful [illegible]," and that Her Majesty's Government considered that the Presidency was [illegible] the condition which would warrant them in authorising [illegible]

assessments which were [illegible] the history and object of the [illegible] should be exhibited [illegible]

6. Mr. Dutt bases the charges contained in point I in paragraph 3 *supra* on a few sentences quoted from Sir Thomas Munro in 1812, from the Government in 1855-56, from the Board in 1857, and from Government in 1862. His exact words are as follows:—

"The *first* point to which I desire to invite . . . . attention is that this right of the Madras cultivator to a fixed, perpetual and unalterable assessment, recognized by the British Government during half a century, has been virtually confiscated by the British Government within the last forty years."

"I cannot believe that the British Government deliberately desired on this or on any other occasion to violate a right which it had deliberately affirmed and recognized before. I am inclined to believe that in the Settlement and Survey operations which were introduced after 1857, the real position of the Madras cultivator was lost sight of, and rules were introduced to secure an increase of the land-revenue without an adequate consideration of the rights of the cultivator. So far as the Madras cultivators are concerned, there can be little doubt that the rights previously assured to them have in effect been withdrawn, and the pledges previously given to them have in effect been violated. And, at the present time, the Madras cultivator, instead of holding "his land in perpetuity without any increase of assessment," is subject to enhancement at each recurring settlement, and has been reduced to a state of poverty and indebtedness which makes him an easy prey to famines in years of bad harvests."

7. That the founders of the ryotwari system originally purposed the permanency of the assessment is beyond doubt; Colonel Read's proclamation in Salem in 1796 is clear on this point, and the writings of Sir Thomas Munro distinctly show that one of the leading ideas of the early system was that of a permanent assessment whether immediate or in the near future. Assuming, however, for the moment—which is incorrect—that Munro used the words "fixed" or "permanent" in the sense of perpetual or unalterable, it must be noted that this was merely a principle of the ideal or purposed ryotwari system; it was "his idea" to make the assessment permanent *when the time should arrive*; but the whole of his and other men's writings and the whole of the land revenue history of the Presidency show that this principle was, for a variety of reasons, never brought into practice; much less was it a declared right; and still less was such policy secured to the ryots as a right. "The history of the different districts, as given in the Manuals, is one of a series of new "hukumnámás" or assessment orders by which rates were experimentally lowered, raised and lowered, again till, in 1855-58, a general and systematic resurvey and revision was ordered and the modern order of things began" (Baden-Powell, Volume III, page 38). Not merely did the enormous assessments—especially enormous at the then prices—of both the original and revised (1818) systems, utterly preclude the fixing of the assessment in perpetuity and necessitate a continual series of reductions, remissions and evasions, but the system itself as an organised and declared system was never fully introduced even in those districts where the system was most in vogue, whilst in others it was, as regards the existence of the permanent field survey and field assessment which were the declared basis of Munro's system, practically non-existent. Those who assert the right claimed must prove that the right ever existed, that it was defined and ascertained and was ascertainable in the middle of the century, and that if ascertainable it was practicable. Though such proof is absent the Board will adduce proof to the contrary on all the above points.

8. The Board will establish the following points:—

(*a*) that the words "fixity" and "permanency" as applied to the assessment did not, when used regarding the ryotwari system, connote the idea of perpetual immutability;

(*b*) that the right claimed was never made a "right" either by formal authoritative declaration or by enactment;

(*c*) that in the intentions of the founders of the system the idea of permanency was absolutely reciprocal; if Government could not demand more, neither was it ever to receive less;

(*d*) that if permanency had been established it would have ruined the ryot owing to the weight and inequality of the assessment;

(*e*) that, partly owing to the weight of the assessment at the then prices and conditions, partly to the absence of a proper survey, permanency was never established as a fact, but remained a mere intention or guiding purpose which was not binding in perpetuity but is alterable according to circumstances.

9. *Point (a)—The words "fixity" and "permanency" as applied to the assessment did not when used regarding the ryotwari system connote the idea of perpetual immutability.* In the old papers on the ryotwari system, neither the word "fixed" nor "permanent," as applied to the ryotwari assessment, necessarily or usually means perpetual and unalterable as supposed by Mr. Dutt. The founder of the system, Sir Thomas Munro, used the word "fixed" as the opposite of variable, fluctuating, uncertain or provisional; as he incessantly pointed out, one chief merit of the system was that a fixed assessment was, in theory at least, laid upon the field not upon the produce or upon the man, whereas in former years, the assessment was wholly uncertain, without any standard, and varied according to season, produce, the health, wealth or capacity of ryots, the whims of the officials, etc. Munro, in fact, used the word "fixed" or "permanent" assessment only in a qualified sense, as meaning a standard or maximum assessment which should be stable and not be liable to [illegible]

according to the exigencies of the State. In [illegible] when, as Governor, he was commenting on the [illegible] then considered a model [illegible] ryotwari settlement, he observed as follows:—

"The survey rates having, under the lease, become unequal, in some places too high, in some too low, and in many been abandoned, it has become a question whether they ought not to be again corrected. I am decidedly of opinion that they ought not to be touched, and that they ought to stand as the foundation of every future settlement. By having such a standard, *Government may in every future period raise or lower the revenue*, according to the necessities of the State, by simply increasing or adminishing this standard by a certain rate."

Again, on the same district, he said:

"The last point for consideration is whether the reduction of 25 per cent. should be *permanent* or not. I think that it ought to be so. I do not by this mean that it is never to be altered, but that it is not to be altered frequently, but only at distant intervals, when the exigencies or the prosperity of the State may *demand an increase* or admit of a reduction of revenue."

In 1824 in his well-known Minute on the condition of the people, he observed as follows of the survey assessment: "I trust that we shall never have to go beyond the original assessment," and in almost the last sentence of that Minute in speaking of the district surveys (a term which then included settlement), he says "when completed they will furnish a groundwork on which the land revenue of the country may with safety . . . . be lowered or *raised* according to circumstances."

It is clear then that Munro himself, though hoping and preparing for a "permanent" assessment, had no intention, even by such settlement, of precluding Government from raising the assessment when necessary. Indeed no such idea was possible in the mind of the man who wrote in the same Minute as follows:—

"We are now masters of a very extensive empire, and we should endeavour to secure and improve it by a good internal administration. Our experience is too short to judge what rules are best calculated for this purpose. It is only within the last thirty years that we have here begun to acquire any practical knowledge; *a longer period must probably elapse before we can ascertain what is best.* Such a period is as nothing in the existence of a people; but we act as if this were as limited as the life of an individual. We proceed, in a country of which we know little or nothing, as if we knew everything and as if everything must be done now, and nothing could be done hereafter. We feel our ignorance of Indian revenue, and the difficulties arising from it; and instead of seeking to remedy it by acquiring more knowledge, we endeavour to get rid of the difficulty *by precipitately making permanent settlements* which relieve us from the troublesome task of minute or accurate investigation, and which are better adapted to perpetuate our ignorance than to protect the people."

10. *Point (b)—The right claimed was never made a "right" either by formal authoritative declaration or by enactment.* While "the principles" of the ryotwari system have been frequently mentioned in the writings of Munro, of other officers, of the Board, and of Government at various times, those principles have never been authoritatively formulated and publicly notified, still less have they been legislatively established, as principles binding the Government and the ryot in a mutual contract as in the case of landholders under a "permanent settlement" (see Regulation XXV of 1802); the principles have been stated either unauthoritatively as the opinions or as the results of the settlements of individual officers, or, when authoritative, as general principles which should be the guides to uniformity and continuity in action; there has been no public declaration binding Government to future action or abstention from action, but only "instructions" to officers and explanations to authorities. In fact, the contrast between the action of Government in regard to the two systems is so remarkable as to be obviously intentional: in the case of the permanent (zamindari) settlement Government has bound itself for ever by legislative enactment and, as compelled by that law, has given to every such landholder a *sanad* declaring the perpetuity both of tenure and assessment; there is no such statute with regard to the ryotwari system nor has any such document ever been issued to ryots. In this connection it may be pointed out that in Regulation I of 1806 the non-zamindari districts are expressly spoken of as "districts of which the assessment of the land revenue is not permanently fixed." Regulation XXIX of 1802 appoints karnams to each village of a district "where the land revenue may have been permanently assessed on the lands;" this regulation applies only to zamindari areas, so that Regulation VI of 1831, in appointing the village officers in general, enacts that it shall not affect the office of karnam instituted by XXIX of 1802 in districts of which the land revenue has been "permanently" fixed, thus clearly differentiating, so late as 1831, between the permanently and non-permanently assessed areas. So also in Regulation IV of 1822 enacted after the introduction of the revised ryotwari system, the "permanent" and "temporary" settlements are again absolutely distinguished.

The case of Canara originally consisting of the north and south divisions, is a crucial instance, for in that district the right of private property was always particularly clear, it was settled by Munro himself, and it was considered an especially good example of the ryotwari tenure and system. In that district (North Canara) the question of permanency has been judicially raised and decided in favour of Government by the High Court of Bombay (High Court Reports, Volume XII, 1875), the court finding "that the assessment did not become unalterably fixed in law since the British acquisition." The reasoning applies with even greater force to the other districts, where rates were higher and more fluctuating, and system less distinct.

With the conclusive facts of the land revenue history before it, the Board does not desire to lay undue stress on this point since formal public announcements, and

long-established custom following thereon would, if found, warrant especially careful consideration in altering the principles of settlement; but the fact remains that Government is nowhere and in no way bound by any law, public notification or declaration as to permanency; on the contrary, in the laws up to so late as 1831, the settlement of lands other than those under the zamindari settlement was declared to be "temporary" and non-permanent. It will presently be shown that there has been no custom of permanency in the rates of assessment.

Moreover, if as Mr. Dutt claims (page 95 of his book), "the land revenue is a *tax*" it is difficult to see how, being a tax, it could be made permanent even by enactment.

11. *Point (c)—In the intentions of the founders of the system the idea of permanency was absolutely reciprocal; if Government could not demand more, neither was it ever to receive less.* It is well to note the conditions of the "permanency" intended by Read and Munro, and which is represented as the leading characteristic of the ryotwari system and as a right of the ryot confiscated by Government. Colonel Read stated the case distinctly, and if the words implying perpetuity were excised, his proclamation would in that matter suit Munro's views: "the assessment of every individual field (in the holding) *when at the full rate* is fixed for ever, that is to say, *the Government is never to require more or receive less nor you to pay less or more* than the present rate." In other words, there is a reciprocal contract that if on the one hand there shall be no increase, on the other, there shall be no reduction or remission. But in now claiming permanency it has been forgotten that the permanency extends to both parties; if the assessment could not be raised, neither could it be reduced. Yet the whole history of land revenue from 1818 to 1855 and later was an incessant clamour—and a rightful clamour—for heavy reductions of the "standard" assessment and for remissions, while every sort of evasion or artifice was resorted to, both by ryots and by officials, in order to lighten the assessment. This was necessitated by the enormous standard assessments based upon those found in existence at the assumption of the country, and by the continual fall in prices up to 1855; from that period prices so rapidly rose that further reductions no longer became necessary, and consequently the claim advanced, now that the original assessment is moderate in comparison with prices, is for permanency. But of two things one: either permanency or non-permanency, but not the one or the other according to circumstances and prices. In paragraphs 28 to 30 of its despatch No. 6 of 1868 to the Secretary of State, the Madras Government recognizes that the permanency had "hitherto been entirely one-sided," and points out that if reductions and remissions were just in the case of a continued fall in prices or of bad seasons, the ryot could not claim to enjoy the sole benefit of a rise in prices. It must be added that had the principle of reciprocal permanency been more than a mere intention and idea, had it not in fact been abandoned as a working principle, every ryot in the country would have been ruined by the impossibility, at the prices of the second quarter of the century, of paying not merely the standard or maximum, but in many districts the reduced assessment. In fact, the standard or maximum was but tentative, it was erroneous and excessive, and it was never adopted as a permanency.

12. *Point (d)—If permanency had been established, it would have ruined the ryot owing to the weight and inequality of the assessments.*—The Board does not propose to dwell on the other incidents attached by Munro and other officers to the ideal ryotwari system or belonging thereto as part of the then revenue methods, such as the liability of all the ryots of a village up to 10 per cent. of their individual dues for the default of any of their body, the compulsory nature of the contracts at the annual settlements, the custom of levying heavy assessments upon gardens (dry lands in which the owners had dug wells at their own expense); the history of the system as separately worked or varied in each district may be read, at least in outline, in the printed records available to every student. But since the permanency of the original ryotwari assessment has been claimed as a right of the ryot, it may be well to mention that the rates imposed by that assessment—based, as stated above, on the assessments of the previous rulers of the country—were, in many districts, far higher per acre than those now generally obtaining: the higher rates were so unbearable that the best wet lands were not cultivated, the average rates were far higher than the settlement average rates, while the garden assessments, based upon the value of the crop, were extraordinarily heavy; these last are not now in existence, having been wholly struck out of the list of rates and the lands assessed at dry rates only. Even the heavily reduced rates which immediately preceded the new settlement were in many cases higher than those which replaced them.

It will be shown below that whereas in 1851—55 the average assessment per occupied acre was R2·44, in 1898 the average was R1·87. But the average of the former period was only arrived at after numerous reductions in every district; 25, 33, 37 per cent. at a single stroke were granted as general reductions in some districts during the first half of the century, while there were many less prominent ones in addition to "permanent remissions," cowles, etc. Hence it is obvious that the original average rates in general must have been much higher than those of the new settlement, while it is known that wet and garden rates were altogether excessive. As an example, North Arcot, a typical ryotwari district, may be taken; in this district in 1805 the *average* assessments per acre were R11-1-0, R3-10-0: and R21-9-0 for wet, dry, and garden lands respectively in the Southern division, and R15-3-0, R3-12-0, and

R18-9-0 in the Northern Divisoin; the maximum rates were of course far higher; apparently, however, no charge was made for a second crop if grown, but no reduction was made if it was not grown. These enormous rates, which threw all the higher assessed and best lands out of cultivation, were incessantly under heavy reduction up to 1864, but the reductions were only temporary expedients, while the areas and rates were doubtful and unequal, the areas being in many cases much against the ryot as in Palmaner taluk, where the true area was found to be 33 per cent. *less* than the nominal area. Hence the new survey and settlement which began in 1871, the result of which is an assessment averaging R4-15-2 per acre of wet land *plus* one half extra for a second crop when grown, and R1-4-2 on dry land, in which latter are included all the gardens which bore the immense assessments mentioned above. The contrast is noteworthy; it is unlikely that the ryot would, even at present prices, assent to a permanency of the original rates, which is what is claimed not by him but for him.

The original figures for South Arcot are not very dissimilar from those for North Arcot; and though there were continued reductions in this district also, yet it was the weight and inequality of the assessments which led to the new settlement being introduced into two taluks of this district earlier than in any other district, *viz.*, 1861-62. It is noteworthy that though the assessment in these two taluks, which were settled under the ideas prevalent in 1860, bore the proportion of 31 per cent.—on the wet land—to the gross produce *at commutation rates*, yet these assessments were an actual reduction from rates which were themselves heavily reduced from paimash (original) rates.

The district of Salem was assessed at rates considerably below those of the Carnatic districts, yet the assessments were frequently revised, reduced or evaded, while the *taram kammi* reduction of 1859 amounted to about 10 per cent. on the *then* rates; the new settlement, completed by 1872, resulted in an increase of only 4 per cent. in the assessment though the excess found by survey was 15 per cent., so that the rates per survey acre were considerably lower than the rates which immediately preceded settlement, though those rates had been considerably reduced from Colonel Read's or later ryotwari rates.

In a subsequent part of this resolution the great rise in prices since 1855 will be shown: if then at the prices of the latter half of the century the assessment is just—or, as stated by objectors, high—its effect upon the ryots at former low prices may be judged. Hence the (supposed) "standard" rates were not and could not be permanent in any sense.

13. *Point (c)—Partly owing to the weight of the assessment at the then prices and conditions, partly to the absence of a proper survey, permanency was never established as a fact but remained a mere intention or guiding purpose which was not binding in perpetuity but is alterable according to circumstances.*—The Board must also point out that not only was the ryotwari system not introduced into all districts, but that in many if not in most ryotwari districts there was no standard assessment which, not to mention its weight, could be taken as a permanent assessment; in almost every district such a standard was a mere expectation. In G. O. No. 951, Revenue, dated 14th August 1855, which practically originated the new Survey and Settlement Department, it is distinctly stated that "in this Presidency alone there has hitherto been no regular survey.* In some districts attempts were made in the years immediately succeeding the British assumption, to establish something like a register of lands and fixed rates of assessment founded on actual measurement and valuation. But these measures were in every case carried out in haste, with imperfect agency, and in many cases in a very defective manner . . . . But even these defective and imperfect surveys extended to only a few districts, and there are many, even at the present day, where the land revenue is based merely on the unchecked statements of the karnam, who thus has vast opportunity both of making exactions on the ryots and, in collusion with them, of defrauding the Government." Government then proceed to give several instances as examples of the Presidency, and it may be added from a close perusal of the district manuals and many other records, all available to the public, that except in a few districts, there was no semblance of a fixed standard assessment based upon a survey, and that where there had been a survey it was not only imperfect in general or had been in a great measure lost, but that the rates fixed on the fields had been altered and lost either by authorized reductions or by fraud. In fact, the conditions which Munro postulated for the introduction of a standard assessment of some permanency were, in general, absent. Those conditions included an accurate survey of the area, its division into fields, an accurate knowledge of the productiveness of the respective areas, and a consideration of the economic position of the ryot based partly upon observation, partly on consideration of his average payments over a long series of years; in most, if not in all districts, no such conditions existed; this was admitted by Munro in 1824 (Minute on the condition of the country) and the Revenue history of subsequent years is the history of a groping after a standard.

Moreover, in several districts, as in Tinnevelly and Tanjore, the system admitted of no permanent money standard: a grain assessment was levied (at the nominal rate in Tanjore of 47 per cent. of the gross produce), and this was commuted at varying prices; in Tanjore there were several settlements (in 1820, 1827—32 and 1859) on varying

* "Survey" in the parlance of that day included "Settlement."

principles; in Tinnevelly, the assessment was nominally fixed in grain and commuted each year at current prices.

In fact, Munro's later writings show that the introduction of a standard rate and even of a settled *system* of assessment was, even then, still an expectation. In his Minute of 1824 he writes as follows:—"Whether the assessment be a fixed rent in kind, or a fixed share of the crop in kind or commuted into money, or a fixed or varying money rent, it makes no difference; it is still ryotwari. All these varieties of assessment prevail more or less in the provinces under Government; but though they all come under the general denomination of ryotwari, their effects on the prosperity of the country are very different; and it is therefore an important object that the kind of ryotwari which is most conducive to improvement, namely, a fixed and moderate money assessment, *should be everywhere gradually introduced.* But before we endeavour to make such a change in any district, it is absolutely necessary that we should survey its lands, and ascertain as nearly as possible its average revenue for a long series of years." The pages of Mr. A. D. Campbell in his paper prepared for the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, the reports and proceedings relative to South Canara about 1843, the evidence of Mr. Dykes before the Committee of 1852, and the papers read in G. O. No. 951 of the 14th August 1855, mentioned above, with many other records, show that the standard assessment and the settled ryotwari system was yet to seek in the Madras Presidency in general. In fact, the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings No. 6369, dated 8th September 1868, in which they warmly advocated a ryotwar permanent settlement, spoke of it as a policy of *the future* (paragraphs 22, 28, 30 and 43) to be introduced as the new survey and settlement "should be" introduced into each district.

14. The Board will now respectfully criticise the remarks of the authorities quoted by Mr. Dutt, premising that in none of the papers is there to be found any grouping of facts to prove the correctness of the dicta; only opinion is to be found, however authoritative, and however decidedly stated that opinion may be. As regards opinions the words of the very Board of 1857, whose proceedings are quoted by Mr. Dutt, are noteworthy; "what may be the opinion of the Government or of the Board of Revenue one year may be quite at variance with the views expressed by the same authorities another year in consequence of those changes in office which cause official opinions to be in fact the opinions of individuals who, in matters of this kind, will seldom be unanimous. Even among the most experienced and careful this great contrariety exists"; they therefore submitted their views with much diffidence. The present Board will now add another reason for variety of opinions, *viz.*, that the ryotwari system was in a state of flux and that neither systems nor principles of settlement had taken a permanent shape; practice differed from period to period and district to district, so that it was impossible to predicate anything absolutely; perhaps the only distinct and settled fact was the perpetuity of the tenure, and that was fixed by history and by the courts. It is noticeable that the dicta as to the permanency of the *assessment* are only to be found in the brief period between 1857 and 1868 so that the *personnel* of the authorities is a factor to be considered; also that the dicta are the more curious since the very authorities in question had long agreed to and were then carrying out the new survey and settlement, which latter, in fact, had, by 1868, been introduced into the whole or part of five districts. The Board has the strongest reasons for believing that the authorities prior to 1857 were not conscious of such actual permanency in the sense of perpetuity or even that it was a necessary principle of the ryotwari system: the meaning attached to the word "permanent" by Munro has already been stated, while the Governments which, from 1845 to 1855, earnestly and sympathetically considered the state of the country, the character of the revenue system and the necessity for a new settlement did not even find it necessary to argue the point but unhesitatingly suggested the alteration of the old settlement, and the introduction of periodical settlements, reassessments, and alterations of the commutation rate. The Board very specially commends for perusal the selection of papers "relating to the proposed General Revenue Survey" printed in 1855 and containing the individual minutes of the members of Government from 1848 to 1855; there is no trace of even a suspicion that a periodical settlement would be counter either to the existing principles or actual practice of the ryotwari system. It may be added that the well-known printed petition to Parliament of the Madras Native Association in 1852 betrays no knowledge of any such permanency, but seeks to have the individual ryotwari system abandoned in favour of a village system.

15. The whole of the opinions on which Mr. Dutt relies are contained in G. O. No. 241, dated 8th February 1862, printed on pages 164—171 of Mr. Dutt's book, and will be respectfully criticized in turn. Government observes that "one fundamental principle of the ryotwari system is that the Government demand on the land is fixed for ever." The Board has already admitted that this was undoubtedly a *proposed* principle, but has also shown that the conditions of the country had not permitted its introduction as a practice, and that it remained a proposal which might or might not be accepted by Government; in any case it was not a principle which had been formulated and authoritatively notified, still less established by law as was the zemindari permanent settlement. Even the Hon'ble Mr. Maltby, whose views are chiefly reflected in the Government Order in question, does not combat the Government right to make the new assessment with periodical settlements, but states that he himself is "strongly in favour of a permanent assessment" *on the introduction of the new survey,*

giving practical reasons, but not denying the Government right to make the new assessment. In fact, the country was not in a state for permanency, and the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 9th July 1862, while declaring in favour of Mr. Maltby's proposal for permanency, expressly states that before the introduction of such permanency, it must first be considered whether "any particular district is in a condition to warrant the practical application of the measure," and that the Madras Presidency was in fact "not at present generally in a condition which would warrant" a permanent settlement, which could only be carried out very gradually, and that "the result of the survey and settlement operations which had been recently commenced will show how far the districts have yet attained the condition contemplated by Sir T. Munro as warranting the establishment of a settlement in perpetuity."

10. The Government then quote Colonel Read's well-known proclamation of 1796 in the Salem district, which recited that "the assessment of every individual field in it (holding), when at the full rate, is fixed for ever, etc." The Board must point out—

(1) that the assessments have never attained their "full rate," for they were ruinously high, and were subjected through a long series of years ending in 1859 to continued and heavy reductions and remissions, such as the *taran kammi* and other general reductions, the abandonment of the heavy garden tax and of the double assessment levied when topes were planted on wet land, etc.;

(2) that Colonel Read's proclamation was not merely unauthorized, but was contrary to orders, which were to form a settlement for five years only;

(3) that the proclamation was never fully approved of even by his own officers or confirmed by Government;

(4) that the essence of Colonel Read's permanent plan was that the assessment should be invariable on *both sides*, *viz.*, that "the Government is never to require more or *receive less*, nor you to pay *less*, or more than the present rate," a reciprocity which has been forgotten; seasonal or other remission was also ruled out under this system;

(5) that in 1824 the Board observed that the plan of permanent pattas as tried by Colonel Read had been found impracticable and had been abandoned, Colonel Read himself stating (10th August 1799) that "the absolving the ryots from their engagements was not only indispensable to the future welfare of the people, but to relieve the most indigent of them from the hardship which a fixed settlement imposed upon them and to prevent a decrease of cultivation" (Minute of the Honble Mr. D Elliott of 1st November 1852);

(6) that the settlement was practically cancelled by the introduction of the zamindari system, and that the permanency proclaimed by Colonel Read did not form a declared part of the renewed ryotwari system when reintroduced;

(7) that when arranging for the introduction of the new settlement, it was found that the remissions and changes necessitated in the original assessments had been effected to such an extent during the previous sixty years "that Colonel Read's settlement has been quite obliterated, his very accounts have been lost, and the state of the present assessment is the growth of various measures applied not a little according to the inclination of every village accountant" (Settlement officer in B. P. No. 6334, dated 4th October 1867).

17. The second quotation by Government is from Colonel Munro's views as expressed in 1802 and 1806 on which the Board will merely refer to its remarks in paragraph 9 *supra* containing Sir T. Munro's statements when Governor in 1820 and 1824 on the meaning of the word "permanent" as used by him and as applicable therefore to the ideal ryotwari system.

18. The remark of the Board of 1818 in paragraph 140 of its Minute of the 5th January and quoted by Government, relates to the old ryotwari system of Read and Munro *prior* to its abandonment in favour of the zamindari and village rent systems; that the Board in introducing the revised ryotwari system which was the ostensible object of their Minute did not intend to introduce permanency is shown by the facts (1) that in paragraph 291 the Board, referring to Colonel Munro's intention of introducing a permanent field assessment, derided "permanent field money assessments incapable of being permanent"; (2) that in the draft Regulation which they at the same time prepared, they make no mention of permanency, but declared that it has been deemed expedient to make a "new assessment," and "that the variable money assessment now paid in money for land should be changed into a fixed field assessment," that is, fixed as opposed to variable.

19. The late Government mentioned no authorities between 1818 and 1855-56, but the Board has shown and could quote both authorities and an overwhelming array of facts to show that whatever the purpose or intention of the ryotwari system, that system itself had not even been fairly tried in any one district except perhaps Coimbatore, still less had it been possible practically to introduce permanency into the confusion of rates which generally existed, altogether irrespective of the ruin which would have been

effected by such permanency by reason of the heavy fall of prices in the first half of the century.

20. The next quotation taken from the Administration Report of 1855—56 may almost be passed over; the word "fixed" does not *per se* prove anything as to permanency; as the phrase stands, it simply means the assessment fixed, or determined, or established, or fixed as opposed to fluctuating, for the words "perpetuity" or "for ever" are not added. The words "perpetual lease" apply solely to the tenure, and it may here be remarked that as in paragraphs 29 and 30 of B. P. No. 6369, dated 8th September 1868, and elsewhere, the undoubted permanency and inviolability of the *tenure* by which the ryot holds have been frequently confounded with the permanency of the assessment: the tenure may be perpetual, but the land revenue may vary. It is indeed obvious that Government could not possibly have reported in 1855-56 that the assessment was "fixed" in the sense of being perpetual, when that same Government—the same individually—had, in August 1855, penned its order No. 951, which originated the new survey and settlement scheme and laid down *ex suo motu* and without the slightest sense that they were offending any principle, that a new settlement should be made, and should subsist, so far as the grain assessment was concerned, only for fifty years, and that the commutation rate of the same should be altered every *seven or ten years* (paragraphs 23 and 21). The true meaning of the word "fixed" as used by Munro and the early administrators, *viz.*, non-fluctuating and certain, or not provisional, has been mentioned above.

21. The next quotation is from the B. P. No. 2400, dated 15th July 1857. In paragraph 13 the Board used the following words: "A Madras ryot is able to retain his land in perpetuity without any increase of assessment, as long as he continues to fulfil his engagements." The discussion in which the Board was then engaged was not the *propriety* of a new settlement which had already been accepted by it, but merely certain conditions of it, and the particular point then under discussion was not whether a periodical revision was permissible, but whether the *holding* was permanent or terminated with each period of settlement which, in the very next preceding paragraph, the Board had "urged" should be a period of thirty years. Having decided upon this period, they remarked incidentally on the erroneousness of the opinion that the Bombay settlement period, also of thirty years, secures a greater permanency of tenure to the ryot than the Madras ryotwari tenure which, by reason of the assessment being fixed on the field, involves annual settlements (jamabandi), and they pointed out that the Madras tenure is, notwithstanding the annual settlements, a tenure in perpetuity. The Board evidently had in mind paragraph 28 of G. O. No. 951, dated 14th August 1855, which had originated the discussion, where Government remarked that under the ryotwari system "many fields are held permanently, although the ostensible title is only the annual patta." In fact, in 1848 the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Thomas, Member of Council, objected to the annual settlement as tending to keep the people in "tutelage" looking only to the year's tenure and its outturn rather than considering the land their own for a "period," and he therefore recommended leases for terms of years. The point of the then Board's remark is the perpetuity of the *holding*: people in "England" thought that under the system of annual pattas a ryot's title was only good for one year, and that he was liable to be ousted or his rent raised as in an ordinary annual tenancy, whereas in fact he held in perpetuity on a non-varying field assessment. That the word "perpetuity" referred to the holding and not to the assessment is shown by the context.

22. Government further remark (paragraph 13) that "in practice this leading principle (limitation in perpetuity of the demand) has never been infringed," and that the assessments have been reduced, "but in no instance have they ever been raised, nor in the recent pressure for money has so obvious a source as increasing the land tax been even suggested as being open to Government." The Government, in giving this as an argument, must surely have forgotten the course of the revenue history and of prices; there was, it is true, no general attempt at or even idea of raising assessments, for the simple reason that they were already so unbearable that, with prices continuously falling for forty years until 1855, the only possible action of Government was reduction and remission and again reduction.

23. With the utmost respect for the late Government, the Board would observe finally that that Government seems to have been consumed with rightful anxiety lest, as a result of the discussions then going on, a permanent assessment of the zamindari order should be thrust upon the Presidency, and that the most was consequently made of the old ryotwari *idea* of permanency in order to show that permanency already existed in the ryotwari system, and that therefore no further permanency was required. The Board most willingly admits that nothing is more certain than that the ryot's title to hold the land is indefeasible, and that he cannot be ejected so long as he pays the fixed assessment, but it cannot admit that the word "fixed" means unalterable in perpetuity, or that any assessment on ryotwari land has ever yet been so fixed, or that any district has ever yet arrived at such a condition as would, if ever, warrant a permanency of any sort, and it would quote the authority of Sir T. Munro in 1824 as to the precise meaning which he, as founder of the system, attached to the word permanent and the meaning which should therefore be attached to it up to the date of the decision to systematize a settlement previously either unorganized or disorganized.

In concluding this part of its resolution the Board would refer to the views expressed on page 298, Vol. I, of Baden-Powell's Land Systems of British India.

24. *Point i in paragraph 3 supra.*—Mr. Dutt's paragraphs 6 and 7 relate to the principles on which the revision of assessments is to take place; he recites the despatch of Lord Ripon, dated 17th October 1882, which, according to Mr. Dutt, "laid down the principle that in districts which had once been surveyed and assessed by the Settlement department, assessments should undergo no further revision except on the sole ground of a rise of prices" and the "decision," says Mr. Dutt "was accepted by the Madras Government in 1883." Mr. Dutt then expresses his regret that the Secretary of State vetoed the proposal in his despatch of 8th January 1885 which, he considers, "reopened the question which had been wisely solved after years of mature deliberation," and which he characterizes as "one of the saddest documents ever issued from London," in having "thrown back the Madras cultivators into another era of uncertainty, needless harassment and unjust enhancements." Mr. Dutt therefore proposes (paragraph 13) that "this qualified permanency of assessments" may be conferred on the Madras peasantry, presumably by a formal and binding declaration of policy

25. The Board cannot accept Mr Dutt's history, his reading of the Secretary of State's despatch of 1885, or his proposals. The simple answer to Mr. Dutt is that the Madras settlement principles till 1883 were settled and consistent on the question of the mode of revision, and that the Secretary of State's despatch of 8th January 1885 so far from rejecting or vetoing Lord Ripon's proposals, accepted, as sound in principle, the bulk of them, expressly including, for ryotwari areas, the particular one now in discussion. In the same despatch, however, the Secretary of State enunciated the further and general principle that no Government could be permitted to tie the hands of its successors by pledging them for ever to a particular line of action, and he therefore objected to any hard and fast rules being laid down by way of pledge or promise. Hence the result of the despatch, *quoad hoc*, is to leave the Madras Government at liberty, if it sees fit, to revise its settlements solely on a consideration of prices; it is neither compelled nor forbidden to do so. As the question is important, the Board will summarize the history of the matter and the contents of the despatch.

26. As already shown, the ryotwari system was, till 1885, in a state of flux, when the inequalities and weight of the assessment and the incessant but unsystematic reductions, compelled the Madras Government to introduce a new survey and revised assessment, chiefly with a view to ease the ryots. Owing largely to the uncertainty as to prices, Government originally proposed a grain assessment for fifty years with frequent changes of the money commutation rate, but in 1855—57 it was fully determined that the settlement should be for thirty years in money, and that the assessment should be fixed for thirty years; in 1858 the Madras Government published a notification to this effect. In 1862, however, the then Secretary of State, Sir C. Wood, declared that, where possible, the assessment might *eventually* be rendered absolutely permanent, but he took care to insist on the necessity for complete previous investigation and revision of the settlements for the imposition of a "full, fair and equable rent on all lands"; and he further decided that in this Presidency the general conditions were not ripe for any such permanent settlement. But this qualified decision had hardly been passed, when it was further limited by successive Secretaries of State, and in 1869 in his despatch to Madras, No. 7, dated 8th April, the Duke of Argyll, in reply to a Madras despatch of 1868, wrote as follows:—

"11. Whether, with respect to the despatch of Secretary, Sir Charles Wood, of the 9th of July 1862, to the Government of India, the grain assessments under the revision of the land-tax now in progress may not be declared to be permanent, and the money rates changed, if thought advisable by the Government of the day, every thirty years?

5. I will consider this last proposal first. I find that since 1856 the question of declaring the grain assessments permanent has frequently been referred for the decision of the authorities in this country, and it has been decided, both by the Court of Directors and by the Secretaries of State, that the settlement should be a money assessment founded upon due consideration of all the circumstances of the district, and revised after a term of years, and that your Government, so far back as 1858, directed the issue of a notification to this effect. Her Majesty's Government must adhere to that decision, nor do they see, as your Excellency in Council seems to do, in the despatches addressed to the Government of India in and from 1862 to the present time on the general question of permanent settlement throughout India, anything inconsistent with this view. It seems to me impossible to read paragraphs 66, 67, 69 and 70 of the despatch of the 9th July 1862, some of which are quoted by your Government, without being impressed with the conviction that it was thought highly improbable that either your Presidency or that of Bombay, but particularly the former, should be brought, or all events not for many years to come, within the terms under which alone it was permissible to confer a permanent settlement upon the land-owners. Your Excellency in Council distinctly states, in the despatch now before me, that "the time is probably still very distant when any measure limiting the maximum amount of the Government revenue, under the conditions laid down, could be adopted without serious injury to the interests of the community and of the State as representing the community, or with any real benefit to small sections of the community or to individuals," and it certainly is not the desire of Her Majesty's Government to force on any immature concession of this nature. They concur with you in the expediency, and indeed the necessity, of keeping in the hands of the Government such a legitimate source from which to supply the increasing wants of the State for the benefit of the people, as the extension of cultivation among waste lands. They are also happy to agree with your Government in opinion that, under the principles of the revised settlement now in progress for adjusting the assessment and fixing it for a term of years, the share taken by the Government is kept within limits which are perfectly equitable to the cultivator. But they are unable to see that it is therefore necessary to make a declaration to the land-holders that the grain assessments are to be permanent. On the contrary, they feel themselves precluded, for the same reasons which Your Excellency in Council has urged in your 18th paragraph for retaining the waste lands, from sanctioning the surrender of such a legitimate source of revenue as the Government share of the increased value which has been conferred on the land

by improved administration, the construction of public works, especially works of irrigation and railways, together with the improved price of agricultural produce."

27. He therefore directed "that the previous decisions of the Home authorities by which the assessments were to be revised after a period of thirty years, be adhered to." Here the matter rested for Madras till 1883, the principles confirmed by the above despatch remaining the guide for action in the settlements then in progress: for Madras the question was a settled question, its principles being consistent from 1857 to 1883. But in 1883 the Government of India addressed the Government of Madras on the tentative proposal made in the despatch of 17th October 1882—regarding the settlements of Upper India—to eliminate from future settlements the elements of uncertainty and inquisitorial enquiry, and to give to the ryot thereby an assurance of permanence and security while not depriving the State "of the power of enhancement of the revenue on defined conditions." The Government of Madras in G. O. No. 775, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883, accepted the proposal that "in districts in which the revenue has been *adequately* assessed" the element of price should alone be considered in subsequent revisions, such districts being those duly surveyed and settled.

28. After considerable correspondence, in which apparently Madras took no part, the matter was disposed of by the Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 8th January 1885 on the above question, as discussed for the North-West Provinces. In this despatch he fully accepted the principle that it was desirable to simplify procedure and avoid unnecessary harassment in the resettlements, and the rules taken from his despatch are as follow:—

"(1) The permanent settlement idea is formally abandoned;

(2) The State shall still retain its claim to share in "the unearned increment" of the value of land to which there is a tendency in a progressive country;

(3) That a general and permanent rise in the prices of produce is one of the principal indications and measures of this increment;

(4) that it is nevertheless desirable to modify the existing system of revision of the temporary settlements of land revenue with a view of rendering it less arbitrary, uncertain, and troublesome to the people;

(5) that the modifications should be effected at least in the following particulars:—

(*a*) The repetition of field operations (survey, valuation, minute inquiries into assets, and the like) which are considered to be inquisitorial and harassing to the people, should be, as far as possible, dispensed with;

(*b*) enhancement should be based mainly on considerations of general increase in the value of land;

(*c*) the assessment will not be revised *merely* with a view to equalizing its incidence with that of the assessments of other estates;

(*d*) improvements made by the land-holders themselves should not be taken into account in revising assessments; but improvements made at the cost of the State should be taken into account, and also, to some extent, increase of cultivation."

29. These principles, though of general application as a whole, were laid down only for the circumstances of the North-West Provinces in the despatch of 22nd March 1883; they were repeated in that of 8th January 1885 with addenda, *viz.*, that assessments should not necessarily be uniform, since some estates (or tracts, in ryotwari provinces) might require lenient assessments or even reductions, while others, as where railways had been opened, might readily bear considerable enhancements; that no rules could be framed which would enable a land-owner to forecast enhancements; and as regards the proposal that "enhancements should be determined solely on the ground of a general rise in prices," it was declared that "in ryotwari provinces the rule proposed is in principle sound, although there are considerable difficulties in applying it"; it was added that "the principle has been decided to be sound as regards Madras and Bombay" (paragraph 11).

30. But in the latter part of the despatch in criticising other proposals by Sir A. Lyall, the Secretary of State laid down principles, evidently for general guidance, in the following words:—

"My principal objections are . . . secondly, that it involves what I cannot but consider the dangerous policy of pledging Government for ever to a particular line of action."

"20. On the latter point I entertain a strong opinion. Some of the principal administrative difficulties which now exist in India arise in a measure from such pledges having been given on former occasions. I consider that there is a great difference between making a public declaration beforehand of what its future action shall be, and its laying down from time to time the principles which shall regulate its action. The latter is necessary for the guidance of its officers and to secure uniformity and continuity in administration, while the former would bind its hands for its successors, when circumstances may have greatly altered. In my opinion, no hard and fast rules on the subject of the present discussion should be laid down: no such pledge or promise as that enhancements shall not exceed 15 per cent. should be given to the people. All the benefits anticipated from the scheme will accrue in due time if the new rules are promulgated simply by administrative order. When the people see that these rules are really acted on, this will give more confidence than any prior declarations. Besides, however good the scheme may be, it is certain that there will be points on which experience may enable the Government to introduce improvements, and it would be a grave mistake, by making promises now, so to tie up the hands of the administration as to prevent such improvements in the process, or the amendment of such flaws in it, as may become apparent."

31. The Secretary of State then mentioned general principles for the conduct of operations, excluding backward localities and suggesting that prices, land-owners' actual rentals, and the sale value of land should be factors in deciding revisions, care being taken not to raise the assessment unduly, finally observing that "a procedure such as is here sketched, if introduced with care and applied with discretion, may be expected to diminish, if not altogether to remove, the evils of the present system of periodical

resettlement, whilst it would not unduly sacrifice the claims of the State to profit by the increasing value of the land."

32. From the above it is clear that no settled question was "reopened" by the Secretary of State's despatch, and that the contents of the despatch itself do not bear the character which Mr. Dutt has assigned to it in his seventh paragraph and in pages 11 and 12 of his book.

On the contrary, the Board believes the policy, which leaves Government free to choose from time to time and from district to district the particular method of resettlement, to be a wise policy, wise both in the interests of the State in general and of the ryot in particular who is thereby saved from the dangers of novel forms of taxation; especially wise in the circumstances of a country in which improvement has but just begun and is still irregular, so that the increment which modern policy desires to draw, in part, to the State—especially when such increment is largely due to the direct action of the State—is not only necessarily large, but is necessarily needed for the due continuance and for the further development of improvements. Taking communications alone as an example of the improvements by which an increment arises to the agricultural population in addition to that due to a general rise in prices, there are districts in the Presidency in which, when the new settlements were introduced, railways, and often a full provision of roads, were either wholly absent or only just begun; in Anantapur there was, for instance, when the settlement scheme was first proposed, only one railway on one edge of the district, while in the last 12 years, with a view to its development and to its protection from famine, two new railways have been added; in Salem and Coimbatore, as elsewhere, land within easy reach of the railways has, to the Board's knowledge, increased tenfold in sale value since the building of the Madras and South Indian Railways, while no one can fail to note the increased area of valuable products, such as turmeric, plantains, fruit, etc., in those tracts, products which are in demand, thanks to the railways, in Madras, Bombay, and other distant markets. "To move is to produce" said Mill, and it would be unjust to deny to Government, or rather to the State, some share in that increased production and in that increased value, whether of produce or of land, which is due not to a mere general rise in prices or fall in money, but to the effect of railways, a share which must be looked to for the partial recoupment of that loss which is apt to be caused to the State when railways are first driven through an unproductive and backward tract.

33. Railways are but an item of improvements which raise indefinitely the value of land and its produce far beyond the increment due to a rise in the price of staple food-grains with regard to which the land is now assessed, and the Board would protest against an absolute hard-and-fast limitation such as that proposed by Mr. Dutt for the permanent fettering of future administrations by the present. Should it be found possible at any resettlements and in given areas to apply the rule mentioned by Mr. Dutt, it is open to Government to do so, and such method would be as welcome to Government and to the Settlement Department as to the ryots. But it would be as impolitic as unnecessary to transform an elasticity of method into the rigidity of permanent shackles. The history of the new settlements in general as given above proves with what care the Government, though unfettered in its discretion, has applied the methods at its disposal, and that the ryots *are* protected, if not by a hard-and-fast (and one-sided) rule, yet by the care with which the system is worked against "excessive enhancements" (page 157 of Mr. Dutt's book). Where enhancements have necessarily been considerable owing to previous leniency and to the heavy rise in prices, as in Tanjore and in the Trichinopoly resettlement, the land-owner's profits have *pro tanto* been retrenched and a portion of the unearned actual or prospective increment of the sale value of his land has been appropriated by Government; this, however, is merely to say that the new settlements like other levies have done their unavoidable work of which land-owners and mortgagees have long had notice.

34. *Point 3 in paragraph 3 supra.*—In his paragraphs 8 and 9 Mr. Dutt proposes to deal with "the manner in which assessments are now revised at each recurring settlement in Madras." The examination, however, is confined to two points, *viz.*, (1) the method of calculating the cultivation expenses, which he believes to be so faulty that the estimate of the "net produce" arrived at thereby is unfair and untrustworthy, and tends to ruin the cultivation of the poorer soils (paragraph 8): (2) the supposed rule that the assessments shall not exceed or shall approximate to one-third of the gross produce (paragraph 9). From his last sentence in paragraph 8 it would seem that Mr. Dutt infers that the erroneous calculation of the net produce and consequent faulty assessment cause "three millions of acres of cultivable lands to be" out of cultivation in Madras; this inference will be dealt with separately.

35. The Board would first point out that the net produce is *not* "ascertained by deducting from the gross produce the estimated cost of cultivation." The *normal* gross produce, *i.e.*, the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years, is valued by a very favourable commutation rate which is usually considerably below the average of the previous 20 years, from which, moreover, all years of scarcity and high prices are excluded; from this rate from 10 to 27 per cent. is deducted for merchant's profits and distance from markets; another deduction is then made of from 6¼ to 25 per cent. for

vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable patches of soil, the allowance on dry lands being never less than 15 per cent. and now usually 20 to 25 per cent.; it is from this that are deducted the estimated expenses of cultivation, and the *remainder* is taken as the average net produce; of this a nominal half, usually rounded to a convenient *lower* figure, is taken as the Government assessment. But this again is subject to considerable reduction under the system of village or irrigation source grouping in which the circumstances, position, etc., of villages or the nature of the sources are taken into consideration, and, finally, the result is compared with existing rates and lowered if relatively too high. The results for the ten districts wholly or partly settled by 1878 and referred to by Mr. Dutt will be found in the table printed at page 394 of appendix, volume III, to the Famine Commission report (1880), quoted from the replies of the Board to the Commission. It will be seen that for dry and wet lands the net produce obtained as above average Rs. 3-3-3 and Rs. 11-13-6, whereas the assessment, nominally considered as half the net, was only Rs. 1-3-7 and Rs. 5-5-1, respectively, or much below the assumed half.

36. The Board does not propose to enter into a lengthy discussion of the details of cultivation expenses; they are to be found in the records from Munro onwards, and in the settlement reports and district manuals as well as in other printed sources of information. Nor does it assert that the gradation of expenses in proportion to produce is absolutely accurate in all details. It must be perfectly obvious to all that cultivation expenses differ not merely from soil to soil, but from man to man, from crop to crop, and from year to year; in one field a man will spend ten, twenty or more rupees on manure,—according to crop, etc.,—while his neighbour may spend little or nothing: one man cultivates his land with his own hands, drives a plough cut from a tree in his own field with a team he has bred on the land, and weeds and harvests with the labour of his own family, while his neighbour, perhaps a Brahmin, a merchant, or other non-cultivator, hires labour and buys material at every step. But since it is necessary to allow for the cost of raising a crop, the Settlement Officers prepare tables based upon many years of enquiry and experience, and apply them to the soils in rough proportion to their productiveness, knowing full well that the less productive lands do, as a matter of fact, generally get far less spent upon them than the more productive: it is not that expenses on the poorer lands would not be as great or greater if they were highly cultivated, or that they would not cost more than good lands if they had to be raised to a given productiveness or to yield a given produce, but that in fact they are *not* so highly cultivated and are not so productive; the best lands get the most attention, the most manure, the most labour; the ryot prefers to spend less upon the less productive and more precarious lands Consequently the gradation, though only a generalized approximation, has a real foundation in fact.

37. That the poorer soils are comparatively neglected is a matter of the most ordinary observation and experience, and is recorded in many papers, whether in the settlement reports, the district manuals, or the reports of agricultural experts. Wet lands, when assessed at low rates, are usually at the tail of the irrigated area or are on a high level, or are of poor soil: these lands are usually tilled last, and get such labour, manure, and water as are available; hence a very great reduction in expenses, and the six rupees an acre mentioned as insufficient by Mr. Dutt would certainly cover them in a vast number of cases. In the case of dry lands it is notorious that immense areas of poor land get no manure, but are fallowed every third year or oftener, and that the manure available is kept for the better soils and especially for the "gardens" (dry land watered by wells). So also it is the better lands, the black cotton soils, the red loams and so forth, which get the thorough cultivation, and the crops the thorough weeding, necessary for good outturns, while on millions of acres of dry soils, assessed at from two to eight annas, in districts of scanty rainfall, with a rocky or unwholesome sub-soil and only a few inches of stony surface soil, the land is barely scratched and sown with castor, horse-gram, or millet: in most such cases Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per acre would be an outside figure. No one regrets this more than the Board: it is a miserable fact that millions of poor acres get miserable cultivation, but it *is* a fact, and the supposition that Rs. 6 per acre "does not coves the cultivation of any kind of cultivable soil in India" is a grave mistake. Possibly Mr. Dutt refers to wet lands only in the above quotation, which, however, is universal in its terms, and, as has been shown above, is incorrect even for wet lands.

38. In considering the relation of the estimate of expenses to the outturn and to the consequent position of the cultivator, it must be remembered that these scales are maxima: not that they are not often exceeded whether according to the year, the crop, or the ryot, but that they are all calculated as though paid for in money, as though labour, cattle, manure, etc., were all purchased, a hypothesis wholly different from fact but differing wholly to the benefit of the ryot. The cost of bullocks is calculated at a certain rate as though they were always bought, whereas in very many instances they are bred by the ryot and brought up wholly on the straw of the farm crops or on wild pasture: moreover, the calculation usually allows for a minimum of acreage tilled and of duration of the cattle, whereas on dry land a pair will ordinarily last five years and more and till 14 acres or more per annum, besides doing much other work and yielding manure: hence the average rate of cost given in the tables is a maximum. So also in probably nine-tenths

of the area, at least of dry lands, the labour expended is only that of the owner and his family, for the farms are of very small size; it is not mainly *paid* labour, though often mutually borrowed as when men plough, harvest, etc., in their neighbours' fields in return for similar assistance in their own. Manure again is largely the produce of the cattle of the farm, or picked up by the children or women in the waste lands, or is cut, as green manure, from the jungle. The feeding and housing of the bullocks which Mr. Dutt observes has not been allowed for is omitted because straw does not enter into settlement calculations, though of great feeding or selling value; in the old reports early in the century it was often set against the whole cultivation expenses, and in the present day sub-tenants are willing to cultivate good lands on receipt of one quarter of the gross out-turn of grain if they are allowed the whole of the straw also.

A vernacular proverb is to the effect that, if the cost of cultivation be counted up in *money*, not even the value of the goad will remain, whereas in fact not only does the ryot live, but most of his land has a good sale value; remembrance of this proverb would save many a fallacy.

39. It must also be remembered that the rates thus formed are checked by the existing rates, and that, should they prove excessive, they are reduced, so that the ryot "may run no risk;" there is visible in Madras, says Baden Powell (Land Systems of British India, Volume I, page 298), a distinct tendency in revision settlements not to alter rates found to work well.

40. The Board must also point out that, if the actual cultivation expenses are really larger than are allowed for by the Settlement Department, the gross produce must, for many districts, be more valuable than is calculated by that Department. For since most lands, both wet and dry, will always let at least on the half-share system, and in the case of wet lands, often on a much higher landlord's share, it follows that, at most, half, and on the better lands two-fifths or one-third or even one-quarter, of the gross value must pay both the cost of cultivation and the livelihood and the profits of the actual cultivator. Now as regards wet lands; calculation will show that in some districts, as in the lower class soils of Bellary, Anantapur, in all but the highest classes of Trinchinopoly (settlement just expired), etc., the cultivation expenses allowed are *more than* or nearly equal to half the gross produce at commutation rates: in most, if not in all, districts the amount left to the cultivator of the lower grade soils on the half-share or in the better lands on the one-third share, after paying the theoretical cultivation expenses, is so small that no cultivator would take up the lands on those conditions. Taking Salem as an example, since it is a well-known ryotwari district of which the initial (new, settlement is still current, the following table for all wet lands gives particulars; the commutation rate was 32 Madras measures—48 imperial seers per rupee. Land, both dry and wet, is habitually leased on the share principle; the share is here taken as one-half, but the cultivator frequently gets less, especially on the high class river-channel lands:—

Salem District—*Wet.*

Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures (120 tolas).	Value at commutation rate.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses according to settlement.	Balance to cultivator on half-share.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II	1	1,080	$33\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	5
	2	960	30	15	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$
III	1	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	2	600	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
	3	288	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1
IV	1	960	30	15	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$
	2	840	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
	3	360	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
V	1	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	2	600	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
	3	360	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
VII	1	840	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
	2	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	3	360	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
VIII	1	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	2	480	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	3	288	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1

For dry soils, cumbu in the northern portion of the same district may be taken; the commutation rate was 32 Madras measures or 48 seers per rupee. The assessments

given are those of the first group only, but there are three lower groups in which the assessments in these classes range from Rs. 2-8-0 to As. 4:

Salem District—*Dry*.

Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures.	Value at commutation rate.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
III	1	336	10½	5¼	5¼	1¾	It will be noticed that on the "poorer class (sorts) of lands" the cultivation expenses allowed are relatively larger than on the better classes. Also that in every case but one the cultivation expenses allowed are equal to or exceed the whole half-share.
	2	288	9	4½	4¾	1¼	
	3	192	6	3	3¼	½	
IV	1	408	12¾	6⅜	5½	2½	
	2	336	10½	5¼	5¼	1¾	
	3	216	6¾	3⅜	4¼	¾	
V	1	288	9	4½	4¾	1¼	
	2	264	8¼	4⅛	4¼	1	
	3	192	6	3	3¼	½	
VII	1	336	10½	5¼	5¼	1¾	
	2	288	9	4½	4¾	1¼	
	3	168	5¼	2⅝	3¼	⅜	
VIII	1	288	9	4½	4¾	1¼	
	2	264	8¼	4⅛	4¾	1	
	3	168	5¼	2⅝	3¼	⅜	

41. Similar tables are as follow for Coimbatore where (see paragraph 52 *infra*), above one-seventh of the lands, wet and dry, were cultivated under the sharing system in 1877. The soils in the table are placed in the second grade only: the commutation rate for paddy was above 25 Madras measures or nearly 38 seers per rupee, and for cumbu 27 Madras measures or above 40 seers per rupee. The share system has been taken as one-half only, since only second-class soils have been entered:—

Coimbatore district—*Wet*.

Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures.	Value at commutation rate.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses according to settlement.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III	1	900	36	18	12⅛
	2	800	32	16	11⅛
	3	700	28	14	10
	4	500	20	10	8
	5	400	16	8	7¼
IV	1	1,000	40	20	12⅛
	2	900	36	18	12⅛
	3	800	32	16	11⅛
	4	700	28	14	10
	5	500	20	10	8
V	1	800	32	16	11⅛
	2	700	28	14	10
	3	500	20	10	8
	4	400	16	8	7¼
	5	300	12	6	4¾
VII	1	900	36	18	12⅛
	2	800	32	16	11⅛
	3	700	28	14	10
	4	500	20	10	8
	5	400	16	8	7¼
VIII	1	800	32	16	11⅛
	2	700	28	14	10
	3	500	20	10	8
	4	400	16	8	7¼
	5	300	12	6	4¾

The next table shows particulars for cumbu, which in this table is placed throughout in the first group . class IV is practically the same as class III, and class VIII as class V.:

Coimbatore district—*Dry.*							
Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures.	Value at commutation rates.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses according to settlement.	Assessment.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
III . . .	1	250	9¼	4⅝	3⅜	2 0	The relatively liberal rate of cultivation expenses on the poorer lands is well marked.
	2	225	8⅓	4⅙	3⅜	1 8	
	3	200	7⅜	3¾	3⅜	1 4	
	4	175	6½	3¼	3⅛	1 0	
	5	150	5½	2¾	2⅞	0 12	
V . . .	1	200	7½	3¾	3⅜	1 4	
	2	175	6½	3¼	3⅛	1 0	
	3	150	5⅝	2¾	2⅞	0 12	
	4	125	4⅝	2⅓	2⅝	0 8	
	5	100	3¾	1⅞	2¼	0 6	
VII . . .	1	225	8¼	4⅛	3⅜	1 8	
	2	200	7½	3¾	3⅜	1 4	
	3	175	6½	3¼	3⅛	1 0	
	4	150	5½	2¾	2⅞	0 12	
	5	125	4⅝	2⅓	2⅝	0 8	

42. It is clear by the above tables that either (1) the commutation rate is, at all events at present prices, too low, or (2) that the grain outturn is estimated too low, or (3) that the cultivation expenses are estimated too high, or (4) that the straw is of such value as to make up for the loss or small profit in grain, or (5) that the cultivation expenses are really not money expenses at all in most items, but only labour which is supplied by the cultivator, or (6) that the actual cultivator is ground down to the barest subsistence by the ryot land-owner. Everyone of the first five hypotheses is in favour of the Government ryot and against the Government; the sixth is a well-known characteristic of peasant landlords. For the Presidency in general, however, it is clear that cultivation expenses in general are sufficiently well allowed for by the Settlement Department, and that it is precisely "on the poorer class of lands" that the cultivation expenses are most liberal and *not* most "ruinous."

43. It will further be clear that since the settlement allowance for cultivation expenses and the consequent calculation of the "net produce" are not "ruinous to the cultivation of the poorer class of lands," no sufficient ground has been made out by Mr. Dutt for his suggestion (paragraph 13) that in future revisions "one-fifth of the gross produce, and not one-half of the net produce, be accepted as the maximum of rent" or rather "assessment." For 36 years without interruption the "half net" principle based upon years of discussion and ordered both by the Court of Directors and by successive Secretaries of State as being *more fair* to the poorer lands has been adopted, and the settlements of every district are now based upon it: to go back to the method of taking a share of the gross would be exactly to re-introduce uncertainty. In 1856 the Court of Directors declined to accept the Madras Government's proposal to take 30 per cent. of the gross produce as the basis of the maximum demand, observing that "in lands of a high degree of fertility, possessing every means of communication and in the neighbourhood of good markets, 30 per cent. of the gross produce may fall considerably within the limit of the rent or net produce; in lands less fertile and less favourably situated a much smaller share of the gross produce might considerably exceed it. The natural and inevitable consequence, as it appears to us, of apportioning the assessment to the gross produce is to favour the most fertile lands, and to press with increasing severity on the poorer lands, in an inverse ratio to their fertility." They consequently ordered that the assessment should be based not upon a share of the gross but upon a share of the net produce. In confirmation of the Court's observations it will be seen from the dry land tables for Salem and Coimbatore given above that on the "half net" system the poorer lands are more favourably treated than the higher lands, *i.e.*, that the cultivation expenses are more liberal in proportion to the produce; also that the assessments based on half the net produce are in almost all cases below, in many cases far below, one-fifth of the (nominal) gross produce even *at commutation rates.* In Coimbatore, for instance, the cultivation expenses allowed are Rs. 3-6-0 on land producing Rs. 9-4-0 and Rs. 3-2-0 onl and producing Rs. 6-8-0, and so forth; only in III (1) does the assessment (Rs. 2) exceed 20 per cent. of the nominal gross produce taken as Rs. 9-4-0; in III (4) and (5) the assessment is Re. 1 and As. 12 as against Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-1-0 at 20 per cent. of the gross; in V (1) and VII (1) it is Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 as against Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0 at 20 per cent., while in V (5) and VII (5) it is only As. 6 and As. 8 instead of As. 12 and As. 15. Moreover, with grain at its normal price, for the

have been previously without any Government assessment, for he will enjoy Rs. 100 net on the same amount of produce; when prices have increased by 75 per cent., he will enjoy Rs. 145 instead of his previous Rs. 70. Such a rise actually happened after 1855, and, *quoad* the assessment, the ryots of the earliest settled districts, such as Trichinopoly, obtained by reason of the low commutation rates the full or the greater part of the benefit of this rise, and have enjoyed the same until now; in other words, for the thirty years of the settlement they obtained more, often much more, for their net produce after paying Government assessment, than they would have obtained when the settlement was formed had the assessment been abolished *in toto*.

Another illustration on hypothetical data may be given. Let it be supposed that in 1850 ten million acres produced crops worth, at then prices, 15 crores of rupees, and paid Government three crores as assessment: the ryots would then have retained 12 crores net. But in, say, 1875 under the effect of risen prices, let the produce on the same acres be worth 25 crores, the assessment thereon remaining practically constant; the ryots then would retain not 12 but 22 crores for themselves. The above figures are merely hypothetical and illustrative, but are within the facts, as may be seen by the figures recorded in paragraph 57 *infra* and in appendix II. The year 1875 has been mentioned because it immediately preceded the famine of 1876—78, one main cause of which is apparently supposed to be the assessment.

51. One of the best gauges, however, of the assessment in general is the sale or mortgage value of lands. The Board cannot here deal in detail with this interesting subject, but merely subjoins a few statistics. The aggregate figures for registered sales and mortgages, including those on buildings, for the last ten years in this Presidency are as follows:—

Sales.		Mortgages.	
Number.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	Number.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
2,543,117	5,038	3,624,390	7,079

The increase since 1878, during which period many of the new settlements have been introduced, is shown by the following figures:—

Sales in				Mortgages in				Leases in			
1877-78.		Annual average of the present decade.		1877-78.		Annual average of the present decade.		1877-78.		Annual average of the present decade.	
Number	Value in lakhs.	Number.	Value in lakhs.	Number.	Value in lakhs	Number.	Value in lakhs	Number	Annual rent value in lakhs.	Number	Annual rent value in lakhs.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
75,804	254·66	254,302	503·71	131,081	393·50	362,428	707·77	44,662	39·76	92,[illegible]83	54·10

In this table leases are comparatively few in number, since they are seldom registered; the immense mass of ordinary leases cannot be gauged from these figures. Whatever the full meaning of these numerous transactions, it is obvious that land has in general a very great value in exchange or on rent after the Government assessment has been deducted: two-and-a-half million sales for 50 crores in ten years, and more than three-and-a-half million mortgages for 70 crores, are eloquent figures, while the immense increase since 1878, though partly due to better registration, is significant. The value of each such sale averaged Rs. 198, and that of each mortgage Rs. 195, but the value per acre is not known.

The Board does not propose to enter here upon the acreage price of land which may be gathered from many public reports, but would observe that the prices of many millions of acres are high and, in general, rising, and that they vary from a comparatively small sum on ordinary dry lands to above Rs. 1,000 per acre on the productive and highly assessed wet lands of the Tambraparni valley in the Tinnevelly district. Several district manuals, the settlement reports, those of the Registration Department, and Mr. S. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar's memorandum may be consulted on this important point.

52. Mr. Dutt's main point seems to be that Government *makes the revenue approximate* to one-third of the gross produce and thereby impoverishes* the ryots, and he recommends as an example the rates of rent payable in Northern India by ryots to their landlords: in paragraph 13 he suggests a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce. The figures already given by the Board show that this proportion is nowhere taken from the ryots "if," as Mr. Dutt says, "the district average be taken." The Board deals with this more completely in a later part of this resolution, but would here say that, if Government took one-fifth of the real gross produce from its ryots, it would fully double its present land revenue exclusive of cesses but inclusive of the total charge for water.

* In England it is often said that the farmer expects to produce "three rents," *viz.*, one for the landlord, one for the expenses of cultivation, and one for his own living and profits on stock.

The Government is, as a rule, far less exacting than private landlords, and the Board is unable to understand Mr. Dutt's statement that "there is not a cultivator in India who does not consider 4 or 5 annas out of each rupee of gross produce to be an oppressive and impoverishing rate of rent" or that three annas in the rupee is a "fair" rent. Probably there is no system so universal, so customary, and so generally accepted as the sharing (váram, batái, métayage) system, in which the half share is the rule for ordinary lands, but where lands are valuable, the half share becomes two-thirds, and even three-quarters of the gross produce as regards grain; in these métayage cases the land-owner (ryot) pays the assessment, and the cultivator (tenant) pays the cultivation expenses, but also generally obtains the whole of the straw. The Settlement Commissioner has recently made enquiries in Chingleput, Tanjore and other districts, where all these rentals are found, and it is a source of surprise to the Board that the Government demand in general should be compared with the rents taken by wet land ryots from their sub-tenants. On ordinary dry lands a common rate of rent is twice the assessment, but this frequently runs up to five times, and, in the case of rich produce, to ten times the assessment, as is also the case in wet lands. The district manuals and settlement reports may be consulted for rentals both on wet and dry lands: in the Coimbatore manual (page 300, volume II, revised edition) a table is given from the settlement report showing that above one-seventh of the whole of the lands, wet, dry and garden, in 592 villages (124,646 acres out of 844,314) were found to be rented to sub-tenants for half or a larger share of the gross produce, and on pages 301 and 303 other tables are given showing the rates taken from registered documents; the latest registered money rentals for wet land in that district range, except in one small area, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 72 per acre, so large an area as 1,157 acres paying an average of Rs. 45. That these rents are "fair" in the sense of light, is not alleged, but they are regular and general contract rates. The Government assessment is low in comparison with the rentals taken by Government ryots from their sub-tenants.

In zamindari areas the rentals are often extremely high as compared with the neighbouring Government assessments owing to the fact that having been permanently settled in 1802, they either retain the "paimash" rates similar to those of the Government areas at the period, including the now obsolete garden tax, or, where untrammelled by such rates, they are able to make their own bargains with their tenants, or they have commuted the amounts due under the sharing system into money at their own rates. In a zamindari now under the Court of Wards the Board has found that the highest wet rates are Rs. 45 per acre for which, however, the ryot may raise two crops if he can; the garden rates run up to Rs. 15 per acre; these are maximum rates, but are actually being paid. The rate payable for betel-leaf gardens is fixed at Rs. 32 per acre. The maximum wet rates for Government lands in the three neighbouring districts are Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-8-0, respectively, with the addition of one half extra when a second crop has been raised. The moderation of the Government assessments may be gauged from these figures. In considerable areas in the Gódávari delta good zamindari lands are rented to tenants for growing paddy at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 *plus* the Government water-rate, and at much higher rates for sugarcane. The Board is not defending these rentals, but they are payable and being paid.

53. The Board will now deal in some detail with the questions raised by Mr. Dutt of the weight and amount of the assessment, and the supposed enhancement of revenue "at each recurring settlement," by which it is assumed that the ryot "has been reduced to a state of poverty and indebtedness which makes him an easy prey to famines" and owing to which some "three millions of acres of culturable lands are out of cultivation in Madras." It will be shown by statistics that the land assessment proper has not increased during the past fifty years even in proportion to the additional area brought under holding, that the tax per acre has decreased, and that the actual weight or proportion of produce taken has immensely diminished—practically by one half—owing to the rise in prices. It is to be remembered that the new survey and settlements began in fasli 1271 (1861), and that the assessments at that date had been heavily reduced from the original settlements—so called—of the beginning of the century.

54. A statement appended, Appendix I, shows the areas of ryotwari land actually occupied in each year from fasli 1261 (1851-52) up to the latest year for which figures are available; the assessment thereon; the net demand for land revenue shown in the accounts as ryotwar, after eliminating the remissions granted; the amount of remissions granted each year with reference to the state of the season; the amount of the cesses or other contributions levied for local purposes, and for the payment of the village establishments; the gross demand ryotwar and cesses; and the average price of grain in each year

The following is an abstract thereof. In all cases, the figures for Malabar and South Canara are omitted :—

(In columns 2 to 9,—00,000 are omitted, i.e., the figures represent lakhs.)

Period.	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses and merahs.	Gross demand.	Season remissions. Waste.	Season remissions. Others.	Season remissions. Total.	Average price of grain per garce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1261-65 . .	124	302	270	4	274	12·2	20·2	32·4	107
„ 1266-70 . .	141	320	304	5	309	10·7	20·5	31·2	144
„ 1271-75 . .	168	320	336	7	343	9·1	11·3	20·4	194
„ 1276-80 . .	185	324	351	(c) 22	373	8·9	10·5	19·4	194
„ 1281-85 . .	190	322	361	(d) 42	403	6·3	9·1	15·4	155
„ 1286-90 . .	188	323	348	40	388	14·4	17·6	32·0	210
„ 1291-95 . .	185	322	364	44	408	5·3	8·2	13·5	148
„ 1296-1300 . .	199	(a) 353	391	58	449	3·8	5·0	8·8	157
„ 1301-1305 . .	209	(b) 382	(e) 426	58	484	6·2	7·7	13·9	194
„ 1306 . . .	215	400	440	56	496	8·5	22·5	31·0	262
„ 1307 . . .	216	403	474	54	528	3·4	7·0	10·4	262
„ 1308 . . .	216	405	485	55	540	2·0	2·7	4·7	199

55. In the next table the actual averages for each quinquennial period given above are compared with the averages for the five years ending with fasli 1265 (1855-56) which are represented as 100 ; the other figures therefore show the percentage increase or decrease from that level. The average rates of assessment per acre on the area occupied are also shown :—

Period.	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Assessment per acre. Amount.	Assessment per acre. Ratio.	Demand ryotwar.	Demand ryotwar and cesses.	Season remissions.	Average price of grain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.					
Fasli 1261-65 . .	100	100	2·44	100	100	100	100	100*
„ 1266-70 . .	114	106	2·27	93	113	113	96	135
„ 1271-75 . .	135·5	106	1·90	78	124	125	63	181
„ 1276-80 . .	149	107	1·75	72	130	130	60	181
„ 1281-85 . .	153	106·5	1·69	69	134	147	47·5	145
„ 1286-90 . .	152	107	1·72	70·5	129	142	99	202
„ 1291-95 . .	149	107	1·74	71	135	149	42	138
„ 1296-1300 . .	160·5	117	1·77	72·5	145	164	27	147
„ 1301-1305 . .	168·5	126·5	1·83	75	158	177	43	181
„ 1306 . . .	173·5	132·5	1·86	76	163	181	96	198
„ 1307 . . .	174	133·5	1·87	76·5	175·5	193	32	245
„ 1308 . . .	174	134	1·87	76·5	180	197	14·5	186

Leaving out of consideration the last three years of the table, it will be seen that whilst the area in the occupation of the ryots under the ryotwari system increased during forty-five years by 68·5 per cent., the assessment thereon increased by only 26·5 per cent. and that for the first thirty years there was practically little or no increase in the assessment, although new settlements had been effected in the whole or greater part of twelve districts. The increase appearing during the quinquennium ending in fasli 1300 is mainly due merely to a change in the method of accounting for part of the water-rates levied under the Gódávari and Kistna anicuts, which were first included with the assessment from fasli 1297 when twenty lakhs were added to the accounts of the assessment. The further large increase shown in the next quinquennium is due partly to the extension of irrigation and the increase of the charge for water in those districts (about three and a half lakhs), partly to the increased charge imposed at the settlement of the Tanjore district (twelve lakhs), and partly to the revision of the assessment in the Trichinopoly district (four and a quarter lakhs), besides other smaller items of which the increase by a million acres in the area occupied accounts for the greater portion.

(a) Water rates on wet land in Gódávári and Kistna first included in the assessment during the period.

(b) Includes Tanjore settlement increase (12 lakhs) and Trichinopoly re-settlement (4¼) as well as one taluk brought under ryotwari newly, and a large area of inams resumed. Full explanations are given below.

(c) Land-cess for local purposes first included.

(d) Village-cess levied in lieu of *merahs* to village servants first included.

(e) This figure, 426 lakhs, includes about 182 lakhs as the price of water, included in the land assessment, or otherwise charged.

The figures in column 4 are arrived at by adding to those in column 3, the amount of a large number of *miscellaneous* charges—see paragraphs 63 to 65 *infra*—and deducting from the sum the remissions granted, particulars for which so far as they relate to the changing character of the seasons are shown in columns 7—9.

* *N.B.*—During the decennium immediately preceding this, the average market prices were 20 per cent. cheaper or only 80 per cent. of the level for this period.

56. The large increase in the area occupied does not, however, wholly represent an extension of cultivation or holdings, for in many districts the regular survey disclosed the fact that the original accounts understated the actual areas in occupation. Considerable areas of inam, or favourably-assessed, lands have from time to time fallen in to Government, or have been resumed; and areas which were formerly rented out at lump sums have been brought under a ryotwari settlement; still, by far the greater part of the increase represents an actual expansion of cultivation. This expansion has no doubt, in many cases, brought the poorer and therefore lower assessed soils under the plough, but against this cause of a reduced acreage assessment must be placed the addition of water-rates to the assessments in the Gódávari and Kistna deltas, and the revision of the old assessments in Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

57. If these facts be borne in mind, the comparison of the average rate of assessment per acre, which is made in columns 4 and 5 of the table above, may be taken to show the relative amount of the assessment on the land at each period. The figures show that the rate per acre has fallen on the average by 25 per cent. in forty years. But in considering this fact the course of prices must also be considered, and for this purpose it is necessary to examine further than the information given by the last column of the table allows. Accurate data regarding prices during the first half of the century are not forthcoming, but sufficient information is available to show that the fifteen years ending in fasli 1262 (1852-53) was a period of great depression, which culminated about 1843. The depression has been attributed to deficient supplies of currency, but whatever the cause, the rates for the quinquennium which ended in 1853 were much below those of the earliest years of the century *; statistics of prices for the agricultural year or *fasli* show that during that period the average market price for the principal food-grains of the Presidency was only Rs. 77 per *garce* of 3,200 Madras measures.† The course of prices for the ten years preceding and since that quinquennium is shown by the figures in the margin. The figures (for details see Appendix II) quoted for years prior to fasli 1285 (1875-76) cannot be regarded with so much confidence as those for later years, but are sufficient to indicate the general course of prices. In fasli 1263 (1853-54) there was a sudden rise in prices to an average of Rs. 116 per garce, which was at first attributed to the character of the season, but when it was found to be maintained and continued, though the subsequent seasons were much more favourable, it was put down to the greater abundance of currency owing to large expenditure of borrowed money and to large demands for export produce. From 1268 to 1285, the average of prices was double that of the quinquennium for 1258-62, with a still greater increase for 1273-77 during which period the famine of 1866 occurred. In 1286 (1876-77) the great famine began, and prices remained at an excessively high level for four years, after which, with good crops and a smaller population, they fell greatly, but have since recovered. In faslis 1301 and 1302 severe scarcity existed over a wide area, and prices have not since then returned to the level that prevailed from 1855 to 1875. They have, in fact, during the last half of the century, been almost uniformly double the rates which prevailed before the Government decided, partly on the ground of the low prices, on a general scheme for survey and settlement which was then expected to result in general reductions such as had been frequently given before that period, but on no settled system.

Period.	Average price per garce.	Ratio.
	Rs.	
Fasli 1248-49	108	140
" 1250-54	75	97
" 1255-57	114	148
" 1258-62	77	100
" 1248-62	88	114
" 1263-67	128	166
" 1268-72	162	210
" 1273-77	216	281
" 1278-82	162	210
" 1283-85	161	209
" 1286-89	259	336
" 1290-94	145	188
" 1295-99	157	204
" 1300-1302	209	271
" 1303-1305	179	233

58. It will be seen, therefore, that while the *incidence* of the land assessment per occupied acre decreased by 25 per cent. over the whole period of forty years, and by 29 per cent. during the first thirty, the *pressure* of these reduced assessments was still further and very largely decreased owing to the doubling of the value of the chief products of the soil.

59. The explanation of this striking general result is to be found in the extremely low estimates of the value of the gross produce, and the very small proportion thereof which has, on the average, been taken as the land-tax. The proportions of the gross produce, as estimated for settlement purposes, which the settled rates represented *at the commutation rates* adopted, are noted in the margin for a number of districts (for details see Appendix V). But it must be remembered, as previously mentioned (see paragraphs 35 and 48; also Appendix III), that the commutation rates adopted were, except in part of Kistna, Ganjám (wet land) and Madura, not only much lower than the average prices from which those

	Settlement date.	Dry.	Wet.
Trichinopoly	1864-65	13	28
Ganjám	1878-84	14	23
Coimbatore	1878-82	15	22
North Arcot	1881-86	17	19
Madura	1885-93	16	19
Anantapur	1891-98	6 to 11	14·5 & 15
Tanjore	1893-94	16	26 & 20

* *Vide* table on page 58 of *Progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years*' by S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1893.

† A Madras measure holds 62·5 fluid ounces of water or 120 tolahs of cleaned rice.

rates were derived, but were, as a rule, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the prices that ruled during the period in which the settlements were actually made. Prices during the last decade have again been much dearer in almost every case than they were when the settlements were introduced. Consequently the proportions given in the margin are far higher than the ratio actually borne by the assessment to the real money value of the gross produce.

60. From the figures above quoted, it will be seen that in respect of the dry land, to which the State does not supply the valuable commodity—water—which it does to the wet land, in no case does the assessment fixed represent more than a bare sixth of the *nominal* gross produce, and this although the customary State share of the produce was commuted at the settlement at rates which yield the cultivators an enormous profit on the transaction, this advantage to the ryots has continued since the settlements. Besides this, it may here be mentioned that, taking the country as a whole, it could be easily shown, did space permit, from the facts and statistics of actual consumption and otherwise, that the estimated normal rates of outturn adopted for settlement purposes, from which, moreover, deductions are made to allow for the vicissitudes of the seasons, are less than the average yield of a series of years; hence the ryot obtains a double advantage. Again, in determining the assessments no cognizance is taken of the more valuable products, such as indigo, tobacco, oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton, etc., which the ryot may and does cultivate largely without any additional payment, except where he uses on dry land water supplied from a public source. As regards second crop and produce which uses water enough for a second crop, it must be pointed out that in a large number of cases special concessions have been granted to the ryots to induce them to compound for the charges imposed for water so used; save in a few exceptional cases this second crop charge is normally one-half the single assessment, and the ryots may compound for this, except under the largest irrigation works on which Government has invested capital, at rates ranging from one-sixth to one-third of the single assessment. No charge whatever is levied for second or third crop raised on dry land; in fact, so long as the ryot pays the assessment fixed for his land, he is free to do what he pleases therewith. When these great advantages are allowed for, the proportions mentioned in the marginal table above will be seen to be very greatly reduced certainly, even on wet lands where part of the assessment is the price paid for water supplied at the cost of Government, much below the one-sixth share which is admittedly due to the State.

61. The precise effect of the settlement of each district during the period in question is shown in Appendix IV to this resolution. The general result was that the assessments imposed on the lands in occupation at the time when the settlements were made, were increased in bulk by 9 per cent. including that portion which was levied with reference to areas which had previously escaped taxation, but were discovered by the scientific survey which, in the case of 19 districts, resulted in an increase of 8 per cent. Of the gross additional amount imposed during the period under reference (31½ lakhs), the chief items are noted in the margin. In Trichinopoly, the settlement of 1864-65, which had resulted in the large reduction of 3·88 lakhs, was revised, and though on a much extended area, the revision only resulted in a recovery of the revenue given up at the settlement of nearly forty years ago. The first survey in this district revealed a deficiency of 7 per cent in the areas previously reported. In Gódávari, one of the districts first settled, the original settlement enhanced the demand by 22 per cent., but in that district there had previously been no record of the measurement of the holdings; at the resettlement of this district, which has only recently been carried out after more than thirty years' interval, the increase imposed has been 24 per cent., whilst average prices have doubled in the period. In Kistna, where also the original settlement has partially expired and is being revised, the first survey disclosed a deficiency of 7 per cent. in the area previously recorded, but the first regular assessment showed an increase of 16 per cent., although the commutation rate was taken at more than 50 per cent. below the prices ruling at the time of the settlement; the increase at settlement is attributable mainly to the low revenue demand of the joint-rent system previously in vogue. In Tanjore, the increase by settlement is mainly due to the fact that the commutation rate on which the previously existing rates had been based was extremely low, *viz.*, Rs. 56 per garce, as compared with the average commutation price of Rs. 142, and Rs. 121 per garce the commutation rate adopted; and partly to the high average class of the irrigation and the high average quality of the alluvial soil of the delta. The combined effect of these factors would have been to raise the assessment even higher were it not for the liberal allowances made in respect of cultivation expenses and other items.

	Lakhs.
Godávari . .	+ 3·84
Trichinopoly . .	(− 3·88 + 4·10)
Kistna . .	+ 4·68
Coimbatore . .	+ 2·05
Tanjore . .	+ 12·02

62. It has already been mentioned in the note to the table in paragraph 54 *supra*, that of the gross ryotwar demand from fasli 1301 to 1305 (426 lakhs) about 182 lakhs represents in reality charges for water supplied, which are either included in the land assessments or are otherwise levied. These charges have during the period under reference greatly increased, owing chiefly to the great expansion of irrigation under works on which Government has expended capital. So far as works of this class are concerned, the

expansion of irrigation may be judged from the figures noted in the margin showing the calculated amount of the revenue solely due to irrigation during the last half century. Part of the increase in this revenue during the period, *viz.*, 70 lakhs, is due to the expenditure of capital on the development of an increasing number of works, some of which previously existed; but practically the whole of the increase must be put down to the expenditure of public funds. The charge is generally, according to the custom of Southern India, included in the land assessment, so far as the first crop is concerned, though some portion is, as shown below, otherwise levied. Consequently the gross apparent increase of land assessment is *pro tanto* no real increase at all, but is a payment for a valuable commodity or instrument by which produce and its value, and the value of land, are enormously increased.

Period.	Lakhs.	Proportion.
Fasli 1261-65 . . .	31·40	100
„ 1266-70 . . .	42·36	135
„ 1271-75 . . .	48·77	155
„ 1276-80 . . .	57·10	182
„ 1281-85 . . .	64·07	204
„ 1286-90 . . .	70·16	223
„ 1291-95 . . .	73·16	233
„ 1296-1300. . .	84·86	270
„ 1301-1305 . . .	101·06*	322

* This sum includes 48·23 lakhs which are credited annually to the old works on which the Government has expended capital in their development or supersession. Of this, about 37·13 lakhs are credited to old works superseded in part by those which had already been taken up for development in the first period (F. 1261-65).

63. It will have been observed that column 4 of the table in paragraph 54 above shows that the total charge appearing in the accounts against ryotwari holdings, in almost all the more recent years, exceeds the assessment considerably and sometimes largely. The excess represents what is known as "Miscellaneous revenue," of which the following items are the chief:—

Particulars of Miscellaneous Revenue.	Lakhs.			
	Average. 1301-1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges for water not included in the assessments . .	19·27	20·22	22·11	25·26
Charges for land temporarily occupied	8·39	7·08	9·04	8·88
Charges on minor inam or favourably assessed land in Government villages including water-rates	27·28	34·80	36·81	36·91
Tree revenue	3·76	3·60	3·38	3·24
Charges for water in permanently-settled estates . . .	7·08	8·69	9·94	10·75
Other charges	9·22	9·21	11·69	9·93
TOTAL .	75·00	84·20	92·97	94·97*

Against charges such as these are set off remissions granted with reference to the state of the season, or for items of charge included in the assessments which really represent cesses for local or village purposes, or are old endowments of religious institutions. Changes have been made from time to time in the manner in which some of these charges are shown in the accounts, so that it is not possible to exhibit the exact incidence during the whole period on the land liable for ryotwari assessments; for instance, in fasli 1304, ten lakhs which had previously been treated as a local cess were added under the third head above.

The total revenue demand thus arrived at has, however, increased by about 156 lakhs or 58 per cent. in forty years, of which 80 lakhs occurs under the regular land assessment and has been already explained. No inconsiderable portion of this increase is due to the decrease in the average amount of remissions granted from year to year; such remissions having been, fifty years ago, a regular and recurring incident of the annual settlement which, owing to the weight of the assessment and to the want of a proper survey, were allowed or were schemed for in every possible way. In favourable years now-a-days, such remissions, notwithstanding the greatly-increased area in occupation, do not amount to one-third of what was normal formerly. This decrease results partly from the policy resolved on in 1855 with a view to remove temptation to bribery and corruption and to protect the ryots from the continual interference of petty officials, partly from the decreased weight of the assessments, partly from the greater attention paid to the upkeep of minor irrigation works. The evils attendant on the old system were fully described by the Government when it resolved on carrying out a scientific survey and a regular system of land assessment.

64. The table given above shows that the greater portion of the miscellaneous revenue is derived from charges for water supplied, the amount of these charges for the quinquennium ending with fasli 1305 being about 36·75 lakhs.* About 7 lakhs of this amount is for water supplied to land on which the revenue charge is permanently settled, and should

* The exact amount cannot be shown, as a change in the method of recording the charges was made in fasli 1302.

therefore be eliminated from the charges on ryotwar villages. This amount, like all other charges for water, has been increasing with the expansion of irrigation under works on which Government has expended capital.

65. When the Government resolved on carrying out a regular survey of the Presidency, it was also decided to inquire into the titles and to determine the areas and conditions on which the inam (favourably assessed) lands of the Presidency were occupied. In many cases such inams were enfranchised at enhanced rates, since the village officers are now paid regular salaries. These operations resulted in an increase of the revenue under the third head mentioned above by at least 4 lakhs, whilst by a change in the system of record in fasli 1304 about 10 lakhs additional were transferred to this head. According to the latest statistics, the total area of minor inam lands in ryotwar villages is about 4,244,000 acres, and this should be added to the area which contributes towards the ryotwar demand which now includes the quit-rent levied on those lands.

In addition to this area, that occupied from year to year for temporary occupation must also be included, on which about 8 or 9 lakhs of rupees are annually levied. Some of this area is so poor that it cannot be continuously cropped; some lies in localities where the rainfall is so precarious that it is only occasionally that circumstances allow of its being shown; some represents land reserved for public or communal purposes, the occupation of which is objectionable. During the quinquennium from fasli 1301-1305, the average area of this fluctuating cultivation was 723,000 acres per annum. This area does not appear in the accounts of "occupied" land, although the assessment levied on it does appear in the accounts of revenue collected.

66. From the figures above given, it will be seen that the average amount of 426 lakhs of ryotwar land revenue—less 7 lakhs levied for water supplied to permanently-settled estates and a number of minor items which cannot be separated—was really paid, not for the 20,900,000 acres of ryotwar holdings, but by the occupiers of 25,900,000 acres of ryotwar, inam, and miscellaneous land. Above 40 per cent. of the gross charge is made for water supplied, but, even including this, the incidence per acre is really Rs. 1·64 and not Rs. 2·01 per acre on the land by which the revenue is paid.

67. It does not appear profitable to pursue the analysis of the statistics further. They show that the area in occupation has, notwithstanding the set-back of the great famine of 1876-78, increased very largely; that the assessments on the land have not kept pace with this expansion, and that much of the more recent increase is due to the inclusion of charges for water and to the resettlement of the very rich district of Tanjore; that the assessment per acre is far lower than it was forty years ago, though for the reason just stated it has somewhat increased of later years; that the pressure of the assessments has, owing to the doubling of prices, immensely decreased; that the total ryotwar land revenue demand is spread over a far larger area than at first sight appears; and that the incidence thereof represents a demand of from 30 to 40 seers of grain per acre only on the average prices of the Presidency during recent favourable years, even when the whole charge for water supplied is included. On the poorest classes of dry land the assessment represents from three to six seers of dry grain when prices are twenty-four seers per rupee, which is the average for the decade 1885 to 1895.

68. It must, however, be remarked that, as shown in column 5 of the statement in paragraph 54 *supra*, during the last 30 years two new local cesses have been levied in addition to the land assessment, *viz.*, the land cess and the village service cess. In fasli 1275 (1865-66) a commencement was made in levying a land-cess for local purposes, which is now collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the gross land revenue demand. This is expended on purely local requirements, and so much as is not spent on primary education and medicine is spent on improvements which directly increase either production or the profits of the ryots, *viz.*, communications and public markets. The village service cess, though new, is not an additional charge at all; from time immemorial, the custom has been for the ryots to remunerate the officers of the village communities by a proportion of the produce of their lands; these fees (merahs) were paid direct by the ryots to the village officers and servants, and did not, in general, appear in the Government accounts. In the early years of the period covered by the statistics under discussion only a small proportion of those fees had been commuted into money payments and was collected with the public revenues, but in fasli 1281 (1871-72) a village service cess was imposed to take the place of these fees which were then abolished, and the village establishments were reorganized. This cess, therefore, does not represent any increase of taxation though it appears as an increase in the accounts of revenue.,

69. The Board will now show the proportion borne by the land revenue mentioned above to the real gross produce. In the statement given as Appendix VI an estimate of the value of the crops produced in the ryotwari villages only of the Presidency, *excluding* Malabar and South Canara, has been framed. In regard to these estimates, it is perhaps sufficient to note that the rates of yield adopted represent the average outturn of a series of years, those for food-grains having been adopted from an estimate prepared for an entirely different purpose two years ago, and that the settlement rates of outturn considerably understate the yield obtained in a series of ordinary years. The valuation of food-grains adopted is approximately the average of the recorded prices for the whole Presidency during recent *normal* years. Mr. Dutt's criticisms on pages 97 and 98 of his book do not apply to Madras, where the acreage actually cultivated, the nature of the crop on

each acre, and the exact area of waste or of withered crops are recorded every year with great accuracy for ryotwari areas.

70. The estimate may be summarised as follows :—

	Lakhs of rupees.
Food-grains of all sorts	29,23
Oil-seeds	3,68
Drugs and narcotics	2,87
Condiments and spices	2,39
Cotton and other fibres	1,93
Sugars	1,46
Orchard and garden produce	1,45
Indigo and other dyes	1,06
All other crops	37
TOTAL	44,44

Besides the above, there is the income derived from the live-stock of the country which, for the ryotwari area of the Presidency, excluding Malabar and South Canara, cannot be put at less than the number noted in the margin. The horned cattle produce manure, hides, horns, bones, milk and ghee, and a certain amount is realised by sale to butchers; the sheep yield some wool and with the goats produce manure, milk, ghee, meat, and skins for tanning. Taking all these items together, and considering the immense consumption of milk and ghee, the total value of all animal products cannot be less than ten crores per annum.

	Millions.
Horned cattle	13½
Sheep and goats	14

In the case of ryots living near towns and on lines of traffic a great deal of money is realised by the sale of straw and fodder, dung for fuel, and firewood from private lands ; the value of straw has not otherwise been included.

Taking all these items into consideration, the gross agricultural produce may be estimated at above 55 crores of rupees from the portion of the Presidency alluded to.

71. Taking now the gross land revenue including all cesses and charges for water, and averaging—for the four years ending with 1898-99 exclusive of the year 1897 as a famine year—5·26 crores, it will be seen that this is well below 10 per cent. of the value of the gross produce ; if, however, the 119 lakhs due as the average annual charge for water supplied by works paid for out of Government capital (paragraph 62) during the same years be deducted, the proportion falls to 7·4 per cent., or slightly above one-fourteenth. If the whole charge for water (206 lakhs) be deducted, the proportion sinks to about 6 per cent. or about one-seventeenth, and even this includes the two cesses mentioned in paragraph 68.

If a deduction of 15 per cent. be made from the above estimate of gross produce as a margin on account of village prices, errors, etc.,—a deduction, however, which is hardly necessary since grain prices as tabulated in this department are chiefly those of rural parts, while the crop estimates for other products are generally low and straw is omitted,—the proportions borne by the assessment will be about 11 per cent. or one-ninth if all charges for water and both cesses be included ; 8·7 per cent. or one-twelfth, if the charges (119 lakhs) for water under specially developed works be excluded ; and 6·8 per cent. or one-fifteenth, if all charges for water be omitted. Hence the one-tenth of the gross produce elsewhere mentioned by Mr. Dutt as a proper district average is beyond or above the sum taken as land revenue in this Presidency considered as a whole, if the cesses are deducted, and much beyond it if the charge for water is deducted.

Enough has been stated to show that the real proportion of the Madras ryotwari land revenue taken as a whole to the real gross produce has been wholly misunderstood.

It will be noted that if the Government demand in any district be assumed at one-eighth of the gross produce, each acre can on that assumption produce only 30 seers of grain for every two annas of the demand when grain is taken at an assumed village price of 30 seers per rupee. In other words, land assessed at from 2 to 8 annas per acre, of which there are millions of acres in the Presidency, produces, *on the above assumptions*, only from 30 to 120 seers of marketable grain per acre. Whether it is correct or not that millions of acres produce or can only produce, if cultivated, less than one-eighth of the produce of the average English acre taken as 32 bushels, it is clear that it is not in the reduction of the assessment, but in the development of cultivation that hope and amelioration are to be found ; more produce, better and closer markets, cheaper and safer credit, a larger share of the sale values of produce, are the *desideranda*, not, except in occasional cases, reduction of assessments.

72. The detailed estimate of the value of the crops will be found in Appendix VI.

73. *Point 5 in paragraph 3 supra*, viz., *the Irrigation Act of 1900 and its provisions* — The Board's Resolution has already run to great length, and it will therefore content itself on this point with remarking that local knowledge would explain to Mr. Dutt the reason for and scope of the new law. The law, however, does not enable Government to levy a compulsory water-rate on all lands within the wet cultivation area, but only on such lands as necessarily, by their position, receive a sufficient supply of water successfully to grow an irrigated crop : critics have forgotten that the basis of the Madras assessments, especially on wet lands, is a share of the crop, and that if, owing to the action of Government, a ryot

is enabled to raise a wet crop, whether he has asked for water or not, Government is entitled, as of immemorial right, to [illegible] of the produce. It will be noticed that in giving [illegible] His Excellency [illegible] confirmed and emphasised the declaration of the Madras Government that the long [illegible] practice of exempting from water-rate, irrigation obtained from wells which are fed by percolation, shall be adhered to, and that in other cases of irrigation of lands by percolation, water-rate is to be levied only when a full and constant supply of water is assured, so that the Madras cultivator is *quoad hoc* precisely in the same position as before the Act was passed.

74. Several other mistakes also need correction, but the Board will only mention those directly connected with settlement operations which are the objects of Mr. Dutt's animadversion.

75. On page X of the preface to his book, Mr. Dutt, writing about Madras, says "the revenue . . . . is fixed at each recurring settlement, and settlements are often made for shorter periods than 30 years." Not one single settlement has been made for less than 30 years.

76. In paragraph 8 of his letter, Mr. Dutt says, "over three millions of acres of cultivable lands are out of cultivation in Madras," the inference being that they are waste because of the weight of the assessments. As a matter of fact, the waste assessed area is larger than here stated, but though assessed, the assessment is often nominal, and the area uncultivable; such are the large areas of hill and forest in Malabar, Coimbatore, etc., the swampy and saline soils of Kistna, Trichinopoly, etc. Much, moreover, of the assessed waste lies in the well known "famine zone" and consists mostly of a very poor class of shallow, stony, arid soils bearing a very low assessment (much of it from 2 to 6 annas per acre), and unoccupied by reason of the comparative sparseness of the population. In the Anantapur district, for example, there are now 867,000 acres of unoccupied dry land, the *average* assessment on which is As. 3—5 (3·4 annas) or slightly over 5 seers at the average price of the decade 1885—1895, while of the total area unoccupied at the close of the recent settlement 44 per cent. was assessed at two annas, 39 per cent. at four annas, 9·8 per cent. at six annas, and 2·8 at eight annas, leaving only 4·6 per cent. at higher rates; the population in 1891 was 708,549, and the area occupied at the introduction of the settlement just closed was 1,228,000 acres; it is now 1,286,000 acres, showing that it is not the settlement assessment which keeps land out of cultivation.

77. The main answer to Mr. Dutt, however, on this point is the area taken up since the new settlements began; in 1855, 12,400,000 acres (round figures) were under ryotwar holding in the Presidency, exclusive of Malabar and Canara and exclusive of minor inams; in 1898 the area was 21,600,000 acres, being an increase of 9,200,000 acres or 74 per cent., about 1,400,000 of which, however, is only nominal, being due to excess found on proper survey, so that the net increase is about 7,800,000 or 63 per cent. This increase has been regular and continuous save for the check due to the great famine of 1877-78, and has never been checked by settlement operations, a sufficient proof that the assessments are moderate. The figures for 1855 also include land which was held on cowles and so-called grass rents or other favourable terms, so that the area was greater especially under the influence of the *dittam* and other methods than would have been held at the actual assessments: all these artificial modes of keeping up large holdings and, consequently, the revenue have long been abolished. Mr. Dutt's mistake consists partly in looking at the area now waste absolutely instead of comparatively by periods, partly in not examining the waste district by district, and in not making local enquiries about it.

78 On page 96 of his book he speaks of "the ten thousand cultivators of Madras who are annually driven from their homes and lands for being unable to pay the State demand." Poor ryots, seemingly many in number but relatively few—about one in 417—lose their lands, or some of them, partly for reasons mentioned by Munro in his Minute of 1824 quoted below; but many sales are solely due to the revenue rules which absolutely forbid the cancelment by the Revenue officers of a puttah or of entries of fields therein, except on personal relinquishment or by revenue sale. absence, death, incapacity, etc., frequently cause failure to relinquish and sale follows: in fact *sale* is a necessary corollary of the permanence and completeness of the ryot's tenure of his land. Much poor and valueless land, moreover, is taken up, as in Anantapur, for mere catch crops in good seasons, and the cultivator having reaped and carried his crop allows process against the land. Many of the revenue sales are therefore nominal; some are, of course, due to failures in farming: some, to the Board's knowledge, are collusive.

79. The Board has now dealt with Mr. Dutt's chief criticisms, but is conscious that though its remarks are lengthy the ground has, partly from the brief time allowed, partly from the complexity of the subject, been imperfectly covered: the subject embraces the history of the land revenue and much of land economics for the past century. Mr. Dutt may be referred for a detailed study of this subject to the numerous reports and histories even now available: in particular the District Manuals and settlement volumes would enlighten him as to the history of the ryotwar system, and the consequent necessity for, the objects, and the results of the new settlement system; the Manual of Mr. Baden-Powell, and the memorandum of Mr. S. Srinivasaragava Iyengar on recent progress in

this Presidency, present matters in an admirable form. The Board may also refer on economic and agricultural matters as well as on revenue, to the District Manual of Coimbatore* prepared by the present settlement Commissioner, where every point, except the first, touched upon by Mr. Dutt, has for a typical ryotwar district, been handled by anticipation in a non-controversial manner, long before the present discussions arose. The Board would also refer to the resolutions of a former Board contained in its Proceedings (Land Revenue), No. 414-A, dated 2nd October, 1894, especially paragraphs 28 to 35, and No. 308, dated 15th September 1897, especially paragraphs 23 to 26. These Proceedings dealt with the criticisms of Mr. Rogers on the Madras Settlements.

80. In its present resolution the Board has shown that no "rights" of the ryot have been confiscated by Government as supposed by Mr. Dutt; that the new survey and settlement was established not to enable Government to enhance assessments, but to ascertain, equalise and *reduce* them; that notwithstanding the great rise in prices which enabled Government in general to avoid reduction, the average rate per actual acre of the area originally held has, as a rule, barely, if at all, increased, except in Tanjore, while the present average rate per acre held, including all charges, is considerably lower than the rate per acre held in 1855; that in most cases the increase in the total assessment of the district has not kept pace with the increase found by survey; that excessive rates have been cut down, though unduly low rates may have been enhanced; that no change is needed from the half-net system to that based on a percentage of the gross; that the 30-year period of settlement has, since 1855, always been that sanctioned for this Presidency; that revision on the sole ground of prices may not yet be desirable though permissible; and that neither is there any rule to make the assessment approximate to 30 per cent. of the gross produce, nor does it anywhere, *in general*, approximate to such ratio, while the aggregate land revenue is far below that proportion.

81. The *gravamen* of Mr. Dutt's indictment apparently is that by the "enhancements" to which the ryot is "subject at each recurring settlement," he "has been reduced to a state of poverty and indebtedness which makes him an easy prey to famines in years of bad harvests" (paragraph 5): the supposed confiscation of a right to an unaltered or unalterable assessment, the equally hypothetical increase, inequality, and weight of the assessment, are, however, the only arguments adduced to support the above important inference. These arguments have been shown to be based on error, and the conclusion founded on them cannot therefore be accepted, nor can the Board enter into the question as to the alleged impoverishment and liability to famine of the ryot upon mere general assertions.

82. It may be remarked, however, that in so far as Mr. Dutt's conclusion is based on the weight of the assessments, it would follow that famines should, if this were a chief cause, have been absolutely chronic during the first half of the century, when the assessments were, acre for acre, actually larger in money, while their relative weight, rupee for rupee, was at least double their present weight owing to the lowness of prices, and when restrictions and compulsion in cultivation and collection, and taxation upon improvements whether in method or in crop, were universal: if the weight of the assessments did *not*, at that time, cause famine, then, *à fortiori*, such weight is not now an effective cause thereof.

83. The Board's observation and experience, moreover, as to the impoverishment or even as to the poverty of the ryot forbid its acceptance of Mr. Dutt's suggestion; the experience of the past decade, indeed, leads rather to astonishment at the power of the ryot class of this Presidency to resist scarcities due to serious shortage in produce even in districts within the famine zone and in areas where, for several consecutive years, the extraordinary failures in the monsoons have resulted in grave and almost total loss of crop. Writers unacquainted with the Presidency or with the hard facts or looking at figures only and forgetful of the great masses of the labouring class as shown by the census, mistake for ryots a crowd of poor labourless coolies—some of them, indeed, owning a little poor land—who, in times of scarcity, clamour for work or for relief. That in grave famines such as in 1877-78 some proportion of the *small* ryot class must come upon the State is an obvious necessity, and would equally be the case in Europe under similar circumstances among similar classes and with similar absence of a permanent system of poor-relief. The Board, however, will not dwell upon this point even from its own most recent experience during the current year (1900) of scarcity due to grave loss of crops and to famine prices, though it may say at once that practically the ryot class was not even represented on the works started, but coolies only.

84. A paragraph in Sir T. Munro's Minute of 1824 is sufficiently apposite to quote: the word "district" here means taluk: Munro is writing not about famines, but about ordinary years and conditions—

"Some men are apt to suppose, when they find in almost every district two or three hundred ryots who require remission for a part, for the half, or even the whole of their rents, that the assessment is too high, or that there is something wrong in the system, and they proceed immediately to recommend a change from the ryotwari to something else. But assessment, though it is often the cause, is not the chief cause of the failure of such ryots. Where the landed property of a district is distributed among many thousand ryots,

* New Edition, Volume II, for Economics: Old Edition for Revenue History and Agriculture.

and where there is no limitation to sub-division, except what is imposed by the produce of the land being inadequate to the subsistence of the ryot, it is evident that there will be many gradations of ryots, descending gradually from those holding the largest proportion to those holding portions of land too small for their maintenance. It is evident that a lower assessment will not prevent this, nor cause any other change than that of making the smallest portion of land on which the ryot can subsist somewhat smaller than before without rendering him in any degree less liable to failure. There are many ryots who fail from another cause which no abatement of assessment can remove, and which it is not desirable should be removed; it is occasioned by a spirit of independence among the caste of husbandmen, which urges every labouring servant who can buy a pair of bullocks, to quit his master and to take land and cultivate for himself. In this undertaking many fail because the loss of a bullock, or an adverse season, destroys their small means; but by far the greater number finally succeed, and their success adds to the resources of the country. It is like the spirit of adventure in trade, which, though it frequently ruins individuals, yet promotes at the same time the prosperity of the country. We must, therefore, in a district containing two or three thousand ryots, always expect to find two or three hundred who are unable to pay their rent."

The quotation no longer wholly applies to present conditions, for, in ordinary years, few if any ryots need remission except where the irrigation sources have failed, and the proportion of ryots now "unable to pay their rent" is not 10 per cent. as Munro expected, but at the worst about 2·4 per mille or one in 417, instead of one in ten; or rather, as shown in B.P. No. 308, dated 15th October 1897, less than one in a thousand, since a very large proportion of sales is not the result of failure in cultivation, but of other causes, as pointed out above in paragraph 78. But the bases of the argument, *viz.*, the results of the law of inheritance, the ever-existing opportunity for mere labourers to attempt very petty cultivation on inadequate means and on the poorest soils, the result in adverse seasons, the occasional result in every season, and the remoteness of the effect of the assessments in causing failures, remain good.

85. Apart altogether from Mr. Dutt's criticisms and suggestions, there are many honest allegations and phrases now current with reference to the land and to the people, etc., of which some have the slenderest foundations, some are erroneous in fact, some are mistaken in inference; these are passing uncontradicted into circulation and are gaining acceptance as axioms not from their value but from their mere currency; *decies repitila docent*; they are being treated not as matters for discussion but as established facts and, consequently, as the bases of perfectly honest attempts to alter or found a policy. It is time to ascertain and make public the true value of certain words and phrases which are rapidly shaping thought and may undesirably influence public sentiment.

86. But while ready to point out any mistakes or mistaken inferences that students of the land question may make, the Board has no intention of denying that vast improvement is both possible and necessary whether in the agricultural methods, in the economic position, in the financial safety and opportunity of the ryot, or in his general or technical knowledge, and would welcome assistance, whether by the collection or analysis of facts, or by more practical work in the fields indicated, towards the solution of problems essentially connected with agricultural stability.

APPENDIX I.

Statement A.—For the ryotwari holdings, the assessment thereon, and the gross ryotwari land-revenue and cesses for a series of years—areas and amounts being shown in lakhs (i.e., 00,000 omitted)—together with average prices of cereals. See paragraphs 54 to 65.

Fasli	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses and meraks.	Gross demand.	Season remissions. For waste.	Season remissions. Others.	Season remissions. Total.	Average price of grain per garce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1261 . . .	123	298	276	4	280	13·6	12·9	26·5	75
1262 . . .	128	302	274	4	278	11·1	13·0	24·1	73
1263 . . .	123	300	247	4	251	17·5	34·4	51·9	116
1264 . . .	123	298	270	4	274	11·1	19·1	30·2	134
1265 . . .	125	312	282	4	286	7·9	21·5	29·4	138
Average .	124	302	270	4	274	12·2	20·2	32·4	107
1266 . . .	133	323	294	5	299	8·0	16·9	25·8	112
1267 . . .	137	329	284	4	288	16·8	31·0	47·8	140
1268 . . .	141	329	319	6	325	10·0	22·5	32·5	165
1269 . . .	146	311	315	6	321	6·4	14·0	20·4	145
1270 . . .	151	310	309	6	315	11·3	18·3	29·6	158
Average .	141	320	304	5	309	10·7	20·5	31·2	144
1271 . . .	158	320	322	7	329	8·7	16·5	25·2	169
1272 . . .	164	323	338	7	345	6·5	9·0	15·5	173
1273 . . .	170	321	343	7	350	9·2	9·3	18·5	182
1274 . . .	173	318	336	5	341	10·5	10·9	21·4	207
1275 . . .	175	319	341	* 8	349	10·6	10·9	21·5	237
Average .	168	320	336	7	343	9·1	11·3	20·4	194
1276 . . .	178	318	352	15	367	5·5	5·7	11·2	264
1277 . . .	182	323	330	18	348	15·2	22·3	37·5	190
1278 . . .	184	324	340	22	362	12·0	15·1	27·1	188
1279 . . .	188	327	360	26	386	8·0	4·7	12·7	189
1280 . . .	192	330	371	29	400	3·9	4·7	8·6	147
Average .	185	324	351	22	373	8·9	10·5	19·4	194
1281 . . .	189	322	356	† 40	396	6·1	7·3	13·4	144
1282 . . .	190	322	367	42	409	3·6	3·6	7·2	150
1283 . . .	188	319	354	42	396	7·5	13·1	20·6	168
1284 . . .	192	323	376	42	418	2·6	7·0	9·6	164
1285 . . .	192	325	353	41	394	11·5	14·4	25·9	150
Average .	190	322	361	42	403	6·3	9·1	15·4	155
1286 . . .	192	324	277	38	315	46·1	49·9	96·0	257
1287 . . .	192	325	359	40	399	9·2	15·4	24·6	339
1288 . . .	191	326	372	41	413	6·5	8·4	14·9	259
1289 . . .	184	320	366	41	407	6·0	8·3	14·3	181
1290 . . .	181	318	364	41	405	4·2	6·3	10·5	145
Average .	188	323	348	40	388	14·4	17·6	32·0	216
1291 . . .	180	317	357	41	398	6·5	7·0	13·5	137
1292 . . .	183	321	363	44	407	4·7	6·6	11·3	136
1293 . . .	185	323	374	45	419	3·7	3·6	7·3	137
1294 . . .	187	324	350	46	396	7·8	20·2	28·0	169
1295 . . .	191	327	376	45	421	3·8	3·4	7·2	169
Average .	185	322	364	44	408	5·3	8·2	13·5	148
1296 . . .	195	331	386	46	432	2·8	4·5	7·3	149
1297 . . .	197	‡ 355	390	59	449	2·1	1·6	3·7	145
1298 . . .	198	357	392	57	449	4·1	5·7	9·8	158
1299 . . .	201	361	396	65	461	3·8	3·7	7·5	165
1300 . . .	202	363	390	64	454	6·1	9·4	15·5	175
Average .	199	353	391	58	449	3·8	5·0	8·8	157

* Land-cess first appears. † Village service cess first included.

‡ About 20 lakhs charged for water in Godavari and Kistna transferred to assessments.

Statement showing the ryotwari holdings, the assessment thereon, and the gross ryotwari land revenue and cesses for a series of years—areas and amount being shown in lakhs (i.e., 00,000 omitted)—together with average prices of cereals. See paragraphs 54 to 63—continued.

Fasli.	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses and meras hs	Gross demand.	Season remissions. For waste.	Season remissions. Others.	Season remissions. Total.	Average price of grain per garce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1301 . . .	202	365	368	66	434	16·9	20·0	36·9	233
1302 . . .	207	371	403	68	471	5·6	9·0	14·0	220
1303 . . .	210	388	439	* 38	477	1·7	1·6	3·3	196
1304 . . .	213	395	452	† 57	509	5·1	4·0	9·1	177
1305 . . .	215	393	468	59	527	1·8	4·0	5·8	163
Average .	209	382	426	58	484	6·2	7·7	13·9	194
1306 . . .	215	400	440	56	496	8·5	22·5	31·0	212
1307 . . .	216	403	474	54	528	3·4	7·0	10·4	262
1308 . . .	216	405	485	55	540	2·0	2·7	4·7	199

* Village service cess suspended for the year. † Ten lakhs transferred to Land Revenue "Miscellaneous."

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the average prices of cereals for a series of years in the Madras Presidency.

Year.	Paddy. 1st sort.	Paddy. 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Average. Imperial seers per rupee.	Average. Per garce.	Ratio of price per garce to the average for the quinquennium c 1261-65.
	Rupees per garce.							
Average for— Fasli 1251-60 . . .	85	76	97	87	86	47·0	86	80
Average fasli 1258-62 . .	76	68	88	76	76	53·0	76	72
Fasli 1261 . . .	72	65	88	75	73	...	75	...
" 1262 . . .	70	63	84	77	72	...	73	...
" 1263 . . .	103	96	136	126	119	...	116	...
" 1264 . .	121	110	162	140	135	...	134	...
" 1265 . . .	129	119	154	145	143	...	138	...
Average .	99	91	125	113	108	38·0	107	100*
Fasli 1266 . . .	111	100	123	111	114	...	112	...
" 1267 . . .	132	122	153	149	144	...	140	...
" 1268 . . .	158	143	183	173	167	...	165	...
" 1269 . . .	141	130	161	143	150	...	145	...
" 1270 . . .	153	140	172	165	160	...	158	...
Average .	139	127	158	148	147	28·0	144	135
Fasli 1271 . .	166	150	184	171	172	...	169	...
" 1272 . . .	167	155	197	172	174	...	173	...
" 1273 . . .	176	163	205	183	185	...	182	...
" 1274 . . .	206	188	222	211	200	...	207	...
" 1275 . . .	219	201	270	246	247	...	237	...
Average .	187	171	216	197	197	20·9	194	181
Fasli 1276 . . .	258	231	316	219	297	...	264	...
" 1277 . . .	183	164	209	191	202	...	190	...
" 1278 . . .	191	170	201	185	194	...	188	...
" 1279 . . .	181	163	196	183	175	...	180	...
" 1280 . . .	146	131	166	149	143	...	147	...
Average .	192	172	218	185	202	20·9	194	181
Fasli 1281 . . .	144	130	159	151	135	...	144	...
" 1282 . . .	149	135	168	150	140	...	150	...
" 1283 . . .	156	140	197	180	169	...	168	...
" 1284 . . .	153	139	191	171	164	...	164	...
" 1285 . . .	137	126	171	158	157	...	150	...

Statement showing the average prices of cereals for a series of years in the Madras Presidency—contd.

Year.	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Average.		Ratio of prices per garce to the average for the quinquennium 1861-65.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.				Imperial seers per rupee.	Per garce.	
			Imperial seers per rupee.					
Fasli 1286	16·1	17·5	15·0	15·3	15·2	15·8	257	...
„ 1287	12·2	13·6	11·2	11·8	11·2	12·0	339	...
„ 1288	15·2	16·9	14·9	15·6	15·8	15·7	259	...
„ 1289	21·3	23·5	22·0	22·8	22·8	22·5	181	...
„ 1290	25·1	27·6	29·3	28·4	29·7	28·0	145	...
Average .	18·0	19·8	18·5	18·8	18·9	18·8	216	202
Fasli 1291	25·8	28·5	31·7	30·3	31·9	29·6	137	...
„ 1292	26·1	28·5	32·0	30·3	32·5	29·9	136	...
„ 1293	25·8	28·2	31·7	30·3	32·3	29·7	137	...
„ 1294	21·8	23·5	24·6	23·9	26·6	24·1	169	...
„ 1295	22·3	23·7	24·2	23·7	26·6	24·1	169	...
Average .	24·4	26·5	28·8	27·7	30·0	27·5	148	138
Fasli 1296	24·6	27·0	27·7	27·5	29·9	27·3	149	...
„ 1297	25·7	28·0	28·6	27·3	30·9	28·1	145	...
„ 1298	23·7	25·8	65·9	24·6	28·6	25·7	158	...
„ 1299	21·6	23·5	25·6	24·4	27·9	24·6	165	...
„ 1300	20·5	22·4	24·0	23·2	25·9	23·2	175	...
Average .	23·2	25·3	26·4	25·4	28·6	25·8	157	147
Fasli 1301	17·0	18·3	17·0	16·5	18·0	17·4	233	...
„ 1302	17·2	18·8	18·2	18·7	19·8	18·5	220	...
„ 1303	19·2	21·3	20·1	20·1	22·6	20·7	196	...
„ 1304	20·6	22·6	23·2	22·8	25·5	22·9	177	...
„ 1305	21·4	23·9	25·4	25·5	28·1	24·9	163	...
Average .	19·1	21·0	20·8	20·7	22·8	20·9	194	181
Fasli 1306	18·2	19·9	18·0	19·5	20·6	19·2	212	198
„ 1307	15·1	16·5	14·4	15·6	15·9	15·5	262	245
„ 1308	18·9	21·1	21·2	20·0	21·0	20·4	199	186

APPEN

Comparative Statement of

District.	Paddy.				Cholam.			
	Commutation rate.	*Commutation price.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average prices for 1890—99.	Commutation rate.	*Commutation prices.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average prices for 1890—99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. South Arcot (Chidambaram	72	78	157	177	116⅔	...	148	...
2. Godavari	72	76	137	174	84	95	171	221
3. Trichinopoly . . .	67	85	168	184	100	118	194	201
4. Kurnool—								
Proper	110	112½			105	107		
Pattikonda . . .	120	133	175	190	125	145	175	210
Cumbum and Markapur .	120	133			125	145		
5. Kistna—								
Masulipatam portion { Delta .	80	84			100	98		
Masulipatam portion { Upland .	90	91	154	174	95	95	200	250
Guntur portion . .	100	118			112	133		
6. Salem	100	123	136	198	(a) 100	137	147	243
7. Nellore	107	125	143	192	129	143	194	232
8. Tinnevelly . . .	108	125	195	213	...	...	...	...
9. Cuddapah . . .	126	140	165	194	139	163	184	229
10. Chingleput . . .	105	120½	133	200	...	...	...	...
11. Ganjam	80	90	100	142	...	...	...	...
12. Coimbatore . . .	126	138	173	206	(a)119	(a)132	197	252
13. North Arcot . . .	95	105	150	187	...	...	...	...
14. Madura	123½	123½	152	191	(a)108½	(a)108½	159	255
15. Vizagapatam . . .	105	125	141	156	...	...	...	...
16. South Arcot . . .	108	127	157	177	...	...	...	...
17. Bellary—								
Black cotton soil taluks	139	163	182	194	135	176	182	200
Five western taluks .	141	166			125	147		
18. Anantapur—								
Gooty and Tadpatri .	139	163	180		135	176	210	
Four taluks . . .	117	138	180	185	129	152	180	206
Hindupur and Madaksira	118	139	180		...	...	...	
19. Tanjore	121	142	158	178	...	...	...	...
								Resettled
1. Trichinopoly . . .	121	146	176	184	...	...	...	...
2. Godavari . . .	118	139	194	174	...	...	...	...
3. Kistna	118	139	182	174	170	200	271	250

* These are average prices for the periods prior to settlement on which the commutation rates are based and show were nominally based.

† Columns 4, 8, 12 and 16 give the average prices for the periods during which the settlement was being introduced settlement.

(a) An average rate was adopted, being the average

The figures in columns 5, 9, 13 and 17 represent the average of all

DIX III.

commutation rates and prices.

Cumbu.				Ragi.				Black Paddy.	
Commutation rate.	*Commutation price.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average prices for 1890—99.	Commutation rate.	*Commutation price.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average price for 1890—99.	Commutation rate.	Commutation price.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93	...	182	199	93	...	186	...	...	...
60	69	136	175	66	76	156	200	60	71
83	103	179	213	83	100	173	213	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	71	183	232	...	...	...	...	65	71
(a) 100	(a) 137	124	212	(a) 100	(a) 137	116	196	...	...
107	127	181	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	148	178	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	142	161	173	237	...	...
...	...	...	...	105	120	133	190	...	...
(a) 119	(a) 132	154	203	(a) 119	(a) 132	158	203	...	...
115	128	172	232	126	140	152	204	...	...
(a) 108⅓	(a) 108⅓	168	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	136	146	164	126	149	166	185	...	...
123	143	172	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	100	118	174	168	...	...
134	158	205	206	130	153	187	201	...	...
istricts.									
134	160	202	213	130	158	200	213	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	96	113

at the commutation rates adopted were in nearly all cases fixed much below the actuals of the period on which the rates When compared with the commutation prices and rates, these prices show equally that the grains were undervalued at the r all the staple dry grains of the district.
cent favourable years during the last decennium.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the financial results of settlement operations in several districts.

District.	Year of settlement.	* Revenue assessment.	Settlement assessment.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Godavari	From 1862 to 1867	17,10,402	20,94,142	+ 3,83,740
2. Trichinopoly	„ 1864 „ 1865	15,82,074	11,94,018	— 3,88,056
3. Kurnool	„ 1865 „ 1878	12,87,123	13,27,500	+ 40,377
4. Kistna	„ 1866 „ 1874	30,00,939	34,69,248	+ 4,68,309
5. Salem	„ 1870 „ 1874	17,29,016	17,97,381	+ 68,365
6. Nellore	„ 1873 „ 1875	17,10,412	18,98,568	+ 1,88,156
7. Tinnevelly	„ 1873 „ 1878	25,16,366	25,04,256	— 12,110
8. Cuddapah	„ 1874 „ 1883	15,19,259	16,27,135	+ 1,07,876
9. Chingleput	„ 1875 „ 1878	13,57,612	14,10,576	+ 52,964
10. Ganjam	„ 1878 „ 1884	6,55,732	7,20,449	+ 64,717
11. Coimbatore	„ 1878 „ 1882	24,51,880	26,56,792	+ 2,04,912
12. North Arcot	„ 1881 „ 1886	17,47,530	17,81,257	+ 33,727
13. Nilgiris	„ 1881 „ 1890	33,632	68,559	+ 34,927
14. Madura	„ 1885 „ 1893	15,97,950	16,12,680	+ 14,730
15. South Arcot	„ 1887 „ 1893	34,56,199	35,58,877	+ 1,02,678
16. Vizagapatam	„ 1889 „ 1890	3,53,770	4,06 393	+ 52,623
17. Bellary	„ 1890 „ 1894	12,68,666	13,53,608	+ 84,942
18. Anantapur	„ 1891 „ 1898	8,69,721	9,13,607	+ 43,886
19. Tanjore	„ 1893 „ 1894	41,14,499	53,16,144	+ 12,01,645
	Total	3,29,62,782	3,57,11,190	27,48,408
	Re-settlements.			
Trichinopoly	From 1894 to 1895	13,73,038	17,83,009	+ 4,09,971
Godavari	„ 1899 „ 1900	32,68,661	36,49,866	+ 3,81,205

Districts.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE + OR DECREASE —					
	Dry land.		Wet land.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Area by survey.
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Godavari			Not available.		+ 22	Not known.
2. Trichinopoly	+ 13	— 21	— 18	— 28	— 25	+ 7
3. Kurnool			Not available.		+ 3	+ 9
4. Kistna			Do.		+ 16	+ 7
5. Salem	+ 15	+ 2	+ 18	+ 9	+ 4	+ 15
6. Nellore	— 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 22	+ 11	...
7. Tinnevelly			Not available.		— 0·5	+ 7
8. Cuddapah	+ 8	+ 9	+ 11	+ 4	+ 7	+ 8
9. Chingleput	+ 12	— 8	+ 11	+ 7	+ 4	+ 11
10. Ganjam	+ 28	+ 1	+ 13	+ 14	+ 10	+ 20
11. Coimbatore	+ 6	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7
12. North Arcot	+ 13	— 3	+ 11	+ 4	+ 2	+ 13
13. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	+ 103	+ 75
14. Madura	+ 8	— 10	+ 9	+ 14	+ 1	+ 8
15. South Arcot	+ 8	— 3	+ 5	+ 9	+ 3	+ 7
16. Vizagapatam	+ 21	— 2	+ 17	+ 21	+ 15	+ 20
17. Bellary	+ 5	+ 6	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5
18. Anantapur	+ 6	+ 9	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6
19. Tanjore	+ 6	+ 8	+ 1	+ 32	+ 29	+ 2
Total	...	...	...	...	+ 8·3	+ 7·7
			Re-settlements—*cont.*			
Trichinopoly	— 2	+ 13	— 3	+ 52	+ 30	— 2
Godavari	...	+ 31	...	+ (a)7	+ (b) 11·7	— 0·04

* The "revenue assessment" here entered is the amount in the year prior to the introduction of the new settlement, not the original (paimash) assessment. It is the original assessment less all the deductions due to reduction in rates and concessions granted from time to time from the introduction of the ryotwar system till the new settlement.

(a) 22·8 } On water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre which was the rate in force up to fasli 1304.
(b) 24 }

[illegible] showing the percentages of the value of gross produce which the assessments on dry and wet land represent at commutation rates in the districts settled by the Settlement Department.

Districts.	Year of settlement.	Dry.			Wet.			Remarks.
		Value of gross produce.	Assessment.	Percentage of columns 4 on col. 3.	Value of gross produce.	Assessment.	Percentage of column 7 on col. 6.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		
[illegible]uth Arcot	1860-61	11 15 10	1 13 5	15	17 9 9	5 8 7	31	Chidambaram and Mannargudi taluks settled as part South Arcot in 1891.
[illegible]odavari	1862-63	10 4 8	1 6 2	13	...	...	...	Western delta.
	1866-67	10 14 9	2 2 1	20	...	...	...	Eastern and Central deltas.
	1866-67	8 5 9	0 15 6	12	18 14 9	4 1 3	22	Upland.
[illegible]richinopoly	1864-65	7 0 6	0 15 5	13	15 2 8	4 4 2	28	
[illegible]istna	1866-67	6 6 9	1 3 1	18	21 2 10	4 6 6	21	Masulipatam portion.
	1873-74	11 0 2	1 9 9	15	31 11 0	6 8 3	21	Guntur portion.
[illegible]alem	1870-72	9 14 6	1 5 6	13	24 10 6	5 1 9	21	South.
	1870-74	7 10 8	0 14 5	12	23 0 6	3 15 1	17	North.
[illegible]ellore	1873-74	5 12 0	1 0 6	18	23 7 7	5 4 10	23	Principal division.
	1874-75	7 12 0	1 6 5	18	23 8 8	5 6 4	23	Sub-division.
[illegible]urnool	1865-70	6 10 4	1 0 3	16	34 10 5	5 9 4	16	Proper.
	1872-73	5 3 9	0 11 3	13	31 6 2	5 7 6	17	Pattikonda.
	1874-75	8 13 9	1 7 6	17	43 1 10	7 13 3	18	Koilkuntla.
	1877-78	5 1 3	0 10 11	13	30 4 2	5 12 11	19	Cumbum and Markupu
[illegible]hingleput	1875-78	7 8 6	1 2 8	15	17 5 9	3 8 4	20	
[illegible]uddapah	1874-75	8 0 11	1 3 6	15	40 14 7	6 11 7	16	Three taluks.
	1877-80	6 15 0	0 15 6	14	36 9 3	6 4 1	17	Do.
	1881-83	4 6 3	0 7 3	10	25 6 1	4 9 6	18	Four taluks.
[illegible]oimbatore	1878-82	6 2 7	0 14 7	15	29 14 6	6 7 6	22	
[illegible]innevelly	1873-78	...	...	...	26 5 1	6 10 2	25	
[illegible]anjam	1878-84	7 3 2	0 15 8	14	14 0 3	3 12 11	23	
[illegible]orth Arcot	1881-86	7 7 1	1 4 2	17	25 12 0	4 15 2	19	
[illegible]adura	1885-93	7 1 3	1 1 8	16	21 10 0	4 1 9	19	
[illegible]izagapatam	1889-90	7 8 11	1 1 0	14	22 8 1	5 9 5	25	
[illegible]outh Arcot	1887-93	8 1 2	1 8 1	18	24 7 0	5 7 4	22	
[illegible]ellary	1890-92	5 5 10	0 15 7	18	37 0 5	6 14 11	19	Three taluks.
	1892-94	4 15 2	0 8 8	11	25 4 7	5 6 3	21	Five taluks.
[illegible]anjore	1893-94	9 3 1	1 7 8	16	25 0 11	6 7 0	26	Delta.
					16 14 5	3 6 11	20	Non-delta.
[illegible]untapur	1891-92	6 14 3	0 11 9	11	30 6 6	4 6 8	14·5	Two taluks.
	1896-97	4 5 11	0 4 3	6	27 6 2	4 0 8	15	Four taluks.
	1897-98	5 2 5	0 6 4	8	29 5 6	4 6 11	15	Two taluks.

Note.—The gross value is exclusive of the value of straw. It is merely the estimated value *at the commutation rate adopted* in each case, of the estimated yield of food-grains. These rates were, as shown in Appendix III, generally much lower than the price of grain prevailing at the time of, and for a number of years previous to, the settlements, whilst recent prices have always been far dearer. Hence the percentage in columns 5 and 8 is far from being the true percentage of the real gross produce.

Estimate of the value of crops produced in ryotwari villages of the Madras Presidency excluding Malabar and South Canara.

Crops.	Thousands of acres.	Rate per acre.	Value.
		R	R
Paddy	5,300	at 30	15,90,00,000
Cholam	4,240	at 10	4,24,00,000
Cumbu	2,625	at 9	2,36,25,000
Ragi	1,570	at 10·25	1,60,92,500
Wheat, barley and maize	90	at 12	10,80,000
Other grains and pulses	5,570	at 9	5,01,30,000
Total Food-grains	19,395	...	29,23,27,500
Castors	700	at 20	1,40,00,000
Ground-nuts	190	at 35	66,50,000
Gingelly	720	at 20	1,44,00,000
Other oil-seeds	70	at 25	17,50,000
Total Oil-seeds	1,680	...	3,68,00,000
Chillies	152	at 100	1,52,00,000
Turmeric	12	at 250	30,00,000
Other condiments and spices	142	at 40	56,80,000
Total Condiments and spices	306	...	2,38,80,000
Sugarcane	55	at 200	1,11,00,000
Other sugars	69	at 50	34,50,000
Cotton	1,514	at 12	1,81,68,000
Other fibres	56	at 20	11,20,000
Indigo and other dyes	425	at 25	1,06,25,000
Tobacco	105	at 100	1,05,00,000
Tea, coffee and chicory	55	at 200	1,10,00,000
Other drugs, etc.	36	at 200	72,00,000
Orchard and garden produce	291	at 50	1,45,50,000
All other crops	368	at 10	36,80,000
Total	24,355	...	44,44,00,500

ORDER—No. 191, Revenue, dated 13th March 1901.

Miscellaneous.

The thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council will be conveyed to the Honourable Mr. Nicholson for the able and careful report contained in the Resolution read above.

2. The report is, in the opinion of Government, a full and complete answer to the criticisms of Mr. Dutt. There are but two points on which His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to remark.

3. From a letter written by Mr. Dutt which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 12th January last it is understood that Mr. Dutt found the authority for his statement that this Government had fixed "*one-third* of the *gross* produce as the maximum limit of rent [assessment]", in the compilation of Standing Information for the Madras Presidency published in 1879. It is true that the compilation in question contains a misstatement to the effect that "the land tax" was then being revised on the principle that it should in no case exceed 40 per cent. of the gross produce for land irrigated at Government expense, or one-third of the gross produce for land not so irrigated. This error appears to have been due to a misapprehension by the compiler of the correspondence (referred to in paragraph 46 of the Board's present Resolution) which had previously taken place on the subject of the relation of the rates of assessment and the gross produce. The compilation of 1879 was, however, superseded by "The Madras Manual of the Administration" by the same author issued in 1885. In the latter work, the correct rule is given that the assessments are calculated so as to approximate as nearly as possible to *half* of the value of the *net* produce. The rule is also explained in other standard works of reference, such as Stack's memorandum on current settlements and Baden-Powell's Land Systems of British India.

4. The other matter on which His Excellency the Governor in Council wishes to comment is the estimate of the gross annual agricultural produce of the country contained in paragraph 70 of the Board's Resolution. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in respect of several of the staple food crops the Board's data result in an underestimate of the money value of the average yield per acre.

5. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

No. 2181, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th March 1901.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 2044, dated 13th October 1900, and as desired in it to forward the accompanying memorandum containing the views of this Government on the matter referred to in the letter, dated 6th April 1900, from Mr. R. C. Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, concerning land settlements in Bombay.

2. The Chief Revenue Officers have been consulted as desired, and the information embodied in the memorandum has been obtained partly from the records of Government and partly supplied by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, whose statements have been generally accepted by the Commissioners of Divisions. The delay in furnishing the memorandum has been due to the pressure of famine and other work.

Memorandum in reply to the letter of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt concerning Land Revenue Settlements in the Bombay Presidency.

1. The first statement in the letter with which it is necessary to deal is that in paragraph 2, where Mr. Dutt suggests that the Mirási holder under native rule had his land-tax fixed in perpetuity and was in a more favourable position as a revenue payer than the survey occupant. In no reasonable sense can it be said that the land tax was fixed in perpetuity. The "Tanka" of Malik Ambar, which was supposed to represent one-third of the whole produce, was fixed in the gross, its apportionment being left to the village community. The "Kamal" assessment imposed by the Marátha Government was much* higher, and, as it could not be levied, it was farmed. The farmers could get profit only by imposing cesses,† which became an integral part of the demand. Leases to the heads of the villages were begun only in 1807-08. Instead of having a tax fixed in perpetuity, the Mirásdárs as well as other landholders had to pay all that could be exacted from them, those who had the means having to supply the defects of those who had not. The assessment under the Marátha rule came to not less than one-half of the gross produce.

* Nearly double in Poona.

2. In paragraph 3 the statement is made that the land revenue was raised under British rule from 80 lákhs in 1817 to 115 lákhs in 1818 and to 150 lákhs in a few years more. The addition of 35 lákhs which accrued to the revenue in 1818 was entirely due to accessions of territory. The further increase mentioned was due partly to the same cause, partly to lapses of alienations, but not, of course, to the existing system of settlement, which was not introduced into any district until 1839. How far, however, the introduction of that system was from causing an increase of assessment in every case may be gathered from the following figures regarding the full revenue demand at various periods in the táluka of Indápur, Poona District:—The Tanka, Rs. 1,22,000; (2) the Kamál, Rs. 2,22,800; (3) Mr. Pringle's survey, Rs. 2,03,000; (4) original survey settlement, 1837-38, Rs. 81,000; (5) revised settlement, 1867-68, Rs. 1,25,800; (6) the same reduced, 1875-76, Rs. 1,13,000; (7) second revision, 1899-1900, Rs. 1,36,600. The assessment at the second revision of settlement is thus only 9 per cent. more than the Tanka and 40 per cent. less than the Marátha Kamál.

3. The revenues of British territories of the Bombay Presidency were compared in the year 1880, when it was found that the total demand on the eighteen districts comprising the territories acquired up to the end of the year 1878-79 was about 2,63 lákhs as compared with a demand prior to acquisition amounting to 2,56 lákhs of rupees and 63,585 chandis of grain. The revenue demand, in other words, notwithstanding the vast development of the country, was little, if at all in excess of what was assessed upon the same territory under Native rule. The demand in the same districts in the last normal year, 1895-96, amounted to Rs. 3,01,99,298, as shown in the margin. The increase as compared with the demand under Native rule amounts to about 15 per cent., and in consideration of the circumstances is clearly not excessive.

	Rs.
Northern Division . .	99,41,588
Central Division . . .	1,15,35,532
Southern Division . .	87,22,178
	3,01,99,298

4. In his paragraph 3 Mr. Dutt attributes the break-up of the village community to the pressure of the land revenue assessments imposed by the British Government. The statement is without foundation. There is some doubt whether in the Deccan such a system was at any time in existence under the rule of the Maráthas. Sir B. Frere was of

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† The Deccan Ryots Commission considered that much ancestral debt was due to these exactions, and Mr. Chaplin, reporting in 1822 on the newly acquired Deccan districts, wrote:—

"The rayats in many villages, though usually frugal and provident, are much in debt to sávkárs and merchants owing to the oppression of the revenue contractors; many of these debts are of long standing, and are often made up of compound interest and fresh occasional aids which go on accumulating so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated; a rayat thus embarrassed can seldom extricate himself."

opinon that it was not. Other authorities such as Mr. A. Rogers (see pages [illegible] of his work on the Land Revenue of Bombay) considered that [illegible] in ancient times. [illegible] observes that the village agricultural society had [illegible] completely disorganized in consequence of the revenue system adopted by the Marathas, and such cohesion as may once have existed among communities had been entirely loosened. The collapse of the village system, if it did exist in the Deccan, thus at any rate, occurred before the introduction of British rule.

5. *Paragraph 4.*—Mr. Dutt here alludes to the effects of Mr. Pringle's Settlement. As that Settlement was abandoned, the need for referring to it is not apparent. The Settlement was an acknowledged failure from the first as the Revenue Officers anticipated, and as soon as the excessive character of the assessments was perceived, orders were given to reduce the assessments, and large remissions were granted for failure of crops. But the revenue administration had lapsed into a confused condition of which the native officials were not slow to take advantage. "Great part of the remissions allowed for failure of crops was systematically appropriated to their own use, whilst by their agency a system of unauthorized collections was generally introduced throughout the district. This latter practice is said to have been carried to such an extent that in many cases the unauthorized exceeded the authorized collections of the village. The Revenue Commissioner quotes a case in which the unauthorized collections amounted to Rs. 357 against the Government demand of Rs. 137 and another of Rs. 789 against Rs. 255."* It was mainly for the purpose of these unauthorized exactions that the torture referred to by Mr. Dutt was inflicted.

6. In his 5th paragraph Mr. Dutt states the principles of the Settlement as he understands them. He points out that the assessment is based on the individual holding, or field, that it is fixed for thirty years, and that its amount is determined with respect to the value not of the produce but of the land. This statement of the principles of the Settlement system is imperfect and it is in some important respects misleading. The basis or unit of assessment is the Survey number or plot of land of a size adapted for cultivation by a peasant with a pair of bullocks. The arable land, whether cultivated or waste but available for cultivation, was split up into these numbers, the area of which was accurately ascertained by survey measurement; of course regard was had to actual holdings, which were formed into one or more separate numbers provided the area was not less than a very low minimum. Then the soil of each number was valued according to its depth, texture, capacity for retention of moisture and other physical properties. Disadvantages or faults were taken into account as well as special advantages. The valuation was expressed in annas of a rupee, sixteen annas representing generally the best soil. But as has been frequently pointed out before, these operations of measurement and of classification or soil valuation have nothing whatever to do with the pitch or amount of the assessment. They are only the methods by which the assessment is distributed over the numerous individual holdings of a rayatwári system. The classification is, no doubt, the cardinal factor by which the incidence of the assessment in each field is graduated. But the assessment as a whole is not based upon it. It is objected to by Mr. Dutt as unpractical, but it corresponds in method with the operations of a soil value in England and accords with the judgment of the people, whose estimates of the relative value of the different classes of soil were carefully taken into account by the framers and revisers of the system from time to time. It has been tested and improved by more than fifty years' experience, until a very remarkable degree of accuracy has been attained. At the beginning, however, undoubtedly mistakes occurred and imperfections existed. Poor soils were found to be relatively highly assessed, and the richer soils were found to have escaped too easily. The extreme importance of having a correct basis of distribution rendered it essential to correct the original valuations. The corrections were effected at the first revision Settlements with the utmost care, fresh valuation however being performed only where the necessity for it was clearly indicated. It has been determined that when the relative valuation has been revised in accordance with the results of experience, it will be unalterable, so that, however, the pitch or total amount of the assessments may be changed in future over any tract, their distribution as between field and field will be the same as at present, and this operation is now virtually complete.

7. The basis of the distribution of the assessment having been fixed as shown above, the next step is for the Settlement Officer to work out the rates of assessment. These rates are determined in the following manner:—The area dealt with, which is usually the sub-division of a district known as the táluka, is divided into groups homogeneous as to physical characteristics and economic advantages such as climate, rainfall, general fertility of soil, communications, and the like. For each of these groups uniform maximum rates are fixed. These maximum rates are the sums which would be leviable upon a field the soil valuation of which is sixteen annas. Thus if the maximum rate be Rs. 3 per acre for a sixteen-anna field, the assessment per acre upon a field the valuation of which was eight annas would be R1-8-0 and so on. By applying the maximum assessment rates to the soil valuation the rate per acre on each field is arrived at. But before fixing the maximum rates the Settlement Officer considers what direction the revision should take. For this purpose he reviews fully every circumstance shown in the past revenue history, prices,

* Government Selection No. 379, page 41.

markets, communications, rents, selling and letting and mortgage value of land, vicis[illegible] [illegible] of the previou[illegible] [illegible] economic condition of the tract, and upon this induction he bases hi[illegible] for enhancement or reduction of assessment as the case may be. When h[illegible] finds from the records of the previous Settlement that the assessment was designed [illegible] pitched low with the object of encouraging cultivation or for other reason deemed suffi cient at the time, and if he further finds from the land records of the period of the leas under revision that cultivation has in consequence largely expanded, that prices hav risen, that the assessment bears a low proportion to the sale, letting and mortgage valu of land, and that notwithstanding vicissitudes of season the assessment has been paid wit conspicuous ease, he will probably propose an increase of assessment. This is what ha happened recently in many parts of the Presidency and in particular in the Deccan an Southern Marátha Country. If, however, he should find that the condition of the countr has been stationary, that prices have not risen, and that the country has not bee developed or any rise occurred in the value of land, he will not propose any enhancement Cases of this description have occurred already in the Konkan Districts of Ratnágiri an Kánara. Again if the assessment at the original Settlement was pitched high, and th cultivation has been contracted, or the revenue have proved difficult to collect, and th relation of the assessment to the value and rental of land is found to be high, the Settle ment Officer will propose a reduction. Few instances of actual reductions have occurre up to the present. But reductions have been actually proposed and sanctioned in th Olpád Táluka of the Surat District, and it is not improbable that they may be propose and approved for some tálukas of Broach. The general result to be attained by th revision of assessment being decided on, the maximum rates are proposed which, when applied to each field by means of the classification, would bring about that result, higher rates being imposed on those groups which enjoy the greater advantages, and lower on the less favourably situated groups. In this way the total assessment, which it is reckoned that the sub-division will bear, is equitably distributed throughout each group, village, and field.

8. In place of the system described above Mr. Dutt would prefer to have a system based on the valuation of the produce of each field. But it would be impossible to complete investigations within any measurable period of time which would determine with any approach to accuracy the average produce of each individual field. If it is suggested that an estimate of the average produce in homogeneous tracts of similar soils might be accepted, then in the first place it may be pointed out that attempts at such estimates failed disastrously in the Pringle Settlement. In the next place it is to be observed that the land is not distributed into considerable areas of equally fertile soil, and no assessment could be equitable which did not take account of the relative fertility of the severa holdings.

9. Mr. Dutt also objects to the consideration in the determination of assessments o some of the economic conditions enumerated in paragraph 7 above, and suggests the extention of cultivation and rise of prices as the only legitimate grounds of enhancement: The extension of cultivation, however, is not under a rayatwári system a cause of enhancement of assessment. It causes an increase of revenue because the available waste land is already assessed before it is taken up, and on each new number occupied the assessment becomes automatically leviable. But this increase of revenue is derived without any alteration in the rate of assessment. An occupant is at liberty to cultivate as much or as little of his holding as he pleases, and no extension within the limits of the holding will render him liable to increased assessment at the end of the lease. But as indicating the lowness of the subsisting assessment the extension of cultivation during the currency of the lease has always been regarded as an economic fact of the first importance in justifying an increase of assessment. For the original assessments have been purposely kept low in order to encourage such extension, and there is no just reason why they should not be raised to a reasonable level after a considerable period of enjoyment by the occupant at low rates.

10. The general progress of the tract Mr. Dutt considers to be no fair ground of enhancement unless it be reflected in increased prices of agricultural produce. Now as a matter of fact up to the present time the general progress of districts in which enhancements have been made have been accompanied by considerable rises of price, which have been made the main ground for the enhancements taken. Indeed the principle invariably recognised by the Bombay Government is that the enhancement should fall far short of the rise of price on which it may be based. Thus in the Karmála Táluka of Sholapur a rise of 35 per cent. was taken against a rise of prices amounting to 100 per cent. Other similar instances could be cited. Where general progress has been taken as the justification for an enhancement it has been only as one item of the evidence that the assessment at the original settlement had proved to be no less easy than was anticipated at the time and would therefore bear the enhancement which had always been looked forward to at the end of the lease.

11. Mr. Dutt objects to the consideration allowed as a ground of enhancement to the improvement of communications apart from the rise in prices which they may have been expected to produce. Now if the prices in the villages could be made the basis of revision of assessment, it would not be necessary to take into account any improvement of communications. But that is impossible. The prices recorded are necessarily those of the

market towns, and so long as these prices are taken, a decrease in the expense of conveying produce to market [illegible] But generally [illegible] taken into account only [illegible] on the prices on the basis of which the assessment is fixed. There are few [illegible] improvements affecting the value of land not irrigated by water supplied at State expense; but such as there are afford of course a legitimate ground for a variation of the assessment when the time for revision comes. The method of charging for water supplied at State expense adopted in this Presidency does not appear to be impugned.

12. The principles upon which revisions of assessment are to be effected were prescribed afresh by law in 1886, after the most careful consideration in the following terms: see section 107 of the Land Revenue Code:—

> "In revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the value of land and, in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture: provided that if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of any previous Settlement made under this Act, or under Bombay Act I of 1895, by or at the cost of the holder thereof, the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same, due to the said improvement, shall not be taken in account in fixing the revised assessment thereof.

These principles have been strictly adhered to in all settlements, original or revised, and no closer definition of them is required or would be expedient. They afford ample security that the revenue will never be enhanced for insufficient reason; they appear to be perfectly equitable and have been already put into practice with success.

13. Mr. Dutt's proposals regarding the imposition of judicial checks on enhancements will be recognized as wholly unpractical. The practice of leaving to the Executive complete freedom in determining the amount of the assessments leviable in accordance with the general principles laid down by law has been universally accepted throughout India. It is a necessary corollary from the principles on which taxation of every description is assessed throughout the civilized world, and is no way inconsistent with the delegation of authority to the Courts to settle disputes as to rents as between landlord and tenant, who stand to one another in a relation of private contract, or to determine with the aid of assessors the value of land taken up for public purposes. Even in England there is no proceeding in a Civil Court for the recovery of over-paid or over-assessed taxes; the aggrieved parties can only apply to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, that is, the Revenue Officers of Government. In certain cases a particular Court may be selected as the Appellate authority for certain appraisements, but the Court thereby becomes a Revenue Court for the time being and is virtually the assessor of the tax.

14. A perusal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of India when the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill of 1876 was under consideration shows that the agitation against this Act is based on misapprehension. The power of the Courts was always limited to the enquiry whether the action of the Revenue Department was within the discretion left to it by law. It was even urged that the Bill was unnecessary and might safely be dropped. The Bill was eventually passed, chiefly for the purpose of declaring the scope of the Court's interference and for preventing useless litigation. In dealing with a case about the time when the Bill was being discussed the learned Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, strongly repudiated, on behalf of the High Court, the assumption by the Civil Courts of jurisdiction to determine the propriety of Land Revenue Assessments. There was not in the opinion of the Court, he said, the faintest desire on the part of the Legislature that the Civil Judges should, by the assumption of such jurisdiction, "be transformed into Revenue Commissioners or Collectors of a superior grade". Under no circumstances could he "deem the Civil Courts entitled to arrogate to themselves the duties of those offices."

Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, April 8th, 1876, page 405, etc.

15. Mr. Dutt has been content to infer the excessiveness of the Bombay assessments from the fact of the enhancements which have taken place. He has not examined the assessments themselves in order to determine whether they are moderate or the reverse.

16. But first, the occurrence of the enhancements, which Mr Dutt rightly puts at about 30 per cent., is not wholly attributable to an estimated increase of 30 per cent. in the value of the produce, nor will a similar enhancement as he supposes be re-imposed at subsequent revisions. As pointed out by Sir J. Peile in 1886 when introducing the amendment of the Land Revenue Code, quoted in paragraph 12 above, the high rate of the enhancement taken at the revisions then current was due to the fact that they were *first* revisions of which enhancement is a natural feature, because in them are restored to their old level assessments which were at the original settlements adjusted to a low condition of agriculture and trade. Another cause was the correction at revision of the measurements of the original surveys, a measure which resulted in large areas being brought to account which had escaped assessment altogether at the original survey.

17. But further the assessments themselves when examined will be found to satisfy all the reasonable criteria of moderation in assessment. These criteria may be taken as four in number, *viz.*, (1) the effect of the assessment on cultivation; (2) the case with which it is collected; (3) its relation to the net produce and to the value of the land as shown by rents, and sale and mortgage values: (4) its relation to the gross produce.

[illegible] under the Bombay rayat- [illegible] piece of land which he takes up, and decreases with every acre which he relinquishes. So long as the assessment is not burdensome cultivation will expand until the whole of the culturable area has been taken up, but whenever the assessment is excessive sooner or later cultivation will be curtailed, and the process of curtailment will commence before the total culturable area has been absorbed. The criterion is an almost infalible indication of the moderation of the assessment or the reverse. Accordingly in those occasional areas where owing to mistakes in the Settlement over-assessment may have occurred or where the assessment originally moderate may have become excessive owing to deterioration of the soil or other causes impossible to foresee at the introduction of the Settlement, the first indication is given by a diminution in the area under cultivation.

19. Applying now this criterion to the Bombay assessments it is found that in the forty years ending 1895-96 cultivation has increased from 14¾ to 23⅓ million acres, in other words, there has been an increase of about 60 per cent. as compared with an increase of population probably not exceeding thirty.(a) In several of the districts the whole of the culturable land has has been practically absorbed. (b) But wherever waste remains to be taken up the process of expansion still continues. The excess of the rate of increase in cultivation over that in population shows clearly that the former increase is not due merely to preassure on the land of larger numbers requiring food. The figures in support of this statement will be found in tables A, B and C appended to this note.

(a) The excess between 1872 and 1891 is about 13 per cent.

(b) *e.g.*, in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona and Satara, where the culturable waste amounts to less than 1 per cent. of the total culturable area,

20. It is perhaps unnecessary to analyse tables A and B in detail. It is, however, remarkable that the highest assessed districts form no exception to the rule and that the proportion of culturable waste has fallen in thirty-two years in Ahmedabad from 17 to 5·5 per cent., in Surat from 14 to 3¾ per cent., and in Kaira from 21 to 9½ per cent. of the total culturable assessed area. The proportion of waste in Broach, which is more highly assessed in relation to its population than any other district of the Presidency, is only a little over 3 per cent. It will, however, be observed that the rate of increase in cultivation is slower as the years advance. The reason of this, of course, is that the best lands were taken up first and most rapidly. It might be thought from inspection of the figures that in some of the Deccan districts—Poona, Sátára, Sholápur—and some of those of the Karnátak—Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár—there had been actual retrogression. It is to be observed, however, that in the districts in question almost all productive land had been taken up in the sixties or early seventies. In the year 1875-76 the maximum was reached and then ensued the famine of 1876-77, after which, temporarily, large areas of land were thrown up. Advantage was taken to include in forest a large proportion of the relinquished area, which was of very poor quality. This is the sole reason of such diminution as the figures show in the cultivated area. The people have never ceased to clamour for the restoration of the lands taken out of cultivation, and, as the figures given in the margin show, in all these districts the proportion of culturable land left unoccupied is of the smallest.

District.	Percentage of unoccupied to total culturable land.
Poona	·83
Sátára	·75
Sholápur	·50
Belgaum	1·23
Bijápur	1·22
Dhárwár	2·00

21. As regards the ease with which the assessments have been collected, it will be sufficient to observe that in the year 1891-92, when there was a considerable failure of crops, no less than 99·2 per cent., and in the year 1896-97, a season of severe famine, 95·3 per cent. of the revenue was collected with an insignificant amount of pressure. The following figures for the latest year available, 1898-99, and the latest normal year, 1895-96, will show how little pressures is required in ordinary circumstances:—

		1898-99.	1895-96.
Number of holdings		12,17,109*	12,26,110†
Amount of revenue for collection	Rs.	3,11,90,322	3,01,99,298
Number of cases of distraint of moveable property and sale of immoveable property other than land		3,323	359
Amount for which distraint of moveable property and sale of immoveable property other than land were resorted to	Rs.	1,62,660	11,027
Number of cases of forfeiture and sale of occupancy		1,681	922
Amount for which forfeiture was resorted to	Rs.	64,399	21,280
Occupancy of land declared forfeited — Area	A.	46,972	11,632
Occupancy of land declared forfeited — Assessment	Rs.	47,429	20,931
Occupancy of forfeited land sold — Area	A.	4,262	1,768
Occupancy of forfeited land sold — Assessment.	Rs.	4,418	2,948
Forfeited land returned to defaulters — Area	A.	26,904	5,716
Forfeited land returned to defaulters — Assessment.	Rs.	28,110	9,682

* Including 2,10,992 inam holdings.
† Including 2,11,474 inam holdings.

It may be observed that the amount of compulsory process in the year [illegible] much higher than the normal during [illegible] years, required to recover arrears [illegible] incurred in the famine of 1896-97. Nevertheless, distraint was required for the recovery of little more than five in every thousand rupees for collection and forfeiture of land for little more than two in every thousand. Although nearly 47,000 acres of land were declared forfeited about three-fifths of it was returned to the occupants.

22. As regards the relation of the assessment to the net produce of the land, it is difficult to form a definite opinion. For the value of the net produce can be determined directly only by deducting from the gross produce the whole cost of cultivation including wages due to the cultivator and his house hold for the labour bestowed by them on the land, the value of the manure applied, marketing expenses, and other numerous items. The best indication of the relation of the assessment to the net profits of agriculture is to be found in the comparison of it with prevailing rents.

23. To take first produce rents. According to information furnished by the Director of Agriculture and other good authorities a common rent is half the gross produce. It was the standard also of the Kamal of the Marathas. Now, as will be shown below, the assessment in the Deccan amounts to no more than one-fifteenth to one-twentieth of the gross produce in a normal year. It is evident that such an assessment must be moderate, even when allowance is made for every possible vicissitude of season. Even in such a calamitous succession of seasons as the Deccan has passed through this assessment is found easy. There have been three total failures in five seasons. Taking the other two seasons as normal the assessment at one-fifteenth of the produce in a normal year will not exceed one-sixth of the gross produce on the series of years, or, in other words, one-third of the produce rent. But as a matter of fact the present cycle of bad seasons is without precedent. One bad year in three is the accepted standard of vicissitude in the Deccan, according to which the assessment does not on an average of years exceed one-tenth of the gross produce, and one-fifth of the prevailing produce rent.

24. As regards cash rents such statistics as are available all go to prove that the letting value of land bears everywhere a high relation to the revenue demand. Very rarely has it been found to be less than twice the assessment. In many parts of the Presidency, and specially in the Deccan, it is a good deal higher, three, four, and even six to seven times the assessment being not uncommon. The following table gives the letting value as recorded in the assessment reports of all the tálukas settled during the last five years:—

District.	Taluka.	Average rate of assessment per acre in land sublet.			Average rate of rent.			Average multiple of rent as compared with assessment.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Kaira	Nadiád	4	7	10	13	8	2	3·9
	Ánand	4	3	4	11	5	11	2·69
	Borsad	4	11	10	22	4	6	4·69
	Kapadvanj	1	12	1	6	11	11	3·83
	Thásra	2	9	0	5	11	8	2·23
Surat	Chorási	4	6	0	11	13	8	2·70
	Olpád	5	8	3	10	12	9	1·95
	Bárdoli	3	5	3	7	7	0	2·23
	Chikhli	2	12	4	4	12	4	1·74
	Jalálpur	3	13	9	8	13	10	2·29
	Bulsár	2	8	7	5	12	4	2·27
Thána	Murbád	0	14	2	2	10	9	3·0
	Kalyán	1	12	2	5	5	5	3·03
	Bhiwndi	2	2	2	4	15	5	2·32
	Sálsette	3	9	11	13	13	11	3·8
	Bassein	2	15	8	7	6	0	2·47
	Váda	0	13	6	2	8	8	3·02
	Sháhápur	0	15	10	2	1	6	2·11
	Máhim	1	2	1	4	2	2	3·65
Poona	Indápur	0	7	7	1	6	11	3·0
Násik	Málegaon	0	14	2	2	14	4	3·0
	Nándgaon	0	8	7	1	15	6	4·0
	Báglán	0	7	2	1	4	8	3·0
Satara	Karád	2	5	1	9	13	6	4·0
	Pátan	1	12	0	5	11	9	3·0
	Válva	2	3	3	9	8	4	4·0
Khándesh	Nandurbár	1	5	1	3	9	7	2.0
	Chálisgaon	0	14	5	6	7	11	7·0
	Dhulia	0	15	5	4	8	1	5·0
	Shirpur	0	13	3	5	8	11	7·0
	Sháháda	1	1	5	6	8	5	6·0
	Taloda	1	7	10	4	12	9	3·0
Kolaba	Roha	3	15	3	8	9	0	2·15
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	1	2	8	2	4	3	2 0
Kánara	Vellápur	3	4	0	6	8	0	2·0
	Haliyal	2	0	0	4	0	0	2·0

[illegible] that land is generally sold for [illegible] times and mortgaged for [illegible] the assessment. Having regard to the prevailing rates of interest in this country these values of land subject to the full Government assessment are very significant and furnish a remarkable contrast to the selling value of mirás land, which in 1832 as reported by Mr. Chaplin (see page 26 of the report of the Deccan Riots Commission) did not exceed two or three years' purchase. there is the same authority for the fact that land yielding Rs. 200 gross produce could seldom be mortgaged for more than Rs. 100.

26. The rapidity with which the land is passing into the hands of the money-lending classes has sometimes been adduced as evidence of the burdensome character of the assessment. But as a matter of fact there is no better proof of the moderation of the assessment than the great demand which has arisen for it on the part of thrifty capitalists.

27. Regarding the relation of the assessment to the gross produce a statement has been recently submitted by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to the Famine Commission giving for each district (1) the average price of an acre of food-crops, (2) the incidence of the land revenue upon the net cropped area, and (3) the percentage of (2) upon (1). The result is given in the table below :—

District.		* Average price of an acre's outturn of staple food crops.	Incidence of land revenue per acre on cultivated, *i.e.*, net cropped area.	Percentage of (2) upon (1).
		1	2	3
		Rs	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	Rayatwári	19·06	2 8 8	13·34
	Zamindári		0 12 5	
Kaira	Rayatwári	28·10	4 13 5	17·22
	Zamindári		2 5 11	
Panch Maháls	Rayatwári	20·24	1 1 9	5·48
	Zamindári		0 8 8	
Broach	Rayatwári	24·62	5 2 3	20·88
	Zamindári		0 13 2	
Surat	Rayatwári	43·10	5 9 0	12·91
	Zamindári		2 5 1	
Khándesh	Rayatwári	14·30	1 6 8	9·91
Nasik	"	16·00	0 14 1	5·50
Ahmednagar	"	16·24	0 10 4	6·31
Poona	"	14·35	0 14 1	6·13
Sholápur	"	10·78	0 9 0	5·22
Sátára	"	16·26	1 3 0	7·30
Belgaum	"	18·30	1 3 11	6·80
Bijápur	"	8·45	0 9 10	7·27
Dhárwár	"	18·17	1 6 8	7·80
Thána	Rayatwári	47·44	2 1 11	4·47
	Zamindári		2 9 8	
Kholába	Rayatwári	48·79	4 1 1	8·37
	Zamindári		2 0 11	
Ratnágiri	Rayatwári	30·45	1 2 9	5·90
	Zamindári		...	
Kánara	Rayatwári	59·95	4 2 7	6·94

NOTES.—The acre's outturn is for each crop the average estimated in the quinquennial tables furnished to the Director General of Statistics with the letter from this Government, No 7274, dated 2nd October 1897.

The averages are based on various trustworthy sources of information, such as the crop-experiments, the investigations of the experienced Survey Officers who drew up similar averages in the year 1884 and the more recent inquiries of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. Mollison, and the Director during the famine of 1896-97.

28. It will be seen that in Bijápur the assessment is equal to about one-fourteenth and in Solápur to about one-nineteenth of the value of an acre of the staple food-crops. On the other hand in the four highly assessed districts of Gujarát we find that the incidence of the assessment is as follows :—In Ahmedabad less than one-seventh, in Kaira rather over one-sixth, and in Surat, the most highly assessed of all, about one-eight, and in Broach rather more than one-fifth. It is to be remembered that these incidences apply to the acreage under the staple food-grains. The value of an acre of crops other than food-crops is generally of course larger than the value of an acre of food-crops. It may then be safely inferred from these figures that in the poorer parts of the Deccan the assessment is not more than 5 to 7 per cent. of the value of gross produce of a cultivated acre in a normal year. It may be as high as 20 per cent. in the most highly assessed parts of Broach, Kaira, and Surat. But though the proportion of the produce taken is much higher in the more severely assessed districts of Gujárat than in the lightly assessed districts of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country the land of the former districts is no doubt more profitable to the cultivator. The reason is obvious. The surplus of produce left with the cultivator is notwithstanding the high assessment much larger. Thus after paying the assessment the cultivator in Sholapur, the most lightly assessed district, is left only Rs. 10·22 per cultivated acre, whereas in Surat the remainder to him is Rs. 37·5.

29. The above statements of proportions of the assessment to the produce and letting value which have been given show that the assessment can seldom, if ever, average approach the limit of one-half the net produce proposed by Sir Charles Wood or except in the case of exceedingly fertile land the limit of one-fifth of the gross produce recommended by Mr. Dutt and that there is no indication of so much as one-half of the landlord's assets, where land revenue is obtained from him, being taken as the State demand.

30. It has been shown in the preceding paragraphs that the enhancements were justified and that they have not resulted in an excessive assessment. The following facts and considerations indicate that they have not, as alleged by Mr. Dutt, increased impoverishment. Mr. Dutt cites the authority of Sir W. Hunter, who in the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council upon the Bill which became eventually the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, gave expression in the terms quoted by Mr Dutt to the fear that the assessments in the Deccan might not leave the rayat enough to live on Sir W. Hunter's statements were not answered at the time by Sir T. Hope, who had charge of the Bill, for the sole reason that they were not relevant to it; they were based on observations of the Special Judge for the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, who gave it as one of some general conclusions from information supplied by Subordinate Judges which he had not had time to digest. The business of the Subordinate Judges does not lie much with the ordinary rayat; the cases which come before them are cases of persons whose circumstances are exceptionally unfavourable, and they are not in a good position to generalize as regards the ordinary rayat. The assessment in the Deccan, which, as above indicated, ranges between 5 to 7 per cent of the gross produce, is not such as could materially affect the sufficiency of the cultivator's food.

31. Moreover the sole ground alleged by Mr. Dutt for belief in the increased impoverishment of the Deccan rayat is his incapacity to resist famine. But if there be one thing which has been proved conclusively by the occurrences of the last four years it is the increase in the resisting power of the Deccan rayat. In the famine of 1876-77 when the revenue was lighter the difficulties of collecting it were much greater. The cultivating classes came in considerable numbers on to relief works, large areas of land were relinquished, the owners emigrating and many of them disappearing altogether. Now, however, although this is the third famine in five years and in many places the intervening seasons were not favourable, little if any land has been thrown up by the cultivators of the Deccan. In 1896-97, notwithstanding a failure of crops in the worst-affected districts such as Sholápur and Bijápur, as complete and disastrous as could be conceived, the proportion of the cultivating classes which came on to the relief works never exceeded 12 per cent. of the total number of cultivators. In other districts the proportion was wholly insignificant. The figures for the past and current years are not yet available, but it is clear that the great bulk of the cultivators have had means in the shape of either saleable assets or credit to support themselves and their families through a second, and seem likely to be also to support themselves and families through a third, year of extensive failure of crops within a period of five years. The manner in which such an unprecedented recurrence of calamities has been withstood most cogently disproves the assertion that the rayats of the Deccan are now generally improverished. It may reasonably be doubted whether in any country in the world so large a proportion of the population could have been thrown out of occupation and deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood for such lengthened periods with less disastrous results.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

Statement showing assessed, occupied and unoccupied areas of cultivable land in Government villages in the Bombay Presidency in 1866-67 and 1898-99.

Name of District.	Cultivable land bearing assessment *khalsa* in 1866-67.	Land cultivated in 1866-67.	Land uncultivated in 1866-67.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Cultivable assessed land* in 1898-99.	Unoccupied cultivable assessed land in 1898-99.	Land free or specially reduced in 1898-99.	Remainder occupied assessed land in 1898-99.	Details of column 10. Government.	Details of column 10. Alienated.	Percentage of columns 8 + 9 on column 7.	Percentage of column 10 on column 7.	Area under non-food corps in 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.				Acres.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	616,932	512,487	104,445	83·07	16·93	1,954,583 (11,124)	108,539	...	1,846,044	1,406,366	439,678	5·55	94·4	343,447
Kaira	488,643	386,801	101,842	79·15	20·85	893,130 (1,243)	84,248	283	808,599	442,814	365,785	9·47	90·53	43,972
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	680,410 (48,486)	56,930	10,162	613,317	440,093	173,224	9·86	90·14	21,287
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	683,614 (2,094)	21,397	2	662,216	468,987	193,229	3·13	96·87	192,687
Surat	1,168,420	1,006,565	161,855	86·14	13·86	795,599 (31,931)	27,555	2,405	765,639	655,637	110,002	3·77	96·23	106,526
Thána	1,455,420	1,366,960	88,460	93·92	6·08	1,038,138 (59,155)	30,869	8,432	989,886	841,534	148,352	4·65	95·35	17,740
Total for Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	6,045,524 (161,033)	338,538	21,284	5,685,701	4,255,431	1,430,270	5·95	94·05	725,659
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	3,782,420	3,453,742	328,678	91·31	8·69	3,229,166 (16,177)	29,024	1	3,200,140	2,559,026	641,114	0·9	99·1	265,401
Khándesh	3,971,063	2,421,205	1,549,858	60·97	39·03	3,570,147 (549,601)	274,550	1,024	3,294,572	2,892,643	401,929	7·72	92·28	1,239,443
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	2,457,650 (129,964)	53,080	2,206	2,402,364	2,009,133	393,231	2·25	97·75	233,958
Poona	3,649,887	3,578,422	71,465	98·04	1·96	2,550,527 (7,077)	19,528	1,550	2,529,449	1,887,493	641,956	0·83	99·17	162,324
Sátára	1,703,881	1,653,911	49,970	97·07	2·93	2,293,911 (19,979)	16,563	516	2,276,833	1,401,557	875,276	0·75	99·25	134,684
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	2,475,603 (3,425)	12,014	248	2,463,341	2,085,390	377,951	0·5	99·5	218,968
Total for Central Division	...	...	...	...	...	16,577,010 (726,223)	404,765	5,515	16,166,699	12,835,242	3,331,457	2·48	97·52	2,254,838
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	1,186,374	1,098,689	87,685	92·61	7·39	2,180,883 (43,400)	26,675	42	2,154,165	1,168,963	985,202	1·23	98·77	254,226
Bijápur	2,059,358	1,947,436	111,922	94·56	5·44	3,227,739 (21,900)	39,235	74	3,188,431	2,138,074	1,050,357	1·22	98·78	517,051
Dhárwár	1,650,519	1,548,376	102,143	93·81	6·19	2,400,694 (11,000)	47,910	46	2,352,737	1,591,630	761,107	2·0	98	551,508
Kánara	...	...	...	...	2·36	386,059 (1,319)	52,360	226	333,473	332,888	585	13·62	86·38	15,963
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	719,319 (20,167)	3,525	2,541	713,253	689,308	23,945	0·84	99·16	1,850
Ratnágiri	441,573	431,151	10,422	97·64	...	1,820,820 (10,927)	4,367	9,171	1,807,282	1,584,928	222,354	0·74	99·26	9,795
Total for Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	10,735,514 (117,788)	174,072	12,100	10,549,341	7,505,791	3,043,550	1·73	98·27	1,350,394
Grand Total for Presidency Proper	22,174,490	19,405,745	2,768,745	87·51	12·49	33,358,048 1,005,014	917,375	38,929	32,401,741	24,596,464	7,805,277	2·87	97·13	4,330,891

* The figures in brackets in column 7 show the area of *unassessed* cultivable land in 1898-99. Similar figures for 1896-97 are not available.

STATEMENT B.

Statement comparing the extent of fully assessed occupied area in Government Rayatwári and Khoti villages in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1855-56, 1865-66, 1875-76 and 1895-96.

Districts.	1855-56.			1865-66.			1875-76.			1895-96.			Remarks.
	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad	499	325,503	652	459	496,993	1,083	443	500,217	1,129	447	493,455	1,104	Government rayatwári villages only. Some villages ceded to Bhávnagar in 1866; others transferred to Kaira. Some land relinquished since 1893-94.
Kaira	495	262,528	530	524	380,463	726	525	363,255	692	525	396,963	756	Government rayatwári and Narva villages only. Some villages transferred from Ahmedabad.
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	457	(155,000)	(339)	435	152,388	350	403	220,072	551	Ceded by Scindia in 1861. Government rayatwári villages only.
Broach	406	403,719	994	406	453,613	1,117	410	466,811	1,139	407	469,565	1,154	
Surat	807½	413,362	512	808	472,965	585	816½	584,239	716	810½	652,176	805	
Thána	(2,216)	(1,000,000)	(451)	2,216	(1,000,000)	(451)	2,115	1,011,391	478	1,587	820,154	517	Information for 1855-56 and 1865-66 only available in native measures. Panvel Táluka transferred to Kolába in 1884-85 and Karjat in 1891-92.
Central Division.													
Khándesh	3,206½	1,294,644	404	3,853½	2,431,579	631	3,310½	2,415,638	730	2,704½	2,873,131	1,062	Some territory added from Central India in 1860. Málegaon and Baglan Tálukas transferred to Násik in 1869. Some territory ceded to Indore in 1878.
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	1,821,840	1,208	1,500	2,025,257	1,350	Collectorate created in 1869.
Ahmednagar	1,879½	2,562,127	1,363	1,987½	3,507,794	1,765	1,215½	2,418,593	1,990	1,223½	2,552,989	2,087	120 villages ceded by Scindia in 1860. Four tálukas transferred to Násik in 1869.
Poona	979	1,447,006	1,492	1,561	3,481,723	2,230	990¾	1,875,670	1,893	1,002¾	1,898,179	1,893	Sholápur included in Poona in 1865-66.
Sholápur	917	1,962,895	2,141	...	...	...	660	2,147,432	3,254	665	2,071,770	3,115	1855-56, part of Bijápur included; 1865-66 included in Poona.
Sátára	1,180	1,428,086	1,210	1,020	1,651,568	1,619	959	1,421,055	1,482	961	1,397,714	1,454	Pandharpur and Sángola Tálukas transferred to Sholápur in 1864 and Malsiras in 1875. Tásgaon added in 1865.
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	1,320	1,226,129	929	888	1,097,771	1,236	894	1,114,584	1,247	913	1,161,123	1,272	1865-66, part of Bijápur included.
Bijápur	...	...	...	1,004	1,951,219	1,943	1,009	2,084,721	2,066	1,011	2,128,946	2,105	Collectorate created in 1864.
Dháráwár	1,211	1,144,614	945	1,272	1,549,897	1,219	1,278	1,539,097	1,204	1,289	1,566,161	1,215	Territory added in 1857.
Kolába	...	...	...	962½	412,715	428	985	468,646	475	1,538	689,255	448	1855-56, included in Thána. Panvel transferred from Thána in 1884-85 and Karjat in 1891-92. Includes Khoti villages.
Ratnágiri	1,279	(1,000,000)	(782)	1,277	(1,000,000)	(782)	1,273½	1,001,072	786	1,270½	1,624,002	1,278	1855-56 and 1865-66 figures estimates only. Includes Khoti villages.
Kánara	(1,416)	(320,000)	(226)	(1,416)	(320,000)	(226)	(1,416)	(320,000)	(226)	1,416	329,770	233	1855-56, 1865-66 and 1875-76 figures not available.
Total Presidency proper	17,802½	14,790,613	831	20,111½	20,363,300	1,012	20,243¾	21,706,649	1,072	19,673¾	23,372,682	1,188	

NOTE (1).—The area figures are for fully assessed occupied area.

(2).—The figures in brackets are estimates only.

STATEMENT C.

Population of each district of the Bombay Presidency in 1872, 1881 and 1891.

District.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad	829,637	856,324	921,712
Kaira	782,733	804,800	871,589
Panch Mahals	240,743	255,479	313,417
Broach	350,322	326,030	341,490
Surat	607,087	614,198	649,984
Thána	847,424	908,548	819,580
Khándesh	1,028,642	1,237,231	1,460,851
Násik	734,389	731,206	843,582
Ahmednagar	773,938	751,228	888,755
Poona	907,235	900,621	1,067,800
Sholápur	662,986	582,487	750,689
Sátára	1,160,050	1,062,350	1,225,989
Belgaum	938,750	864,014	1,013,261
Dhárwár	988,037	882,907	1,051,314
Bijápur	816,037	638,493	796,339
Kánara	398,406	421,840	446,351
Ratnágiri	1,019,136	997,090	1,105,926
Kolába	350,405	381,649	594,372
Total	13,391,954	13,207,395	15,163,506

STATEMENT D.

Abstract statement showing results of ordinary sales under Court decrees.

District.	Taluka.	Ordinary sales. Average rate of assessment per acre. Rs.	A.	P.	Average rate per acre for which sold. Rs.	A.	P.	Average number of years purchase of assessment represented by sales.
Kaira	Nadiad	4	2	11	189	3	0	45·22
	A'nand	3	9	10	120	3	11	33·06
	Borsad	4	4	4	183	0	3	42·80
	Thasra	2	2	7	55	12	2	25·79
	Kapadvanj	1	12	4	57	6	6	32·71
Surat	Chorisa	5	6	6	133	13	5	24·74
	Bardoli	3	4	2	33	2	11	10·11
	Chikhlil	2	15	3	34	15	0	11·81
	Bulsár	2	9	10	43	4	11	16·56
	Jalalpur	3	12	5	55	1	11	14·63
	Olpád	5	11	11	73	10	3	12·81
Thana	Kályan	1	12	5	26	0	7	14·67
	Murabad	1	1	9	20	3	4	18·2
	Bhiwndi	2	3	11	32	9	7	14·51
	Sálsette	3	10	2	108	3	10	29·7
	Bassein	2	5	1	56	10	0	24·18
	Mahim	1	5	7	47	12	1	35·13
	Sháhápur	0	13	3	15	13	6	19·08
	Vada	0	12	5	14	4	0	15·28
Násik	Nándgaon	0	7	2	8	14	2	20·
	Málegaon	0	12	3	9	13	9	13·
	Baglan	0	7	2	11	4	3	25·
Poona	Indápur	0	1	5	9	7	0	18·
Khándesh	Nandurbar	1	4	2	15	8	3	12·
	Taloda	1	9	9	17	3	0	11·
	Shirpur	0	13	6	32	6	3	38·
	Sháháda	1	1	9	32	3	2	29·
	Dhulia	0	11	9	18	2	11	25·
	Chálisgaon	0	12	6	18	8	1	24·
Sátara	Pátan	1	14	1	67	9	4	36·
	Karad	2	3	7	113	5	7	51·
	Válva	2	2	3	86	12	5	40·
Kolába	Roba	3	5	9	58	6	6	17·37
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	1	0	1	39	0	1	39·
Kanara	Yellapur	3	4	7	56	8	6	17·2
	Haliyal	1	8	6	34	0	0	22·

STATEMENT E.

Abstract statement showing results of simple mortgages and mortgages with possession.

District.	Táluka.	Simple mortgages. Average rate of assessment per acre.	Simple mortgages. Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Simple mortgages. Average number of years purchase of assessment represented by simple mortgages.	Mortgages with possession. Average rate of assessment per acre.	Mortgages with possession. Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Mortgages with possession. Average number of years purchase of assessment represented by mortgages with possession.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kaira	Nadiad	4 3 2	117 4 11	27·93	4 0 1	165 12 6	41·38
	A'nand	4 7 9	108 4 1	24·13	3 15 11	129 11 9	32·44
	Borsad	4 8 9	113 10 3	24·99	4 4 1	143 6 5	33·68
	Thasra	3 4 4	53 0 8	10·19	3 1 11	59 2 11	18·94
	Kapadvanj	1 11 5	33 4 9	19·38	1 12 5	62 9 4	35·15
Surat	Chorasi	7 4 8	99 9 1	13·65	5 11 9	96 4 9	16·78
	Bardoli	3 3 9	21 0 2	6·49	3 6 7	28 10 0	8·34
	Chikhli	2 12 2	19 1 11	6·96	2 14 3	26 5 5	9·10
	Bulsár	3 12 5	14 10 5	3·88	2 9 2	31 13 8	12·37
	Jalalpur	5 2 11	118 9 6	22·88	4 9 8	69 12 5	15·14
	Olpád	5 7 11	53 2 1	9·66	5 7 9	57 2 10	10·42
Thana	Kalyán	2 0 2	26 6 10	13·14	1 11 6	19 10 9	11·43
	Murbád	1 2 2	14 3 8	13·1	1 0 10	17 11 1	16·8
	Bhiwndi	1 15 7	16 15 7	8·60	2 2 4	26 5 10	12·58
	Sálsette	3 6 9	79 15 6	23·4	3 4 6	79 6 8	24·2
	Bassein	3 2 0	80 15 8	25·90	2 6 2	46 13 8	19·37
	Mahim	1 5 3	30 10 11	22·99	1 11 0	44 13 6	26·52
	Sháhapur	0 12 2	13 3 2	17·33	0 14 3	14 1 1	15·82
	Vada	0 13 4	8 11 0	10·38	0 14 3	13 5 3	14·90
Násik	Nandgaon	0 9 1	10 8 10	19	0 8 8	6 13 7	18
	Malegaon	0 11 10	7 11 11	10	0 14 7	9 14 7	11
	Baglan	0 6 11	7 12 7	18	0 13 0	13 7 6	17
Poona	Indápur	0 8 8	8 14 6	16	...	...	...
Khandesh	Nandurbar	1 2 9	15 12 0	13	1 1 3	12 0 2	11
	Taloda	1 8 9	13 15 3	9	1 12 5	7 13 10	4
	Shirpur	0 14 11	23 8 9	25	0 12 9	20 1 2	25
	Sháháda	0 15 10	25 4 6	26	1 6 4	34 13 8	25
	Dhulia	0 12 11	13 1 6	16	0 10 9	11 12 8	18
	Chalisgaon	0 12 0	14 0 5	19	0 14 3	21 1 7	24
Sátára	Pátan	2 3 3	54 7 5	24	0 15 5	27 13 1	29
	Karád	2 14 2	64 0 1	22	2 8 2	90 12 11	36
	Válva	2 7 7	53 11 6	21	2 7 9	83 10 8	33
Kolába	Roha	3 7 10	46 8 11	13·33	1 3 9	15 2 4	12·25
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	1 1 7	39 7 5	36	1 0 4	41 0 9	40
Kanara	Yellapur	3 7 0	47 8 1	13·8	3 9 5	70 1 11	19·6
	Haliyal	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 1682, dated Nagpur, the [illegible] April 1901.

From—H. A. CRUMP, ESQ., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Maconochie's letter No. 2048, dated the 13th October 1900, with which was forwarded for the opinion of the Officiating Chief Commissioner a copy of a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, concerning land settlements in the Central Provinces.

2. Before submitting his own views in the matter Mr. Fraser has consulted, as suggested in your letter, the chief revenue authorities of the province, Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, and Mr. L. S. Carey, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, who possess special experience both of the settlement problems and of the agricultural circumstances of the province. Copies of the replies of these officers to Mr. R. C. Dutt's criticisms are herewith forwarded.

3. I am also to forward copy of a Note recorded by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, setting forth his own views on the matters referred to in Mr. Dutt's letter. I am to express regret that Mr. Fraser has found it impossible to do this by the 31st of December. But the Government of India are aware how great has been the burden of public business of late in the Central Provinces.

Note by the Honourable MR. A. H. L. FRASER, C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on Land Settlements.

I have been requested by the Government of India (in letter No. 2048, dated the 13th October, from the Department of Revenue and Agriculture) to submit to them my views on the matters referred to in Mr. R. C. Dutt's letter of the 12th Februury 1900 concerning land settlements in this province. I have obtained (as desired by the Government of India) the opinion of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Carey and shall submit them also. I am sorry that I have not been able to dispose of this reference sooner. But I have been fully occupied with very urgent work connected with the recent famine, and have not had leisure to turn aside to the consideration of Mr. Dutt's letter.

2. I am sure that Mr. Dutt has been actuated by a desire to benefit his fellow countrymen, and to assist the Government in remedying or avoiding harsh and injudicious action in respect of land assessments. And after the courteous manner in which he has referred to me personally in his letter, I need not pause to say that I sympathise with him in that desire. But I am bound to say that Mr. Dutt seems to have rushed into this discussion without adequate preparation. He held the high office of Commissioner of Division under the Bengal Government before he retired from the Indian Civil Service. It is only to be expected, therefore, that very considerable weight will be attached to his views on questions of Indian administration. I know, of course, that an officer trained in Bengal may be utterly ignorant of the revenue system of another province. But I felt that I might reasonably expect from Mr. Dutt great care in the study of a subject on which he proposed to speak as an authority, and some hesitation in accepting views which seem to involve harshness, severity and blundering on the part of the Government, whose motives he ought not to have so lightly misunderstood and misjudged. It is disappointing to find how inaccurate his statements are, and how readily he seems to have been persuaded to condemn the action of the Government he has served.

3. Briefly stated, Mr. Dutt's allegations are—

(i) That at the old settlements, made in 1863 to 1867, the rents were too high, inasmuch as the Settlement Officers fixed rents equal to one-third of the gross produce.

(ii) That too much revenue was taken from the malguzars, because in defiance of orders the Settlement Officers took more than half the actual assets.

(iii) That at the recent re-settlements these mistakes were continued and intensified under the sanction of Government.

4. The first allegation, *i.e.*, that rents were too high because the Settlement Officer fixed one-third of the gross produce as rent in the settlements of 1863 and the following years, is inaccurate. In the first place, the Settlement Officer did not fix rents at that settlement, the matter being arranged, after the announcement of the revenue, by agreement between landlord and tenant with the assistance of a subordinate Revenue Officer. In fixing his assets the Settlement Officer took account of such immediate enhancement of rents as he deemed to be reasonably possible. He estimated the real letting value of the land by such tests and comparisons as were possible to him. He then fixed his revenue on the assets so estimated. He communicated the assessment to the malguzars, and left the fixation of rents to them. He had no authority to fix the rents. That was done by the landlords and tenants, sometimes assisted by a subordinate Government Officer, in the manner described by Mr. Fuller.

5. In the second place, the rents were not one-third of the gross produce. In this connection I would draw attention to paragraph 3 of Mr. Fuller's letter and paragraph 15

of Mr. Carey's letter. The actual facts are about as far removed as they could possibly be from the allegations of Mr R. C. Dutt, who does not appear to have been at any pains to ascertain the truth. As Mr. Carey points out, had the rents been as high as Mr. Dutt asserts, the people, after paying other taxation and the price of imported commodities, would have had exactly 9 annas per head per annum to live upon.

6. The truth is that Mr. Dutt has entirely misapprehended, if he has ever tried to ascertain, the history of tenancy legislation in this province. Under Native rule, a system of short leases prevailed which left to the patel or revenue-farmer the duty of apportioning the revenue demand among the ryots of the village. He could in a few of the most fertile tracts force up rents by competition, but his demands were limited by the fact that it was more difficult to secure ryots than land. Excessive demands made by the State resulted in the ruin of particular lessees, but this again had the effect of bringing down the revenue demand of the village, and under these short settlements the abuse tended to rectify itself. Such conditions could not of course conduce to general prosperity, but they prevented any large and permanent excess of rents. The great bulk of the rental thus assumed a customary character, and tradition protected the ryot from enhancement so long as the State did not increase the revenue demand.

The figures given in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Mr. Carey's letter show that constant efforts were made under British management to reduce the revenue exacted by the Native Government both in the Saugor-Nerbudda territories and in the Nagpur Province, and in this indulgence the ryots protected by tradition of course shares. Only in Chhattisgarh did the revenue rise, but it was throughout ridiculously low, and, as Mr Fuller shows (paragraph 5 of his letter), the revised revenue imposed at the first regular settlement only fell at 5 annas per each cultivated acre.

The tradition in favour of the ryots only began to weaken when the conferral of proprietary rights, accompanied by a long termed settlement with the village farmers, and the growing demand for land caused by the greater security ensured by British rule, enabled the newly-created landlords to increase rents without fear of the Revenue Officer's demands upon them being increased, and without risk of themselves being evicted. The growth of landlordism as opposed to mere village management was more rapid in the north of the province longest under British rule, where the conferral of proprietary rights had been preceded by their virtual recognition by the twenty years' settlements made in 1835 to 1838. It was therefore found necessary to protect some of the oldest ryots, and to secure to others the chance of earning occupancy right. The remainder, constituting the majority of the tenant body, continued tenants-at-will, whom it was later on found necessary to protect from the landlords by the tenancy legislation of 1883, 1889 and 1898.

7. Mr. Carey has clearly shown that the allegation of Mr. Dutt that the rents of tenants were fixed by the Settlement Officers in 1863-67 at a third of the gross produce ends in a *reductio ad absurdum*. The inaccuracy of his statement can also be established by comparing the rates of ordinary tenants' rents as they stood at the beginning and end of the thirty years' settlement respectively in the highest rented tracts of the province, the rise having been due to the action of the landlords. A column is added showing what the Settlement Officers at revision did with these rents:—

District.	Tahsil.	Tract or Group.	Rate of rent paid by Ordinary Tenants.		
			Paid at beginning of 30 years' settlement.	Paid at end of 30 years' settlement.	As revised by the Settlement Officer.
			R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.
Hoshangabad	Harda	Timarni	1 0 1	3 4 2	2 4 10
Do.	Do.	Pokarni	0 14 1	3 7 7	2 4 4
Do.	Seoni	Seoni	1 3 0	3 5 1	2 1 3
Do.	Sohagpur	Sohbapur	1 1 3	2 9 10	2 2 11
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	Patan	2 3 5	4 8 7	4 2 1
Do.	Do.	Mangela	2 13 2	4 5 5	4 5 5
Do.	Do.	Singaldip	2 10 2	4 6 11	4 2 1
Do.	Schora	Lamkana	2 14 1	4 7 4	3 12 0
Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	Chhindwara	1 13 8	3 7 10	3 4 6
Do.	Do.	Supla-Themi	1 8 5	2 13 0	2 8 0
Do.	Gadarwara	Bohani	1 10 9	2 13 11	2 8 3

If rents generally were as high as Mr Dutt contends it would obviously have been impossible for the landlords to have enhanced them as they did.

8. As the Government of India are aware, the province was formed in 1862 of districts widely different in history and agricultural circumstances, which it would take much time and space to discuss in detail. But the province possessed one feature common to all its districts, *i.e.*, that until the opening up of the country by the railway it was a landlocked place, where prices were low, population sparse and surplus grain could not find a market. It was hence perfectly impossible that Government or the landlords could

demand from the cultivators a share of produce which (according to Mr. Dutt) was double that rendered in more advanced regions where population pressed on land, and produce could be readily exported. That the rents paid at the old settlements were high has never been alleged by any one, and it is left to Mr. Dutt to discover the fact 35 years later. Where Mr. Dutt obtained his information I do not profess to determine; but that he should not have been able to discover such an obvious and patent absurdity before he launched into this discussion, is surely deplorable. As is pointed out by Mr. Fuller (paragraph 8 of his letter) the standard of one-sixth of the produce which Mr. Dutt assumes as a fair rental would, if followed in these provinces, result in a large enhancement of the rental fixed at the revised settlements. This is not a statement made to rebut the charge brought by Mr. R. C. Dutt. It is the estimate made by experienced Settlement Officers in the course of their business with no thesis to justify and no object in stating anything but the truth on this point. That it is also plain to any one acquainted with the subject is shown by the evidence of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C.I.E., late an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and a large landlord in this province. In a letter to the *Pioneer* of the 16th November 1900 Mr. Chitnavis says: "While deeply grateful to Mr. R. C. Dutt for his able and disinterested advocacy, I am not prepared to go with him when he says that our tenants' rents are above the standard he lays down, *viz.*, one-sixth of the produce. Even after revision they are lower than what that standard would allow."

9. The second allegation made by Mr. Dutt is that the Settlement Officers departed from the half-assets rule in assessing revenue in spite of the orders of Government requiring them to follow it. Here Mr. Dutt stands on firmer ground; for he is not hampered by his ignorance of village conditions; but a very short examination of the subject will show that he is again wrong in his facts. On this point, Mr. Dutt states, "the principle that one-half of the malguzar's assets should be demanded as revenue was repeatedly laid down and insisted upon in the orders of the Government of India, and I have failed to discover under what authority this principle was departed from in practice" In a subsequent letter to the *Times of India* (Wednesday, December 21st, 1900) he has further enlarged on the same subject.

10. In the first place, the authority quoted by him for the half assets rule applies only to the Saugor-Nerbudda territories. In the second place, the assets referred to were not the actual assets at the day of the enquiry, but the average assets which the village might be expected to yield, having regard to both the cultivated and culturable land. The instructions on the subject contained in Rule XXXVI of the Saharanpur rules run as follows:—

The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained, but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now than was formerly the case This may lead to over-assessment; for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent, is a larger proportion of the *real* average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors or communities in a long course of years. For this reason the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers" as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent., or one-half of the average net assets. By this it is not meant that the jama of each estate is to be fixed at one-half of the net average assets, but that in taking these assets with other data into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one half, and not two-thirds as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets should be the Government demand The Collector should observe the cautions given in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the Treatise quoted, and not waste time in minute and probably fruitless attempts to ascertain exactly the average net assets of the estates under settlement

11. It is on these instructions that Mr. Dutt bases his interpretation that the rules require the assessment not to exceed half the actual assets at the time of the enquiry. If the whole rule be carefully read, it is clear that it does not admit of this interpretation. The terms used are of necessity vague, because the matter referred to is itself undefined. Such expressions as "real average assets" and "net average assets" cannot be taken to mean actual assets at the time of enquiry. Paragraph 52 of the "Directions" was not abrogated, the standard proportion was merely changed from 66 to 50 per cent. That paragraph runs:—

It is desirable that the Government should not demand more than two thirds of what may be expected to be the net produce to the proprietor during the period of settlement, leaving to the proprietor one-third as his profits, and to cover expenses of cultivation. By net produce is meant the surplus which the estate may yield, after deducting the expenses of cultivation, including the profits of stock and wages of labour; and this is an estate held entirely by cultivating proprietors will be the profit on their sir cultivation, but, in an estate held by a non-cultivating proprietor and leased out to cultivators or *assamis* paying at a known rate, will be the gross rental.

12. Rule XXXVI of the Saharanpur rules specially directs attention to the cautions conveyed in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the same treatise. Paragraph 49 for example runs:—

If the next produce of any one year, or any given number of past years, could be determined, it would afford no certain guide to the produce of years to come. The future produce may be more if there is waste land to come into cultivation; if the former system of cultivation were faulty and expensive; if the products of the land are likely to come into demand in the market; or if the opening out of new channels of commercial intercourse is likely to improve the local market. The future produce may be less if the reverse of all these be the case.

Paragraph 50 then goes on to say—

Not only would the actual ascertainment of the net produce of an estate be a fallacious basis, on which alone to found any certain determination of the demand, but it is in itself often more difficult to

accomplish, and the attempt to effect it is likely to produce many serious evils. In villages where the collections are in kind, or where the proprietors cultivate themselves and pay the jama by a rate upon their sir land, it is almost impossible to ascertain either the net or gross produce with any certainty. When once it is known that the Government demand is to be limitted to a fixed portion of the proved produce, there is a general combination to deceive and mislead the Settlement Officer.

13. Every one of these instructions goes to show that the "net average assets" were the rough valuation of the assets which the estate was likely to yield during the currency of the settlement, and it was because the Settlement Officer's estimate of the assets, as thus understood, was likely to be below the mark, that the Government of the North-Western Provinces thought it better to lower the fraction to be assessed on this estimate. It is also the case that these instructions justify the inclusion of farming profits in the Settlement Officer's estimate of the "average assets"—a course which was not adopted in the first regular settlement of this province, and which has been directly negatived in the present Settlement Code. In replying in the public press to the Government of India's orders on the Nagpur Settlement, Mr. Dutt lays special stress on the fact that the assets referred to in the Saharanpur rules were the actual assets of the time. It is reasonable to suppose that he has not read these directions, in which case he can hardly be said to have exercised that due diligence to discover the truth which should precede an argument of the kind which he has advanced.

14. In the Nagpur Province there was never any order to adopt even nominally a half-asset rule. In paragraph 16 of the Government of India's letter No. 2279, dated the 28th June 1860, which issued in the Foreign Department to the address of the Commissioner of the Nagpur Province in the reply to the proposal of the Commissionor "to leave the malguzars from 35 to 55 per cent." of the gross rental and in some cases 40 per cent, it was written as follows:—

The true gross rental of each estate having been ascertained by a careful enquiry, the Governor-General in Council would be disposed to leave the malguzars in all cases 40 per cent. for expenses of management and proprietary profits, and to extend the limit in special cases even to 50 per cent.

The expression "true gross rental" is of course not defined, but it is quite clear that if the Government of India had meant the actual present rental, it would have been very easy to have said so. As in the case of the term "average net assets" the expression was clearly intended to convey the ascertained rental value of the land, irrespective of the rental at the time borne on the rent-roll, which the malguzars might reasonably be expected to increase.

It is, however, quite inconceivable that even had the expressions "average net assets" or "true gross rental" been used in these orders as a clumsy and unnecessary periphrasis for the actual existing rental, that the Chief Commissioner who initiated the settlement proceedings, the Settlement Commissioner who supervised them, and the Settlement Officers who carried them out should all alike have conspired to disobey their instructions, and that the Government of India who criticised and confirmed these settlements when reported to them should have allowed their positive orders to be ignored. That the Settlement Officers assessed on what they thought the rental should be or would become, not on what it was is patent to every one who studies their reports and the methods to which they openly resorted to arrive at the fair rental figure. There was no concealment, and no evasion. It is futile now to assert that one knows better what the Government of India meant than the Government itself when it confirmed the settlements more than thirty years ago.

15. As Mr. Fuller has said (paragraph 5 of his letter), "that the settlements were light and that the province prospered under them is a matter of notoriety." Mr. Dutt will no doubt be relieved to learn, however, that after excluding the farming profits of proprietors, of which the orders admitted the inclusion, in the eight districts to which the Saharanpur rules applied, the fraction of revenue assessed on *actual* assets was actually below half assets in three (Seoni, Narsingpur and Hoshangabad), that it was exactly half assets in Jubbulpur, and that it exceeded half assets only by a little in Saugor (51 per cent.), Damoh (54 per cent.) and Mandla (56 per cent.), and that only in Nimar was it apparently very high (64 per cent.). The reason for this excess in the case of that district is that the district having been practically a ryotwari country, a large number of ryots were made proprietors of their plots, and that the malguzars were only entitled to, and allowed, a small commission on the revenue payments of these ryots. The actual fraction assessed on the malguzari assets was only 32 per cent.

16. In the Nagpur Province where the Settlement Officer's orders were to leave the malguzars 40 or in exceptional cases 50 per cent. of the "true gross rental," the fraction taken was high only in Nagpur (78 per cent.), Wardha (79 per cent.), Chhindwara (66 per cent.), and Betul (64 per cent.). In these districts the malguzars were afraid to raise rents after announcement for fear of further enhancement of their revenue. The revenue was enhanced only in Betul of these four districts, while in Chhindwara it was actually reduced by 13 per cent. In Bhandara and Chanda the assessment was at 60 per cent.; in Bilaspur it was 57 and in Raipur only 53. Sambalpur, where the tenure is *quasi*-ryotwari, may be left out of account. The district pays one of the lightest revenues in India.

17. Lest it might be supposed, however, that the rental as revised upon agreement by landlord and tenant after the announcement of revenue was not realized and was

excessive, it is right to show how it rose by the action of the landlords and the progress of the country during the currency of the thirty-years' settlement. The districts for which these returns are available are sufficiently typical of the several tracts :—

District.	Rental of tenants at the beginning of the 30 years' settlement.	Rental of tenants at the end of the 30 years' settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Damoh	4,03,000	5,47,000
Jubbulpore	9,77,000	14,17,000
Narsingpur	6,72,000	9,19,000
Hoshangabad	7,42,000	11,20,000
Wardha	5,24,000	7,13,000
Nagpur	8,74,000	10,58,000
Raipur	7,13,000	10,84,000
Bilaspur	3,20,000	6,00,000

I trust that the facts and figures which I have advanced will show convincingly to the Government of India, if they ever had any doubt on the subject, that the settlements of 1862 to 1867 were fair, that they did not contravene the orders, that the rental was not fixed by the Settlement Officers, and that it did not absorb such an unheard of fraction as a third of the gross produce.

18. I now turn to the third point raised by Mr. Dutt, the unfairness of the revised settlements. It seems hardly necessary for me to enter on a disquisition upon the system of settlement which was sanctioned by the Government of India for the revision of settlements in the Central Provinces. The facts and rules are well known to the Government of India. So far as the assets are concerned the rules fulfill the conditions advocated by Mr. R. C. Dutt that assessment should be based on actual assets. The actual assets are ascertained and consist of the following :—

(*a*) The present rents *minus* any reduction made by the Settlement Officer.

(*b*) The rental enhancement, if any, imposed by the Settlement Officer, and brought into immediate force.

(*c*) The rental valuation at present rates of home-farm and service land.

(*d*) A moderate estimate of siwai or miscellaneous income based on the ascertained actuals of the past, with a drawback for fluctuations.

On these assets 60 per cent. is the maximum assessable unless the existing revenue already exceeds that proportion and has been paid without difficulty, in which case it may be maintained subject to a further maximum of 65 per cent.

19. Upon the settlements concluded under these rules Mr. Dutt makes *inter alia* the following remarks :—

> The settlement which has been effected in the Central Provinces since 1890 has been felt as more harsh and severe, and has caused more actual suffering and distress, than any previous settlement in any part of India. My information is that the rents now fixed can with difficulty be paid even in years of good harvest, that they leave no fair margin for saving for bad years, and that they can never be realized by malguzars from year to year. Large tracts of country which were previously under cultivation have gone out of cultivation owing to over-assessment and instances have occurred in which malguzars have applied to surrender their estates in order to be relieved of their liability to pay a Government revenue which they cannot pay, and their application has not been granted.

After making a brief allusion to the soil-unit system, he writes:—

> These complicated calculations were unintelligible to the cultivator, and were moreover made in the dark. What the cultivator did understand was that a general enhancement had been effected over the high rental of the old settlement, and there was alarm and consternation in the country when the new enhanced rents were proclaimed. * * * * If after the experience of nearly a century of administration it has been found in Northern India that the wisest, safest and most considerate policy is to let landlords make their own arrangements with cultivators as regards rents, subject to salutary checks imposed by the Government, is it a wise policy in the Central Provinces for the Government to fix after calculations which are unintelligible alike to landlord and tenant, what rent each cultivator should pay for his holding? If private landlords in Northern India consider one-fifth of the gross produce a fair rent for the lands held by their tenants, is it considerate of the British Government to impose on the poorer peasantry of the Central Provinces a rent of one-third or more of the gross produce ?

20. Such are his allegations regarding rents. As regards the revenue he says :—

> The authorities of the Central Provinces asked the sanction of the Indian Government to demand 50 to 65 per cent. of the malguzari assets as revenue. The Government of India had some hesitation in allowing in any case so high a percentage as 65 per cent. to be taken, but nevertheless did grant the permission in some cases and made 60 per cent. the maximum rate in other cases. If we add to these high rates another 12½ per cent. which has been added as rates, it will be easy to see that between 70 and 81 per cent. of the landlord's *supposed* assets, *i. e.*, nearly 100 per cent. of his real assets, are now demanded by the Government as revenue.

21. Any one would gather from a persual of this that the Government have made a large enhancement of rents forcing them up to a third and over of the gross produce, that they had exacted the uttermost revenue which the rules allowed from the malguzars, and had in fact taken all their assets, and that the country in consequence was becoming a wilderness, while the cultivator, being compelled to pay 6 annas in the rupee of his gross produce, is impoverished in good years and driven to relief works in bad years.

22. The picture drawn, is a gross travesty of the true facts, and would, if true, be an indictment of the Administration for gross misgovernment. Not a single one of the *propositions* contained in the extract has been, or can be, substantiated. To take the case of rents first, Mr. Dutt impugns both the method of the enhancement and its amount. As regards the extent of the enhancement the figures set forth by Mr. Carey in paragraph 29 of his letter, show what the rent rates are as revised by the Settlement Officer in a number of districts. They also show that except in the case of Sambalpur, where rent was fixed for the first time on new cultivation and is singularly low, the largest enhancement imposed has been 16 per cent. in Nagpur, of which district the revised settlement was recently sanctioned by the Government of India, and in which district also there has probably been less deterioration owing to famine than in almost any part of the province. The great bulk of the enhancement imposed by the Settlement Officer was placed on the holdings of protected tenants of which the rents had hardly risen during the currency of the settlement, although the prices of produce had doubled. So far as ordinary rents were concerned, it was only in the Mahratta country, in which the landlords are still to some extent influenced by the old tradition condemning rent enhancement, without revenue enhancement, that these rents admitted of an increase except in a few individual cases In the northern districts, where the landlords have been more powerful, the rents which they had demanded of the ordinary tenants were much higher than any which the Settlement Officer could have imposed.

23. The soil-unit system upon which Mr. Dutt attributes so much obscurity merely consists of a method by which differential soil rates may be thrown into a common denominator by reducing the value of each soil to terms of the value of the poorest soil in cultivation. It enables the existing rental incidence of an area of mixed land to be ascertained with accuracy, and the enhancement which is justified either by prevailing rates or rise in prices to be distributed appropriately over the various holdings of a village. The amount of the enhancement is determined precisely on the same considerations which have influenced Settlement Officers in all parts of India, and which are the accepted economic principles of rent revision. The soil-unit system does not, as seems to be supposed, enable the Settlement Officer to fixed rents by a mere arithmetical calculation. It rather supplies him with a convenient test by which to direct his enquiries in respect of the comparison between the incidence of rents in different villages, and to check the exercise of his judgment in the fixation of individual rents. The enquiries have to be made, and judgment has to be exercised, all the same. The system also enables a more complete check to be exercised over a Settlement Officer's proposals than any system yet devised, because the precise amount of the deduced rents which the Settlement Officer's rate will involve in any village can be foreseen beforehand. This enables higher authority to check immediately any tendency to undue enhancement. This is a matter of ordinary experience in settlement work.

24. Mr. Dutt seems to imagine that while the rents settled by agreements between the landlords and tenants are bound to be moderate, those evolved or deduced by the Settlement Officer with the aid of the system which he regards as so dangerous are grossly excessive. The following statement compares the ordinary rental in a number of districts as demanded by the landlords before revision with the rental value of the same land deduced by the Settlement Officer from his rates :—

District.	Rental of ordinary tenants before revision.	Deduced rental of the same land.
	Rs.	Rs.
Damoh	2,83,026	2,44,226
Jubbulpur—Jubbulpur Tahsil	3,66,712	2,80,420
Do. Sehora Tahsil	1,85,859	1,62,447
Hoshangabad	5,12,914	3,02,103
Narsinghpur	4,08,339	2,60,569
Warda	2,36,950	1,88,742
Nagpur	2,97,502	2,78,401
Raipur	4,49,046	4,30,937
Bilaspur	3,04,223	2,90,143

These figures show the excess over large tracts in which the effect of a number of low-rented holdings obscures the results. Many villages could be found in which the present rents of ordinary tenants as fixed by the landlords exceeded much more largely the Settlement Officer's deduced rental; and a reference to the village rent fixation volumes would show hundreds of cases in which the tenant's rent was double, treble or quadruple of the deduced rental. It is noteworthy that in Hoshangabad the rental demanded from ordinary tenants by the landlords is almost 70 per cent. higher than the Settlement Officer's deduced rental.

25. The allegation that the revised rental exceeds a third of the gross produce is again completely exposed by Mr. Carey in paragraph 28 of his letter. If any further exposure is needed it is proved by the fact that if the revised rental of the land really exceeded a third of its gross produce, the gross produce in some districts would barely suffice for seed. In Bilaspur, for instance, a district which is always cited by agitators as a flagrant

example of over-assessment, the rental rate per acre as revised at the settlement was 9 annas 9 pies per acre. Three times this is R1-13-3; when the rent is deducted there remains only R1-3-6 per acre. The average price of the coarsest rice is 17 seers the rupee in Bilaspur, equivalent to 34 seers of seed rice. It takes 90 lb at least to sow an acre and costs R1-5-0 at normal rates. According to Mr. Dutt's contention the land in Bilaspur would yield less than 1½ times the seed, or about 125 lb an acre. The normal produce of the various districts has been carefully estimated by the Settlement Officers, who assuredly have better means of ascertaining it than outside critics with no experience, of the province. At the prices of some ten years ago (which have since risen) the rental of no district exceeds 15 per cent. of the normal produce. The highest fraction reached is one-seventh, while in some districts the proportion does not exceed one-fourteenth.

26. Next as regards revenue, the arguments adduced to show that the rental generally so far from exceeding a third of the produce as alleged by Mr. Dutt is not even as large (sometimes less than half as large) as the sixth, which Mr. Dutt states that every ryot in India recognizes as a fair and equitable rent, effectually cut away the ground from his contention that the assets on which the revenue is fixed are *supposed* and not real or realizable. There remains only to be dealt with his statement that including cesses the assessment absorbs between 70 and 80 per cent. of the nalguzari assets. He has made the extraordinary mistake of supposing that cesses are calculated on assets, whereas they are calculated on the revenue and range between 6 to 7½ per cent. of the assets (*vide* paragraph 19 of Mr. Carey's letter). His strictures as to the fraction assessed are similarly inaccurate, for, although the rules may permit the assessment of 60 per cent., they never enjoined that that fraction should be invariably taken; and as a matter of fact outside Nagpur and Wardha the Highest fraction assessed on a district has been 55, and in two districts Seoni (47 per cent.) and Hoshangabad (49 per cent.), the revised assessment is less than half the assets. The highest fraction 58·8 per cent. (or including the revenue of plot-proprietors 61 per cent.) was taken in Nagpur, in which district the proprietary body have gained by resettlement. The fractions in this district and Wardha were lowered from 79 and 78 per cent. respectively, which in respect of the assets existing at the former settlement involved the reduction of revenue paid for thirty years. Over the province as a whole the revised revenue falls on the revised assets at 53 per cent.

27. One by one the fallacies with which Mr. Dutt's letter teems have been exposed, but I do not desire on that account to underrate the depressed condition of agriculture in some parts of the province, nor to forget the areas in which owing to the continuous losses of the past few years, including two famines, revision or abatement has been found necessary. The Government of India share fully in the sympathetic anxiety with which I view the condition of parts of this province, and the desire I have to do all I can for its amelioration. The effect of the losses and failures which have been entirely caused by unfavourable climatic conditions cannot well be exaggerated, and it is to them and not to the settlements that the deteriorated condition of certain districts is now due.

28. The question how far the famine conditions which have prevailed can be attributed to assessments has been examined and reported in paragraphs 341 to 345 of the Report on the Famine of 1899-1900 recently submitted to the Government of India with Mr. Craddock's letter No. 892-A, dated the 27th February last, and it is hardly necessary to repeat the arguments here. Suffice it to say that the people of the province have during the last seven years lost produce to the value of 40 crores. During the whole period the increase in their revenue demand has not exceeded a crore of rupees, of which a portion has been suspended or remitted. Only perverse blindness could attribute agricultural depression to the assessment and not to the losses, particularly as the people have received in unrecovered takavi and charitable loans much more than the crore taken from them in increased revenue, not to mention 6½ crores spent on famine relief. Nor is it out of place to mention that it is the districts which have not paid their revised assessments which have suffered the most. The Khurai tahsil of Saugor, the Damoh District, Hoshangabad and Balaghat, are all tracts in which the present agricultural depression is most severe. None of them have paid their enhanced revenue; because crop failures prevented their being levied, and necessitated suspension or remission even of the old demand which had been regularly rendered for thirty years in seasons of only normal fluctuations. Most of the Chanda District, which has suffered so severely in the recent famine, is still paying a revenue fixed 35 years ago.

29. The facts which I have stated should show that the allegations of Mr. R. C. Dutt have no foundation in fact, and must have been unsupported by even the most superficial enquiries. It is of the irony of fate that the one point upon which he lays so much stress should have been proved by experience the weak point in the recent settlements. Abatement on account of loss of cropping is necessary wherever successive failures have caused a deterioration which is not merely temporary. Where owing to repeated losses of his crops the cultivator has exhausted his credit and lost his cattle, he has been unable to cultivate his holding. Where there is no crop to reap, not even the most moderate rent can be paid. In those places abatements in proportion to loss of cropping are necessary. Such abatements may become expedient anywhere, irrespective of the assessment, when cultivators lose their all; though it may surprise critics like Mr. Dutt to learn that the only large areas over which such deterioration has occurred are situated in districts in

which half-assets settlements have been made. In two tracts only has it been found advisable to make a permanent revision of the rents fixed at settlement—the Hoshangabad district and the rich haveli of Jubbulpore, and in them this has been necessary not because the Settlement Officer followed his statistical conclusions and neglected the rental fixed by agreement between landlord and tenant, but because he followed the landlords and neglected his statistical conclusions. When these settlements were made, the Settlement Officer had not the legal power to lower the rents of ordinary tenants. And the propriety of bringing pressure to bear on landlords to reduce such rents when shown by the deduced rents to be excessive, was only partially recognized. The result has been the necessity for a revision of these rents, with the consent of malguzars and tenants alike, on the basis of the very system which Mr. Dutt condemns. The law now also empowers the Settlement Officer to reduce excessive rents.

30. When the revised settlements were made, the Settlement Officer had no power to reduce the rents of ordinary tenants, the only rents which are fixed by agreement between landlord and tenant in this province. Rents, which his statistical conclusions under the soil-unit system showed him to be unduly high, he could only reduce by putting pressure on the landlords. Some considerable reductions were made in the cases where actual areas had accrued; but much opposition was encountered, and it was asserted by the landlords that the rent which the Settlement Officer wished to reduce was realizable. Acting on these assurances the Settlement Officer allowed rents of this kind to stand, and it is these rents (on which revenue was naturally fixed) that have now been proved unpayable and have brought confusion on the landlords who refused to reduce them. The law now gives the power to the Settlement Officers to reduce rents of this kind, and I am arranging for their reduction. The landlords themselves now bitterly lament their obduracy. One of the largest landords in the Jubbulpore District, Rai Bahadur Ballabhdass,* admitted the fact publicly before the Famine Commission of 1898; and the malguzars in Hoshangabad are now clamouring for that reduction of ordinary rents which five years ago they successfully resisted. It speaks volumes for the moderation of our Settlement Officers in fixing the statutory rents of protected tenants that, even after the inclusion of these excessive rents in the rent-roll, the general rental incidence in these districts does not even reach that magic sixth which Mr. R. C. Dutt declares that "every ryot in India recognizes as fair and equitable."

31. It has been shown that the rents of the country generally are much below the standard which Mr. Dutt has laid down; it has been shown that a half-assets assessment has not saved from deterioration and abatement districts which have been overwhelmed by calamities of the seasons; it has been shown that rental fixed by the landlords is not that example of moderation which Mr. Dutt would have us believe. It only remains to say a word on the question of the fraction of assets which Government may take as revenue. There is no real virtue in the half-assets rule. The fairness of an sssessment depends upon the means of subsistence which it leaves to the payer. The man who pays 60 per cent. in a village with assets of R5,000 is surely better off than his neighbour who pays 50 per cent. in a village with assets of R200. The suitability of a revised assessment depends less upon the fraction of assets which it takes, than on the reduction of income which it involves. It has been found possible to take 60 per cent. in Nagpur without reducing the incomes of the proprietors, while the half-assets assessments in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad have proved most burdensome to them. The reason was that in these districts the landlords had themselves so immoderately increased their incomes that a half-assets assessment entailed on them a corresponding sudden loss. This they might have borne had seasons been propitious; but with the crop failures which followed in quick succession this became impossible. For the calamities of the seasons neither the landlords nor the Government are responsible; but for the increase in their assessments the landlords have only their own folly to thank. They have now learnt their lesson, their powers have been fettered by the law as contained in the legislation of 1898; and the measures which are now being adopted for abatement in deteriorated tracts, and for revision in the districts concerned, should go far, with other assistance, towards the restoration of the people to prosperity.

32. It may not be amiss to state in conclusion that the provisional census figures recently obtained fully bear out all that has been said above. The districts taken are those

* In reply to the question othe Famine Commission of 1898 this gentleman stated that the revised assessments were too high.

He was further interrogated (page 189, Appendix IV, to the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1898)—

Q. Do you not know that no enhancement on cultivator's holdings was made?

A. It is true no enhacement has been made on the holdings of ordinary tenants, but the malguzars themselves had raised their rents so high as to render recovery impossible; hence the enhancement was merely a nominal one.

Q. Were remissions (reductions) allowed to cultivators?

A. Very little and not sufficient.

Q. Malguzars expressed their dissatisfaction on occasions of remissions (reductions) being granted to their tenants, was it not so?

A. Yes, it was from misconception and foolishness.

in which the new assessments have been longest in force or have actually been realized:—

District.	Fraction of assets taken as revenue		Increase or decrease per cent in population.
	At old settlement.	At revised settlement.	
Nimar	64	62	+14·3
Sambalpur	75	75	+4·2
Chhindwara	66	55	+0·2
Nagpur	78	61	—0·8
Wardha	79	59	—3·8
Raipur	53	53	—8·9
Bilaspur	57	54	—13·1
Narsinghpur	49	50	—14·5
Seoni	48	47	—11·7

By citing these figures I do not intend to imply that a high fraction can avert deterioration, but merely that deterioration has been independent of assessment, and that a high fraction, when otherwise justified, is not incompatible with prosperity. The highest assessed districts, so far as the fraction goes have not been so continuously and severely afflicted as some of their neighbours, but they too have suffered very heavy losses.

33. As I have already indicated, I am far from attributing any motive other than the best to Mr. R. C. Dutt. But I cannot but regret the course which he has adopted. He has attacked the Settlement Department in England and in India on what seems to me wholly inadequate information and without any apparent effort to ascertain the truth. I have no direct concern in the honour of the Settlement Department; for I have never been directly responsible for settlement work. But I have had excellent opportunities for judging of the work of the Department in this province. I know that there are no officers in India who do harder work, who know more about the people, or who have shown deeper sympathy with them in their troubles than the Settlement Officers. I know also the value of the information which their toil has placed at the disposal of Government. I regret, therefore, to find this attack made on them on the inadequate grounds which I have examined. Ignorant and prejudiced criticism coming from irresponsible persons does little harm; but more care might have been expected from a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, whose late position gives to his statement what is in this case a wholly specious value. Action in the direction of granting abatement and revision had been commenced by the Administration long before Mr. R. C. Dutt's letter saw the light and will be steadily continued where required; but the end in view is not to be reached by attempting to upset the system of settlement, which rests on too solid a foundation of experience to be shaken by the statements which I have examined. I have written at some length; but that has seemed necessary for the sake of dealing fully and clearly with the matters on which an expression of my opinions was invited by the Government of India.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S CAMP,
CENTRAL PROVINCES;
The 9th April 1901.

No. C.-290, dated Camp Sehora, the 1st December 1900.

From—J. B. FULLER, Esq. I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division,

To—The Under Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Revenue Department, Central Provinces.

I have the honour to offer the following observations on Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt's open letter to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Land Revenue Settlements of these Provinces, a copy of which was forwarded under your endorsement No. 4320, dated the 27th ultimo.

2. Mr. Dutt includes in his strictures the Settlements of 1863—68 as well as those made during the past 12 years, urging that under both of them the rents payable by cultivators to landlords were fixed too high, and an unduly—and unwarrantably—large share of the landlord's assets taken as revenue.

3. Turning in the first place to the Settlements of 1863—68, it is to be observed that the Settlement Reports of that time do not always state very clearly or definitely the financial results of the Settlement Officer's action, which has sometimes to be gathered from a comparison of statistics given in various passages of the report. In 1886 I compiled a note examining in some detail the results of these Settlements, and those which

preceded them, and from this note I extract the following figures showing the effect on tenants and on landlords of the revision of the demand in the years 1863—68 :—

District.	Percentage by which the payments were enhanced		Percentage of the proprietary assets absorbed by the Government Revenue	
	Of tenants.	Of landlords.	Before revision.	After revision.
	Saugor-Nerbudda Territories.			
Saugor	6	(—14)	74	54
Damoh	5	(—5)	68	54
Jubbulpore	3	7	46	51
Mandla	Not stated, but considerable.	48	45	Not stated.
Seoni	About 30	56	39	48
Narsinghpur	6·5	27	42	49
Hoshangabad	32	43	42	46
Nimar	31	15	66	64
Betul	5	32	51	64(?)
	Nagpur Territory.			
Chhindwara	4	(—13)	75	66
Wardha	Trifling.	(—0·1)	[illegible]	79
Nagpur	Trifling.	(—6)	83	78
Chanda	5·6	2	69	71
Bhandara, including Balaghat	25	12	66	64 (59 for revenue actually payable).
Raipur	Large.	64	Not stated.	54
Bilaspur	Large.	61	75	56

FOOT-NOTE.—I have omitted the Sambalpur District as this is settled ryotwar and not with proprietors.

Taking tenants first of all, it will be observed that in nine of the sixteen districts rents were enhanced in a quite trifling degree or not at all. In the remaining seven districts enhancements were considerable. It must be realized that in those days the authoritative fixation of rents was no part of a Settlement Officer's duties. In estimating the assets on which his revenue was to be based he allowed for such rent enhancement as seemed to him reasonable, but he did not give practical effect to his judgment in this matter. At the time the revised revenue assessment was announced, an officer, usually a native Duputy Collector, was deputed to endeavour to bring landlords and tenants to agree to and distribute such enhancement of rents as would be in accord with the new revenue assessment, and the extent of the enhancement actually accepted depended less on the Settlement Officer's forecast than on the strength of the landlords, the custom of the country and the trouble taken over the business by the Officer-in-charge of the adjustment. From what I have been able to gather, this part of the Settlement proceedings often received most inadequate attention, as it was not taken up till after the reassessment had been sanctioned and (in many cases) the Settlement Officer had left the district. In Mandla and Seoni rentals were before the revision exceedingly low, and a large area is held by talukdars of position. Rents rose largely, but that they were still light is shown by the large further rise in the rentals of these districts during the currency of the settlements. The lightness of the revenue demand is shown by its incidence on the cultivated area, 2·8 annas per acre in Mandla and 5·8 annas in Seoni. These remarks also apply to Hoshangabad, where the landlord's rental rose enormously during currency of settlement. In the case of these three districts it is, moreover, believed that the rentals as recorded previously to settlement were much understated, and that much of what is classed as enhancement was in reality merely disclosure. In Nimar a very large proportion of the ryots are plot proprietors paying revenue not rent, and in their case enhancement was effected authoritatively and left them paying less than a full rent. In the Nagpur country the Bhandara District alone shows any considerable rent enhancement due, I believe, to special care taken by the native officer who was deputed to adjust rents. In the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur rent enhancement was large. But it left the tenants paying on the average only 9 annas per cultivated acre, and the lightness of their rents is evidenced by the very great further enhancements which occurred during the currency of the settlement. Having regard to the facts that in more than half the number of districts rents were left practically untouched, and that where they rose, they rose by consent and were still exceedingly low, it is quite preposterous to tax the Government of that day with harshness in fixing the payments of cultivators.

4. Turning now to the interests of the landlords, exception must be taken to the representation made by Mr. Dutt of the "half asset" principle. It is true that the Settlements of the Saugor-Nerbbudda districts were effected under a ruling of the North-Western Provinces Board of Revenue that the demand of the State, which had previously been a nominal two-thirds, was to be limited to "one-half of the average net assets." But the term "assets" had a more comprehensive meaning than that of "actual income."

It meant the income which a proprietor would enjoy if the whole of his land was fairly rented, and it threw on him and not on the State the cost of the special rental privileges enjoyed by protected ryots. As the assets were to be an "average," it was open to the Settlement Officer to take into consideration probable increases during the currency of his Settlement. Moreover, as under the procedure of those days the assets were settled before rents were re-adjusted, their amount included the Settlement Officer's estimates for rent enhancement. If a village contained protected or privileged holdings, or if the Settlement Officer's estimates were not fulfilled, an assessment which was nominally fixed at half-assets might absorb a very much larger proportion of the actual income. Procedure has been changed, and the assets on which the revenue is calculated now correspond with actual income. The "assets" we now follow are at once less comprehensive and more definite than the "assets" of former days, and in both respects form a basis of calculation which favours the interests of proprietors. A serious inaccuracy on Mr. Dutt's part is his assumption that the "half-assets" rule applied to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh districts, the Settlements of which were made under orders "allowing malguzars in all cases 40 per cent. of the true gross rental and in certain cases 50 per cent." (Paragraph 25 of my note.)

5. The figures given in my paragraph 3 above show that in two of the Saugor-Nerbudda districts (Saugor and Damoh) the previous assessment was much above *actual* half-assets, and in both cases it was reduced. In Jubbulpore the revenue enhancement was small and the assessment was but a trifle over *actual* half-assets, and would be much below a prospective *average* half-assets. In the other districts of this part of the Provinces, excepting Nimar and Betul the landlords were left with half actual assets or more. In Nimar the assessment exceeded half-assets because of the large number of plot proprietors who paid revenue not rent. In Betul a considerable excess was due to rents not having risen to the extent anticipated by the Settlement Officer. In three districts of the Nagpur country (Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur) the existing assessment was reduced, and in a fourth district (Chanda) it was left practically untouched. The percentage of the revenue to the assets remained high, but it was not understood that the orders of Government contemplated the reduction of assessments which were found to be paid without difficulty. A large revenue enhancement was imposed on the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. The existing assessment was extraordinarily light, and the revised demand was not more than 5 annas per each cultivated acre. A rapid rise in the proprietor's rental very soon raised their profits to much more than the equivalent of the Government revenue. The general result of this examination is to show that where the revenue was heavy, it was reduced; that where it was enhanced it was fixed at a figure which, taking into consideration increases of rents in the near future, was not inconsistent with the standard prescribed. That the Settlements were light and that the Provinces prospered under them are matters of notoriety.

6. I come now to the Settlements of the past 12 years. In two statements appended some figures are given showing, for ten districts, the Settlement Reports of which have been prepared, the financial effect of re-settlement on tenants, and on landlords, respectively. Statement A is concerned with tenants, and the first point I would note is the lightness of the revised rental as shown by its incidence on the cultivated area (column 3). In Sambalpur this incidence is less than 6 annas per acre. In four other districts it is below one rupee. I next invite attention to the figures of column 5 showing the percentage by which rents were enhanced by the Settlement Officer. In only the Sambaldur District was the enhancement large, and the Sambalpur ryots hold on ryotwari terms under Government and had suffered no enhancement during the currency of the preceding Settlement, although they had extended their holdings so largely that the incidence per acre of the revised assessment was no higher that that of the previous assessment. In no other district did the Settlement Officer's rental enhancements exceed one anna in the rupee. In Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur they were quite inconsiderable.

7. The figures in column 4 give the persentage rise in rent-rate from the time of the previous Settlement, and include the enhancements made by landlords during the currency of Settlement as well as those made by the Settlement Officer. The rise is largest in Wardha and Bilaspur, but in both districts the rental of the previous Settlement was found to have been much understated. The enhancements in rent-rate have, no doubt, been considerable, but they are due in the main to pressure gradually applied by the landlords and not to the action of Government. Nor, when it is considered that since the days of the previous Settlements, the country has been opened out by railways and the value of produce almost doubled, can increases of 30 or even 40 per cent in very low rent-rates be held to impose an unreasonable demand on the cultivators. In some tracts where the rise in rent-rate had been unusually large, an endeavour was made to reduce very high rents by consent of the landlords, and substantial reductions were made in this way in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. We might have gone further in this direction with advantage. But we had at the time no legal powers of interference, and proprietors would not very willingly consent to a reduction of their rent-rolls. It will of course be understood that the rental enhancements effected by the Settlement Officer in districts which showed a substantial rise in rent-rate at the time of his enquiries, only touched the privileged classes of ryots whose payments had been stereotyped by law.

8. Mr. Dutt adopts a sixth of the produce of land as a measure of a fair rental for it. It is presumed that he does not mean this standard for application in particular cases. Much land is let in these and other Provinces at half produce, and it is obvious that the share of the produce which land can pay depends largely on the cost of cultivation and that, for instance, sugarcane cannot render nearly as large a proportion as wheat. A fraction of the produce may be taken as a guide to what land can pay on the average, though I am unaware of any substantial reason for the adoption of a sixth. Average gross produce is of course extremely difficult to ascertain and deductions based on its amount have little practical value. But it is quite certain that in the majority of our districts, the rental is far below a sixth of the produce, and that the adoption of Mr. Dutt's rule would warrant a very large further enhancement. For eight of the ten districts used as illustrations an estimates of the amount and value of the gross produce were framed at Settlement. They are compared with the rental in columns 10 and 11 of the statement. In four districts the rental is less than 10 per cent. of the produce: in one it is 10 per cent. and in the three others it is respectively 14, 15 and 16 per cent. Rents had in these three districts been largely enhanced during currency of Settlement. It may be objected that the Settlement Officer's calculations cannot be relied upon. But the Settlement Officer in making his estimates had no particular thesis to justify, and if he is not capable of estimating the produce, I do not know whom else we are to turn to.

9. Passing now to the effect of the re-settlements on landlords' interests, it must be noted that the Settlement Officers in fixing the share of the proprietor's income to be taken as revenue acted not under the indefinite guidance of the old "half assets" rule, but under the orders specially issued for them by the Government of India laying down that in view of the narrower meaning now attached to the term "assets," a higher proportion than 50 per cent. might be taken, but no higher proportion (in enhancing) than 60 per cent. The "assets" thus to be shared between Government and the landlords did not include the payments of plot proprietors on which the landlords were to receive a commission only. Column 6 of Statement B shows the effect given to these orders in each of* nine districts, and taken with column 5 compares the percentage of revenue to *actual present assets* at the new Settlements and at those preceding them. The percentage exceeds 60 in Nagpur and approximates to it in Wardha, because it is calculated on assets which include the payments of plot proprietors. In both districts the share of Government has been largely reduced. In no other district does the share exceed 55 per cent. The share was raised in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur, but in one of these districts is under 50 per cent. and in the other only just above it.

* I have omitted Sambalpur as this district is not settled with proprietors.

10. The percentage enhancements shown in column 2 are in some cases undoubtedly high. But so are the percentage increases in cultivation, and it is obvious that the greater are the profits made by landlords during the currency of a Settlement, the greater must be their losses when the Settlement is revised. The rent enhancements effected by the Settlement Officer put money into their pockets, and the real measure of enhancement is to be found by deducting the amount of these enhancements from the increase in revenue assessment. The results of this calculation are shown in column 13. From this point of view the pressure of the new assessment is much less than it would appear at first sight. And it must be remembered that the larger is the increase in the demands of Government the more profitable is the Settlement to the landlords compared with that which preceded it.

11. Writing from experience I believe that had the introduction of the new assessments been accompanied and followed by seasons of even moderate productiveness, we should have heard very little of their heaviness. It has unfortunately happened that the imposition of an enhanced revenue demand in many districts synchronized with the commencement of a chain of disasters. Seven lean years, two of which were years of famine, have inflicted tremendous losses on the agricultural classes, and the wonder is not that the Settlements excite complaint, but that they have not broken down altogether.

12. Mr. Dutt in his paragraph 11 writes of "another 12½ per cent. which has been added as rates." This is incorrect. Cesses were levied under the old Settlement. The increases in them have been (1) the 2 per cent. imposed by the Additional Rates Act, (2) the raising of the road-cess from 2 to 3 per cent., and (3) the imposition of a patwari cess at rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent. The latter cess was not new. Over the greater part of the Provinces the proprietors have all along maintained patwaris, but paid them direct instead of through the Government Treasury. In the Jubbulpore District, for instance, patwari cess was payable under the old Settlement at 3 per cent. on the rental which is a higher rate than that now charged. But no doubt the maintenance of the Land Record Staff costs landlords more than it did, and we may fairly assume that the patwari rate is generally 2 or 3 per cent. on the revenue higher than its equivalents under the former Settlements.

13. I will add in regard to Mr. Dutt's paragraph 10 that I personally took a part in announcing the revised rents in a number of districts, and in no district but Sambalpur did the people manifest any dissatisfaction nor was any dissatisfaction to be expected. The enhancements imposed by the Settlement Officer were light, and in some cases the tenants had a reason for gratitude in reductions effected.

STATEMENT A.—Statistics indicating the Pressure on Tenants of the new Settlements in the Central Provinces.

District.	Tenants' rent-rate per acre at old Settlement.	Tenants' enhanced rent-rate per acre at new Settlement.	Enhancement per cent. in rate.	Enhancement per cent. effected in tenants' payment by Settlement Officer.	Rental valuation adopted.				Gross produce if calculated by Settlement Officer.	Percentage of Column 9 on Column 10.	Remarks.
					Malik-maktuza-' payments.	Tenants' rents.	Sir khudkasht and privileged holdings.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	R a. p	R a. p.			R	R	R	R	R		
Damoh . . .	0 13 10	1 1 10	29	11	22,098	6,05,559	1,73,901	8,01,558	54,26,484	14	
Jubbulpore . . .	1 1 4	1 3 8	13	4	56,937	13,59,828	5,11,005	19,27,770	1,26,14,985	15	
For open country only .	2 1 0	2 12 8	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seoni	0 9 8	0 10 10	12	9	4,507	4,22,586	1,75,474	6,02,567	82,41,394	7	
Narsinghpur . . .	1 5 1	1 11 7	31	6	21,758	9,62,620	2,93,108	12,77,486	80,61,942	16	
Chhindwara . . .	0 9 11	0 9 9	...	12	3,462	4,07,585	1,17,860	5,28,907	1,00,61,740	5	
Wardha . . .	0 10 7	0 15 0	42	14	51,076	8,18,172	2,13,813	10,83,061	1,47,16,115	7	
Nagpur . . .	0 12 10	1 0 3	26	16	1,36,481	12,24,054	3,15,677	16,76,212	(c)1,88,06,823	9	(a) For regularly settled area only.
Raipur	(a) 0 8 11	(a) 0 10 6	18	12	(b)4,619	(b) 11,77,152	(b) 3,27,659	(b) 15,09,430	...	10	(b) For district as whole.
Bilaspur . . .	0 7 3	0 9 9	34	11	15,819	6,65,321	1,71,774	8,52,414	...	...	(c) Excluding bye products.

STATEMENT B.—*Statistics indicating the Pressure on Malguzars of the new Settlements in the Central Provinces.*

District.	Increase per cent.		Percentage increase in rate of revenue per cultivated acre.	Fraction of assessment.		Malguzar's actual profit and loss by re-settlement.				Remarks.
	In Government revenue.	In cultivated area.		Old.	New.	Gained by rent enhancement.	Lost by revenue enhancement.	Net loss.	Percentage of loss on former revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						R	R	R		
Damoh	58	31	22	54	54	81,506	1,63,243	81,737	29	
Jubbulpore	65	44	15	50	51	85,616	3,92,789	3,07,173	50	
Seoni	79	50	21	48	47	40,308	1,29,628	89,320	54	
Narsinghpur	49	17	27	49	50	57,301	2,12,324	1,55,023	36	
Chhindwara	37	60	[—14]	66	55	44,207	79,728	35,521	16	
Wardha	25	18	6	79	59	1,10,713	1,32,283	21,570	4	
Nagpur	18	13	4	78	61	1,86,884	1,62,251	24,633	2	
Raipur	70	42	18	54	54	82,625	2,15,777	1,33,152	43	Regularly settled area only.
Bilaspur	80	40	34	56	54	70,698	2,22,941	1,52,243	60	

No. 50—147, dated Nagpur, the 8th January 1901.

From—L. S. CAREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Revenue Department, Central Provinces.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 4321, dated the 27th October 1900, forwarding for opinion a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the subject of land settlements in the Central Provinces, and in reply to state as follows.

2. Mr. Dutt, at the outset, impugns the 30 years' settlement of these provinces, alleging that the intensions of Lord Canning's Government were not carried into effect, with the result that rents were fixed too high and too large a percentage of assets was taken as revenue from the malguzars. And he goes so far as to lay down that the rent fixed in those settlements was one-third of the gross produce. He next proceeds to complain that the mistakes of the past have been repeated in aggravated form at the recent revision, the rental appoximating to six annas in the rupee of the gross produce and the revenue absorbing nearly 100 per cent. of the real assets of the malguzars.

3. It will, I think, be profitable to glance momentarily at the previous revenue history of the—

(I) Saugor-Nerbudda Territory,

(II) Nagpur country,

(III) The Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur,

from the time that the British Government first became connected with these territories. This history is ably summarised in Mr. Fuller's note of 1886 on Land Revenue Settlements of the Central Provinces, from which I cull the following information: first as to the Saugor-Nerbudda Territory which was ceded by Apaji Bhonsla in 1818, a tract which had been harassed by constant war and ground down by exceedingly heavy taxation. A system of short leases ruled, and villages were given to the highest bidders. The patels had to content themselves with one-tenth of the whole profits, and the majority had to make way for a race of speculating farmers who agreed to any conditions the revenue authorities might make in the hopes of securing a footing in the village for better times to come. At the outset short-term settlements were made under British rule, and an abortive attempt was made to maintain and even improve upon the revenue handed over to us by the Bhonsla Government. The policy is characterized as one of those tremendous mistakes the effects of which many years of subsequent moderation and justice have hardly been able to wipe away. After about 10 or 15 years during which two-thirds of the English correspondence of those times related solely to revenue reductions, the necessity of substantial abatements in the land revenue demand was fully recognized. Then came a 20 years' settlement in 1836-37 which, allowing for dislocation caused by the Mutiny, brings us up to the time when preparations were made for the revision that resulted in the 30 years' settlement. The following figures are instructive:—

District.	Annual demand after cession.	Annual demand 10 years after cession.	Annual demand 20 years after cession.	Demand of 20 years' settlement made in 1836-37.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor	5,88,100	6,27,000	6,09,600	6,27,000
Damoh	3,53,500	3,24,400	2,43,300	3,05,100
Jubbulpore	4,48,200	6,41,000	6,05,000	4,75,700
Mandla	65,900	40,300	34,100	36,200
Seoni	1,76,900	1,74,100	1,67,900	1,24,500
Narsinghpur	6,07,700	5,27,700	4,00,000	3,47,000
Hoshangabad (excluding Harda)	2,56,700	2,70,000	1,88,[illegible]00	1,68,600
Betul	2,80,600	2,03,500	1,01,200	1,40,000
TOTAL	28,42,700	28,14,000	24,09,100	22,25,000

They indicate the steady reduction and adjustment of the demand to the paying capacity of the people, and it is noticeable that the tract comprising these districts or portions of districts paid only 23½ lakhs in 1886, as the demand of the 30 years' settlement. This represents a fall of five lakhs below the revenue realized at the time of cession.

4. The history of the Nagpur country is somewhat different. Sovereignty was only acquired in 1854, but owing to the minority of the Raja the districts were under British management between 1818 and 1830. During this period of 12 years changes of far-reaching importance were made. The native rule during the period of 1830 to 1854 was very lax and the land revenue demand declined. On the escheat in 1854 a further con-

siderable reduction took place when summary settlements were concluded. The latter were ultimately abandoned in favour of a 30 years' settlement coupled with the grant of proprietary rights under the orders of the Government of India issued in June 1860. The following figures show the decline in the demand between 1830—1854 :—

Districts.	Payable in 1830.	Payable in 1854.	After the summary settlement effected in 1854.	Prior to 30 years' settlement.	Rendered payable in 30 years' settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha and Nagpur	16,64,000	15,70,000	13,87,000	...	...
Chanda	4,85,000	3,26,200	2,65,200	...	...
Bhandara	3,81,000	3,45,500	3,05,500	...	...
TOTAL	25,30,000	22,41,700	19,57,700	19,81,283	19,72,084

The net demand on these districts, as fixed in the 30 years' settlement, is then about six lakhs less than the taxation of 1830, *i. e.*, some 30 years previously. The British occupation brought them some pecuniary relief to the patels apart from the greater fixity of tenure which culminated in the conferment of proprietary right.

5. The Raipur and Bilaspur districts of Chhattisgarh were ruled by the Hai Hai Bansis, a Hindu dynasty, for 1,000 years and the lowness of the revenue demand is attributed, partly to the readiness of those Chiefs to accept services in lieu of a portion of their revenue, partly to the comparative immunity of Chhattisgarh from foreign invasions and imposts. But from 1741 to 1818 this tract was under Mahratta rule, and during the latter years of that period it is stated to have presented "an uniform scene of plunder and oppression uninfluenced by any consideration but that of collecting by whatever means the largest amount possible." For all that the revenue did not run up very high. Possibly the agents who were far away and out of control of their Bhonsla masters pillaged the villages for themselves and not for the reigning dynasty, and the revenue accounts were shaped accordingly. Moreover, the revenue of the tract was apparently more elastic than in the northern and southern districts of the Central Provinces, and there was abundance of land awaiting cultivation at the hands of new tenants. The revenue demand did not then recede as was the case in the other tracts alluded to in the previous paragraphs, but as shown below advanced slowly though steadily in spite of scarcities in 1835 and 1844 which ruined a large number of villages :—

Year.	Demand.	
	Rs.	
1818	3,63,200	
1830	3,85,800	after 12 years of British management.
1854	4,00,000	after 24 years of Mahratta rule.
1862	4,61,000	after the escheat in 1854.

6. So much for the previous revenue history of the principal tracts comprising the Provinces. In 1860 Lord Canning's Government issued its letter No. 2279, dated the 28th June, to the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, which sanctioned the grant of proprietary right in the soil,—whereby at a stroke of the pen the patels who had hitherto held as *mere* lessees and had enjoyed no rights of proprietorship acquired a fee simple in their estates, subject only to the payment of revenue to the Government. In the same letter it was laid down that the *true gross rental* of each estate having been ascertained by careful enquiry, the Governor-General in Council would be disposed to allow the malguzars in all cases at least 40 per cent. for expenses of management and proprietary profits and to extend the limit in special cases even to 50 per cent. These orders related merely to the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions (less Sambalpur).

7. The corresponding orders for the Saugor-Nerbudda territories are to be found in the proclamation of the North-Western Provinces Government, dated the 24th June 1854. In paragraph 2 thereof the intention to confer proprietary right is stated, and in paragraph 10 will be found the origin of our malik-makbuzas or plot-holders, who in certain contingencies were to be recorded proprietors and to pay their *jama* direct to Government, or through a party engaging for the whole mahal in which the land is situate. Thirdly, it is laid down in paragraph 6 that the Settlement Officer will fix what he believes to be a fair *jama* with reference to the cultivated and culturable land. I would invite particular attention to the word *culturable*, for it has a very important connection with the interpretation to be placed on the term "assessable assets." Shortly after proprietary right had been granted apprehensions began to be felt that we had gone too far in the interests of the landlords and that something should be done to protect the ryots. The pendulum began to swing in the opposite direction and in 1865 orders issued for the recognition of the absolute-occupancy tenants. Thus commenced the limitation of proprietary right which was originally intended to be well nigh unconditional and the practical

Page 19 of the old Settlement Code.

admission of the privileged ryots to a share in the proprietorship of villages in so far as their rents fell short of the true market rate.

8. I would now invite a perusal of paragraphs 25 and 28 of Mr. Fuller's note which contain a disquisition as to what was really understood by the Settlement Officers of those days by assets. Our system of settlement was derived from the North-Western Provinces and appears to have been based on the Saharanpur rules which are embodied in the old Settlement Code of the Central Provinces which bears date 1863. No. XXXVI of these instructions runs: "The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now than was formerly the case. This may lead to over-assessment for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent., is a larger proportion of the real average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors or communities *in a long course of years.* For this reason the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "directions to Settlement Officers as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent or one-half of the average net assets." Here we have the half assets rule. Mr. Fuller in paragraph 28 of his note draws a distinction between *existing* assets and *real* assets, the latter representing what the malguzars ought to receive in the way of rent if the tenants paid up to the full letting value of their land. A re-adjustment of rents on announcement of the settlement was contemplated. Government was to afford facilities for the same, but the rental enhancements were to be settled by the malguzars and ryots amongst themselves. The rents so fixed were recorded by the Settlement Officer. On the other hand an authoritative enhancement of rents by the Settlement Department was not permitted. From Statement A appended it will be gathered that in many districts very little in the way of rent enhancement resulted from this procedure. Mr. Fuller explains this to be due to these operations being left to subordinates at the close of the settlement when the Settlement Officer had usually left the district, also to the fact that as in many districts revision resulted in a loss of revenue, no great reasons existed for assisting the malguzars to increase their rental. The advocates of the malguzars had their day when proprietary right was awarded. Now was the time for the ryots' friends to assert their rights.

9. In paragraph 7 above I have invited special attention to the use of the word "*culturable*" in the instruction to Settlement Officer to fix a fair *jama* not only with reference to cultivated but also culturable lands. Here again we have a further clue to the procedure of the past, and I have not infrequently during the course of my long connection with the Department consulted old Settlement officials, such as Rao Bahadur Bhargao Rao, as to what was meant by the Settlement Officers of the past by the term "*prospective*" assets. I have gathered that what the Settlement Officer aimed at was to fix a revenue that would approximate to half assets midway through the Settlement. Assets might increase directly after announcement of the revised revenue by the adjustment of rents in the manner above described. With a rise of prices there would be likewise appreciation of the produce of the home-farm. The rent-roll would also increase as new land was brought under the plough. In villages then where there was a large area of culturable land and owing to the pressure of population in the vicinity, the probability existed of much new land being brought under the plough in the approximate future, a higher percentage of assets could be taken than where no such scope existed. Similarly where rents appeared low to the Settlement Officer, and he expected a considerable accession of income to the malguzars on the adjustment of rents which followed revenue announcement, he would take a higher fraction. There is another reason which accounts for high percentages of revenue in certain tracts, and that is the concealment of the rental by the malguzars. This was especially the case in Wardha, where according to paragraph 48 of Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das' Settlement Report of 1896, the tenants-at-will held 43 per cent. of the occupied and 55 per cent. of the total rent-paying area at the old settlement, and there was good reason for supposing that their payments to the malguzars had been greatly understated in the *lagwans*. Mr. Chisholm also alludes to a widespread conspiracy to conceal rents in the Bilaspur District. The scope for discretion in fixing the fraction was therefore very large,—much larger indeed than our present system, under which the assessments are based on the actually realizable assets of the day, permits of.

10. I reproduce below paragraph 10 of a note recorded on 30th June 1883 by Mr. Chisholm, who had years before settled the Bilaspur District:—

"After all the fairest system of assessment both for the Government and the people is an assessment based strictly on 'ascertained assets' and much of the discontent and dissatisfaction on occasions of re-settlement arise from the assessments being based not on ascertained assets, *but on the rental value of the estates calculated* on assumed rent-rates. These assumed rent-rates are the outcome of elaborate enquiries into the value of different soils, and they are supposed to represent with fair accuracy the rental value of individual estates. But when applied to estates the rents realized in which are on an altogether different valuation of soils, they cease to represent facts as to rent on which alone an assessment should be based, and represent only a *theory of rental value* prepared from the best available data."

I would also in this connection invite a perusal of paragraph 334 of Mr. Craddock's report of 1899 on the revision of the Nagpur Settlement.

11. It will be gathered from the previous paragraphs how it came about that high percentages of the malguzari assets (as recorded by the Settlement Officer at last settlement) were taken as revenue. A further very important consideration is that over a

large tract of country the revision resulting in the 30 years' settlement amounted to a re-distribution rather than an enhancement of the revenue payable, while in four districts there was an actual reduction of the demand. The statistics tabulated in Statement A throw light on this point. The operations in Wardha, Chanda and Nagpur represented a mere re-distribution of the existing demand with some reduction in the latter district. In Saugor, Damoh and Chhindwara the demand was reduced appreciably. In the other districts enhancements were obtained, but the total revised demand of the Provinces amounted to something under 60 lakhs of rupees with an incidence of only 8 annas per cropped acre.

12. Where the percentage of the revenue on total assets after revision of settlement is high, this is generally due, as in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, to the reluctance of the Settlement Officer to reduce a land revenue demand which had been paid over a long series of years with ease. At the close of paragraph 4 of letter No. 1994-2552, dated the 5th October 1900, from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of the revision of the Nagpur Settlement, it is stated that "to have reduced the revenue demand in such circumstances with the object of increasing the gains of persons already benefited beyond their legal deserts would have been a wanton sacrifice of public revenue." Apart from this it is manifest that the Settlement Officers considered the rent-rates paid by the ryots very low and expected a substantial accession of income on the adjustment of rents, which, however, rarely accrued. The position of the tenants had become so strong in the Nagpur country under British rule that they actually shared in the profits that were supposed to appertain to the proprietary status. Again, in view of the remarks of Mr. Chisholm quoted above, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Settlement Officers shrunk from following to their logical conclusion their so-called theories of rental value. The same remarks apply to the case of Chhindwara, where, however, the revenue was substantially reduced.

The high percentage in Nimar is due entirely to the very large number of malik-makbuzas in that district on whose payments the malguzar was only entitled to *hakul* tahsil at rates varying between 10 to 20 per cent., *vide* paragraph 10 of the Proclamation of the North-Western Provinces Government, dated 24th June 1854. The actual fraction of true malguzari assets taken in this district was only 32 per cent.

In Bhandara the high fraction shown in column 5 of Statement A is due to the fact that the *siwai* income which is of considerable importance in this district is not included in the assets. Were this source of income taken account of, as it should be, the percentage would probably fall to 55 per cent.

In Betul rents were very low and the Settlement Officer expected considerable increase; but as a matter of fact the adjustment of rents only raised them 5 per cent., "the cultivators for the past 25 years having been used to exceedingly light rents which they had come to consider as stereotyped."

13. As I read the correspondence and interpret the Saharanpur rules, the intention of Lord Canning's Government was that the malguzars should on an average during the currency of the settlement of long duration that was then being introduced get at least 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the gross rental. On the system of assessment on prospective assets they might at the outset get less than this share, in the middle of the term their profits were supposed to approximate to this fraction of the whole, and in the last half of the term they stood to make good for the deficiency that accrued to them during the first few years that the revised settlement was in force. In districts such as Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Raipur their share was practically half assets at the start of the settlement. In other districts, such as Damoh, Mandla and Bilaspur, the accrual of unearned increments rapidly raised their proportion to 50 per cent. or over.

In Nimar, as previously stated, they were left more than they were really entitled to at the commencement of the settlement period.

In Nagpur, at the time of the recent revision it was found that the malguzars were enjoying 42 per cent. of total assets, and excluding malik-makbuzas 44 per cent. of true malguzari assets. Similar figures follow for other districts:—

	Percentage of total assets.	Percentage of true malguzari assets.
Chhindwara	57	57
Wardha	47	48
Bilaspur	69	69
Raipur	63	63

I am not at present in a position to give statistics for Betul, Bhandara and Chanda, but the malguzari profits have expanded there in like fashion.

14. My conclusion then is that paragraphs 2 and 3 of Mr. Dutt's letter are based on a misconception of the term *assets* as understood by Government in those days, and I can detect no deviation by the Settlement Officers from the orders of the Supreme Government.

15. I have already shown that Mr. Dutt is inaccurate when he states that the Settlement Officers *fixed* the rents of the ryots. This was done by agreement between the malguzars and tenants doubtless under the stimulus of a revised revenue demand. Still

the authoritative fixation of rents was not permitted by the orders then in force. The allegation that the rental demand on the tenants absorbed one-third of their gross produce is manifestly absurd. In those days the total rental value did not exceed one crore of rupees. Thus the gross produce, according to Mr. Dutt, must have been three crores or 30 millions of rupees. The population of the surveyed tract to which our figures relate was 7½ millions in 1866. Thus Mr. Dutt's scale would allow exactly 4 rupees a head for each person to live on during the year. But during the five years 1863 to 1867-68 the average value of our imports was 186 lakhs of rupees, while the total demands of the State in the form of land revenue, cesses, excise, stamps, etc., aggregated 73 lakhs It is not clear how the people of so relatively unproductive a Province could afford to spend more than half of their gross income on comparative luxuries, nor is it manifest how even in the good old days a population of 7½ million souls could exist on 41 lakhs of rupees at exactly nine annas per head per annum. And in the above calculation no allowance has been made for seed-grain, which has to be provided out of the gross produce at a cost not far short of one crore of rupees.

16. The incidence of the rental on the gross produce has been calculated from time to time by many Settlement and Revenue Officers who can lay claim to a local experience which Mr. Dutt does not possess.

In reporting on his settlement of Bilaspur in 1868, Mr. Chisholm states that the rental absorbed 10 per cent. of the gross produce. In Hoshangabad, where much better prices were realizable by tenants for their produce, Sir Charles Elliot estimated that the revised revenue was about 1/26th of the gross produce of the day. The rental then absorbed* 1/12th of the gross produce. I have no doubt I could multiply evidence on this head by reference to other settlement reports, but the summarised conclusions of these two distinguished Revenue Officers suffice.

* Rental to revenue in proportion of R1-4-5 to R0-9-6.

17. Mr. Dutt would have us believe that the rents fixed at the old settlement were fixed at a pitch unexampled elsewhere in India. Such certainly would have been the case had the rent absorbed one-third of the gross produce. Indeed it may be safely asserted that the proportion of inferior soil in cultivation in the Central Provinces is so large and its outturn so relatively inconsiderable that a rental fixed at 1/6th of the gross Provincial outturn would be unrealizable. It is only in the richest portions of our most fertile and highly cultivated districts that such a proportion of the gross produce could be paid from year to year, the reason being that the balance left to the ryot out of a small outturn would not suffice for the support of himself and his family. This was recognized by the able Settlement Officers who came from the North-Western Provinces to effect the settlements which Mr. Dutt deems fit to impugn after the lapse of 35 years. I quote from Mr. Charles Grant's report on the Narsinghpur Settlement, paragraph 146 :—

> It may be as well to add a few words on the lowness of the absolute rate of assessment. Why should the sandy plains of the Ganges and Jumna Doab pay their two, three and four rupees per cultivated acre, while one of the richest valleys in India contributes at most one rupee per acre to the Imperial Treasury? The question is one of the highest importance and it may well be imagined that it has not failed to command the closest attention and the most earnest care from those entrusted with the charge of the State interests. In my own case, a previous employment in the Settlements of the North-West has perhaps served to put the contrast in an even stronger light than usual, but it may be shown, I think, that the difference is essential and therefore that the contrast is inevitable."

Mr. Grant then goes on to explain the lightness of the rent rate as due partly to the operation of an obstructive revenue law and to the absence of demand for produce, but principally owing to the meagreness of the produce itself. He states that the average wheat produce of the Nerbudda valley is 6 maunds per acre where the Doab produces at least 18.

It is clear then that in spite of the criticisms of Mr. Dutt who, as far as I can ascertain, has never visited these Provinces, infinite care was taken by the Settlement Officers of the past to make their assessments fair and suitable to the conditions of the districts with the welfare of which they were charged. I have shown above how substantially the revenue demand of various tracts in the provinces was reduced since they came under British management, and the assessments made after 1860 were not by any means universally directed towards securing an enhancement of revenue. Gauged by statistical considerations the various settlements passed the tests imposed by the Supreme Government and were confirmed, but the best criterion of their reasonable and equitable character is undoubtedly the manner in which they have since worked. The progress made by the Provinces during their currency is succinctly stated in Mr. Fuller's Review of the progress of the Central Provinces during the past 30 years, which was written in 1892. Moreover, a scrutiny of the annual reports on Land Revenue Administration during the eighties indicates how easily and with what a small amount of coercive processes the revenue was collected from year to year.

Mr. Fuller's report indicates a wonderful degree of progress and a steady rise in the standard of comfort which was maintained for some 30 years during which, with one exception, seasons were fairly favourable. The only really unsatisfactory feature is the extent to which the malguzars of aboriginal castes became indebted and lost their villages to members of the money-lending classes. Reckless extravagance has in the main led to this unfortunate result and enquiries made in the course of settlement operations have shown that the very rapid increase of profits during the 30 years' settlement, which was

largely due to the improvement of communications effected by the opening of the railway, dazzled the proprietary body, and led them to launch out into wild expenditure. This was recently very clearly brought out in the Betul District, where the increased demand for and rise in the price of myrabolam (harra) placed undreamt of wealth in the hands of a class which was not sufficiently educated to appreciate the gift of proprietary right.

18. I pass on now to more recent history and deal with that portion of Mr. Dutt's letter which relates to settlements effected on the present round of assessments, *i.e.*, since 1890. The final settlement reports of all districts are not as yet available, but there are some representative of all portions of the Provinces.

Our assessments are now based on real existing assets, and there is now-â-days nothing of a prospective character about them. This in itself is a distinct gain to the malguzars who will now appropriate the whole of the *ad interim* profits accruing from increase of cultivation and the rise in the value of home-farm and *siwai* produce during the currency of the settlement. I contrast below the percentages taken on revision with the corresponding figures of last settlement. I also add figures contrasting the incidence per acre in cultivation of the old and revised revenue :—

District.	Percentage of old revenue on assets of last Settlement.	Percentage of revised revenue on the revised assets.	Per cent. increase in cultivation since last Settlement.	Incidence per acre in cultivation.					
				Old Settlement.			New Settlement.		
				R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Damoh	54	54	+31	0	9	6	0	11	7
Jubbulpore	50	51	+44	0	10	4	0	11	11
Seoni	48	47	+50	0	4	6	0	5	9
Narsinghpur	49	50	+17	0	12	0	0	15	3
Chhindwara	66	55	+60	0	6	11	0	5	11
Wardha	79	59	+28	0	9	7	0	10	2
Nagpur	78	61	+13	0	12	2	0	12	8
Raipur	53	53	+33	0	4	10	0	5	8
Bilaspur	57	54	+40	0	4	1	0	5	6

In Nagpur and Wardha malik-makbuzas are of importance, and the proportion of true malguzari assets absorbed on revision is only 58·8 and 58·1 per cent. respectively. Thus in most districts on revision 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. of assets has been taken, and in no case has 60 per cent. of true malguzari assets been absorbed. In Seoni owing to the large increment of revenue obtainable and the relatively insecure character of cultivation in the Lakhnadon Tahsil, where part of the area cropped with millets is little better than sheet-rock, only 47 per cent. of assets has been demanded. In the districts* forming part of the old Nagpur country the percentage has been very appreciably reduced. This is a very substantial concession to malguzars and one that they could hardly have claimed as a right. The Chhindwara District has been treated with singular indulgence. As to individual villages, the rule has been throughout the Provinces to accept 60 per cent. as a maximum in fixing and enhancing jamas and 65 per cent. has only been taken in reducing assessments, *i.e.*, where the revenue was previously in excess of this figure, it has been lowered down to this limit in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government.

* Nagpur, Chhindwara, Wardha.

19. I would now take the opportunity of correcting another of Mr. Dutt's somewhat numerous inaccuracies. He states that cesses are taken at 12½ per cent. of the assets. This is not the case. They are based on the kamil jama, and as 13½† per cent. is the highest rate at which they are taken in any district, 8 per cent. (13½ per cent. × 60 per cent. the maximum rate of assessment) is the highest rate at which they fall on the assets. The usual rate may be accepted as some figure between 6 and 7 per cent. of assets. In Seoni the incidence is 6 per cent. of the assets and in Nagpur 6½. Thus the percentage of malguzari assets absorbed by revenue and cesses ranges between 53 in Seoni and 66 in Nagpur. This disposes of Mr. Dutt's assertion that our assessments absorb 100 per cent. of malguzari assets. If he means to imply that in seasons of scarcity and famine rents are to a certain extent irrecoverable, this is not, I presume, a state of affairs peculiar to the Central Provinces, and the Government meet such cases by the grant of liberal suspensions which, should occasion demand, are ultimately converted into remissions. But what I presume we are now concerned with is the pressure of the revenue and rental demands on the people in periods of normal meteorological seasons.

† In the lightly assessed districts of Raipur and Bilaspur.

20. The prices of agricultural produce have been found in the course of recent settlement enquiries to have risen 150 per cent. in Jubbulpore and Wardha, 100 per cent. in Hoshangabad, from 75 to 100 per cent. in Nagpur and Saugor, and from 60 to 70 per cent. in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. As to Chhattisgarh, prices had in 1888 more than doubled and have since that year risen still further. Having regard to the appreciation of the silver value of agricultural produce, the rise in the incidence of the revenue per acre

in cultivation is very moderate, even after full allowance is made for the relative inferiority of some of the land subjugated during the past 30 years. The incidences in Nagpur and Wardha are almost stationary, which is of course due to the reduction of the fraction of assessment. But for this, one would have expected a rise of incidence in districts where the increase of cultivation has not been so very large, for the mere maintenance of the rent-rate in tracts where much poor soil has been broken up is tantamount to an advance in the incidence of the payments. The fall in Chhindwara, a hilly district, is due to allowance being made for the fact that much of the newly broken soil is red gravel, very inferior to the rich pockets of black soil which formed the bulk of the cultivation in the old days. We owe this desirable result doubtless to the soil-unit system which Mr. Dutt includes in his denunciations. Acreage rates are singularly deceptive, and it is the boast of our new system that it enables us to differentiate in our valuation of the different grades of soil.

Against Narsinghpur we find the highest percentage rise of incidence, *viz.*, 27 per cent. Here cultivation has only increased 17 per cent. and the fraction of assessment at last Settlement was very moderate. The district used to pay a much heavier assessment in the old days when the Bhonsla troops were quartered in the Nerbudda valley. In 1816 the Marathas drew R6,67,000 from the Narsinghpur District, but their Military expenditure in that district amounted in that year to R6,37,000, so that the greater part of the revenue was spent in the district. Prior to the 30 years' settlement the revenue had fallen to R3,31,392. This was raised by Mr. Grant to R4,21,700, which has been paid with ease. Since that time Narsinghpur has been linked to Calcutta and Bombay and has now ample facilities for the disposal of its surplus produce. The gross revenue fixed on recent revision is R6,42,615, and in spite of a prolonged series of most untoward seasons the bulk of the revenue has been realized from year to year without an excessive number of coercive processes.

21. Taking the Provinces as a whole the cropped area has increased from 12½ to 16 millions of acres since 1867-68, *i.e.*, by 27 per cent., and during that period the revenue on the roll has advanced from 60 to 86 lakhs of rupees, or 43 per cent. A large proportion then of the increment is mere assessment of newly-broken lands and the increase of the revenue demand attributable to the enhanced value of agricultural produce is very small compared with the very great rise that has taken place in prices.

22. There remains the question of the effect of the recent revision on the tenants, who, Mr. Dutt asserts, are being ground down by a taxation which absorbs 5 or 6 annas in the rupee of the gross produce. The rental value of the malguzari area of the Provinces may be stated as follows :—

	R
Cash rents	1,23,00,000
Payments by malik-makbuzas	5,85,000
Valuation of land held by revenue-free grantees	45,000
Value of home-farm at Ro-12-2 the ryoti	33,00,000
TOTAL	1,62,30,000

Some three years ago, in a note on the crop statistics of the year 1896-97, I estimated the normal outturn of food-grains of the Central Provinces. The outturn of standard areas at standard rates worked out to 3,528,932 tons. I concluded then that 3,000,000 tons could safely be accepted. This, however, was deemed an under-estimate by the Local Administration.

A very moderate value rate would be R50 per ton, which corresponds to R1-12-0 per maund or 25 seers per rupee.

Valued at this rate the gross produce of food-grains would be R15,00,00,000. Ignoring all minor crops, such as hemp, castor, sugarcane, tobacco and miscellaneous garden crops, we have still to consider the value of the cotton, til and linseed crops.

23. The normal area devoted to til is 600,000 acres, and the normal produce per acre may be taken at 200lb, value R10 at 20lb per rupee. Thus the value of a normal outturn is 60 lakhs of rupees. Last year, when owing to the drought the crop was returned as only two-thirds of normal, *i.e.*, 133lb per acre, the export from the Central Provinces (after duly excluding 10,000 tons produced in our Feudatory States) amounted to 137lb for every acre in cultivation. A normal crop would at this rate exceed 205lb, and it is well known that there is considerable local consumption for which no margin is left by that year's estimate of outturn. The value of the exports in 1899-1900 reached 83¼ lakhs, but the area under the crop was abnormally large. In 1898-99 the value of til exports was 48½ lakhs, but the average does not exceed 35 lakhs.

24. The area under cotton has latterly increased to 1,000,000 acres, but 650,000 acres is our decennial average. Our standard outturn for cleaned cotton is 75lb to the acre, the value of which at 5lb to the rupee is R15. Thus the value of a normal cotton crop works out to R97,50,000. That our standard outturn is too low or that we very frequently under-estimate the character of this crop is proved by paragraph 23 of Mr. Craddock's report on the rail-borne traffic of the Central Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1900. It is there stated that for two years in succession the recorded exports have exceeded the total estimated yield of the crop. Our exports in—

1898-99 amounted to (*a*) 787,875 maunds, value R120 lakhs.
1899-1900 " (*b*) 592,351 " " 90 "

And in the latter year (*c*) 155,000 maunds were consumed by the local mills. Adding (*b*) and (*c*) we get 747,351 maunds, which valued at R15 per maund is worth R1,12,10,265. Here again there is no allowance for village consumption if this be accepted as the value of the *whole* crop. However the area under the crop in 1899 was somewhat above normal. It may then be accepted that the normal value of the crop does not fall short of one crore of rupees.

25. Linseed is a precarious crop and the area devoted to this oilseed varies greatly. Our decennial average just exceeds one million acres. Our standard outturn is 200 lb per acre worth R10 or R11. Thus the value of a normal crop on an average area would exceed one crore of rupees. The largest export in any one year was 2,726,766 maunds, valued at about 108 lakhs of rupees. But our average exports for the past 15 years amount to only half this figure, the value of which would be 54 lakhs of rupees.

The three crops, *viz.*, linseed, cotton and til, should then bring in annually 260 lakhs of rupees, but to be on the safe side I reduce this estimate to two crores of rupees. This may be added to the value of food-grains estimated at 15 crores of rupees. This result is 17 crores of rupees, of which the rental value stated above at 162 lakhs absorbs less than one-tenth.

The normal cropped area is 16 millions of acres and the gross outturn falls therefore at R10-10-0 per acre, whereas the present all-round incidence per acre of the rental throughout the Provinces is R0-1 -2.

26. These estimates of crop outturn are admittedly difficult to frame, but we have now a long series of crop experiments to guide us and our area statistics are reliable. The standard outturns have been subjected to check in the light of results obtained on the Nagpur Experimental Farm. We have moreover ascertained at that institution the amount of seed of each variety of crop that falls to the acre and how the outturn contrasts with the amount sown. Cultivators generally estimate their crops at so many fold of the seed sown, and this has enabled us to apply a further test to our standard outturns.

It is not claimed for the estimates that they have an exact quantitative accuracy; but they assuredly rest on a sufficient basis of fact to be considered a fairly trustworthy index to the amount of the gross outturn. Apart from this, I would not wish it to be understood that during the last five or six years of recurring crop failures, scarcities and famines the yield of the Provinces has approximated to these figures. Indeed my estimate of the food production of 1896-97 fell below half the normal and the loss has been still greater during the famine of 1899-1900. It has to be recognized that we have been passing through quite abnormal times such as have never been known even by tradition to the oldest inhabitants of these Provinces. But for this the revised Settlements would have worked as smoothly as their predecessors. It may be added that the term of the settlements made after 1860 in the Chhattisgarh districts was 20 and not 30 years, and revision took place in 1886—1891. No difficulty was experienced in realizing the revised demand until the famine of 1896-97 brought many tenants to ruin. In 1893-94, only 10 attachments of moveable property were effected with no sales, in 1894-95 the number was 23 with one sale and in addition 21 defaulters were brought to District Head-quarters This represents the very minimum of coercion.

27 To return from this digression I would now quote from the reports of various Settlement Officers the proportion of the gross produce absorbed by the rental as calculated by them :—

District.	Gross produce.	Rental value.	Per cent. of 3 on 2.	
1	2	3	4	5
	R	R	R	
Damoh	54,26,484	8,01,558	14	$\frac{1}{7}$th.
Seoni	82,41,394	6,02,567	7	$\frac{1}{14}$th.
Nagpur	1,88,06,823	16,76,212	9	$\frac{1}{11}$th.
Narsinghpur . . .	80,61,942	12,77,486	15·8	Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{6}$th.
Chhindwara	1,00,61,740	5,28,907	5	$\frac{1}{19}$th.
Wardha	1,47,16,115	10,83,061	7	$\frac{1}{14}$th.
Jubbulpore	1,26,14,985	19,27,770	15·2	Somewhat over $\frac{1}{7}$th.

The Settlement Officer, Raipur, does not give similar figures, but calculating in a different manner arrives at the conclusion that rent absorbs 8 to 10 per cent. of the gross produce (*vide* paragraph 31 of his report.)

In none of the districts shown above does the proportion of the gross produce absorbed by the rental attain to three annas in the rupee. In Jubbulpur and Narsingpur the percentage absorbed is relatively high, but as shown in paragraph 29 most of the

enhancement imposed on these districts has been effected by the malguzars. The Chhindwara Settlement is doubtless lenient, but I think the Settlement Officer has somewhat overvalued the produce, and it would probably be safer to substitute a percentage of 7 or 8 for 5 in column 4 above.

28. Mr Dutt's contention is that our revised present rental value absorbs 5 or 6 annas in the rupee of the gross produce, and he asserts that every tenant in India understands and recognizes three annas in the rupee out of the gross produce of his holding as a fair and equitable rent. The rental value of our malguzari area now stands at 162 lakhs, and on the assumption that the rental amounts to 6 annas in the rupee of the gross produce, the value of the latter would be only 432 lakhs. But the total revenue of the Provinces levied on the land, as cesses, excise, assessed taxes and stamps, amounts to 114 lakhs. Moreover, the average value of our imports of cotton goods, metals, salt and sugar approximates to 2 crores of rupees. This would have 118 lakhs for a population of nearly ten million souls to exist upon annually, *i. e.*, little over a rupee per head. In this calculation no allowance has been made for the absolutely essential seed-grain. The cost of the same probably exceeds a crore and a half for it costs 80 lakhs to sow our normal wheat area = 4 million acres. Again, the average value of our exports of food-grains, oilseeds and cotton amounts to 365 lakhs of rupees. In normal years there is very little import of food-grains into the Central Provinces, the average of the eleven years 1883-84 to 1893-94 being the equivalent of 10 lakhs of rupees. In face of these figures it is not clear whence the people of these Provinces get their food supplies if the value of the gross products does not exceed 432 lakhs of rupees. Further, during the recent famine operations Government has expended 4¼ crores on affording bare subsistence to a portion of the population. The number on relief did not at any time greatly exceed 2¼ million souls, and if an average be struck for the year, it comes to 1½ millions.* Assuming that the prices that ruled during the famine were double the normal and making due allowance for the cost of establishments, plant, contractor's profits, etc., it may fairly be argued that the expenditure incurred by the State would not suffice for the bare maintenance of 4 millions in ordinary times for the period of one year, whereas if Mr. Dutt is to be believed the 10 millions inhabiting our surveyed areas exist from year to year on 432 lakh of rupees. These facts demonstrate, I think very clearly the absurdity of Mr. Dutt's allegation that the revised rental absorbs 6 annas of the gross produce. If we took even half of that proportion, *viz.*, 3 annas in the rupee, as rental that would only leave an all-round average of R5-8-0 † per head for each person to support himself on throughout the year. These figures then tend to bear out the conclusions stated above, that over the Provinces taken as a whole the rental value absorbs little if anything over $\frac{1}{10}$th of the gross produce. However much the malguzars of the Central Provinces may desire the reduction of the fraction of assessment, few would be found to advocate any radical interference with rents in the way of reduction. Such a step would arouse a storm of opposition. The malguzars know full well that the rents are not excessive and that they can be and are for the most part collected in normal times. I quote from a recent letter of Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, dated the 26th November 1900, to the *Pioneer*, who may be regarded as the spokesman of the proprietary body:—

* Exact figure 1,506,222.

† 864 lakhs less $\left\{\begin{matrix}114\\300\end{matrix}\right\}$ lakhs.
550

"In connection with this, I may remark that while deeply grateful to Mr. R. C. Dutt for his able and disinterested advocacy, I am not prepared to go with him when he says that our tenants' rents are above the standard he lays down, *viz*, one-sixth of the produce. Even after revision they are lower than what that standard would allow."

29. The following statement shows the action of the rent-rates since last settlement:—

District.	Tenants' rent-rate recorded at last Settlement.	Rent-rate as enhanced by Settlement Officer on revision.	Enhancement per cent. in rent-rate.	Enhancement in tenants' payments effected by Settlement Officer
1	2	3	4	5
	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Damoh	0 13 10	1 1 10	+29	+11
Jubbulpore	1 1 4	1 3 8	+13	+4
Seoni	0 9 8	0 10 10	+12	+9
Mandla	0 5 8	0 6 3	+10	+3
Narsinghpur	1 5 1	1 11 7	+31	+6
Chhindwara	0 9 11	0 9 9	—2	+12
Wardha	0 10 7	0 15 0	+42	+14
Nagpur	0 12 10	1 0 3	+26	+16
Raipur	0 8 11	0 10 0	+18	+12
Bilaspur	0 7 3	0 9 9	+34	+11
Sambalpur	0 5 10	0 5 7	—4	+42

There is nothing in these figures to bear out Mr. Dutt's assertion that harshness has been displayed by the Settlement Officers in revising the payments of tenants. In

only one district, *viz*, Sambalpur, has the action of the Settlement Officer resulted in a large enhancement, and here we find that the rate has actually declined 4 per cent. below the level of last Settlement. The reason for this is that the enhancements of ryoti payments in this district were all covered by an increase of cultivation on which nothing had been paid during the currency of the preceding settlement. In no other district has the Settlement Officer enhanced rents more than 16 per cent. The leniency with which the relatively poor plateau district of Seoni, Mandala and Chindwara have been treated is conspicuous. In the latter district the Settlement Officer found that the all-round rent-rate had fallen with the extension of cultivation to poor soils from Ro-9-11 to Ro-8-8 per acre. He raised it to Ro-9-9, which is below the level recorded in the 30 years' settlement. The bulk of the rent enhancement that has been effected in most districts is due to the action of the malguzars and not to that of the Government. But in no case does the rise in the rent-rate during the past 30 years appear excessive when compared with the great advance in prices during the same period.

30. To appreciate exactly the action that has been taken by the Settlement Officer, it would be necessary to analyse the incidences of the various classes of tenants from group to group in the eighteen districts of the Provinces. This would be a very lengthy undertaking and it suffices to state that the bulk of the enhancement imposed on revision has fallen on the privileged classes of tenants belonging to the malik-makbuza, absolute-occupancy and occupancy classes. Their payments have been levelled up towards the pitch paid by tenants-at-will in the same village or in neighbouring villages of similar characteristics. The payments of ordinary tenants have, speaking generally, been little enhanced except in the Nagpur country, where they had become stereotyped by custom. On the other hand, in a few tracts where rack-renting had been practised substantial relief has been accorded to this class. In the Jubbulpore District R37,698 were struck off the rental of 6,433 holdings and at the same time arrears aggregating R18,479 were remitted. In Seoni the rents of 734 holdings were reduced by R3,155. In Narsinghpur the Settlement Officer lowered ordinary rents by R43,261 and in the Harda Tahsil of Hoshangabad this beneficent action extended to the reduction of rents by R30,694, while arrears amounting to R92,082 were remitted.

31. It is stated in Mr. Dutt's communication that there was alarm and consternation in the country when the new enhanced rents were proclaimed. This statement is not in accordance with the facts of the case. As a general rule the ryots accepted their revised payments readily enough and cheerfully acquiesced in the fairness of their enhancements. They infinitely prefer that their rents should be fixed by the State to being left to the mercies of their malguzars, and the number of appeals against rental enhancements has been very small indeed.

The only district which furnishes an exception to these remarks is Sambalpur, where the ryots and gaontias of a considerable number of villages combined to resist the revised assessment. It is in this district that rents were most enhanced by the Settlement Officer, the ryots having incorporated large areas of waste in their holdings free of payment. The effect of the Settlement Officer's action was to reduce considerably the proportion of the profits hitherto enjoyed by the ryots, but as to the fairness of the assessment there can be no question, for the incidence of the rental in Sambalpur is lighter than in any other district of the Central Provinces, and if the experience of recent years counts for anything, agriculture is more secure than in any other district of the Central Provinces. The character of this agitation is described in paragraph 83 of Mr. Fuller's Settlement Report, to which reference may be made.

32. While traversing then the various statements made by Mr. Dutt, I would not have it understood that I fail to sympathize with the malguzars and ryots in their recent losses. Where these are of merely temporary character I am sanguine that a few good seasons will set matters right, but in other tracts, especially the rice and rabi tracts where there has been serious deterioration since the revised assessments were framed, I am conscious that relief in the shape of temporary abatements will have to be granted. I have in the past brought at least one tract, *viz.*, that of the Hinganghat Tahsil of Wardha, to the notice of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. For the rest, the matter is engaging the attention of the Administration and steps are being taken by means of abatements extending over a series of years to render the demand suitable to the altered condition of deteriorated regions. It remains but to add that the recent famine has been equally severe in districts such as (1) Chanda where the old assessment is still in force or (2) Betul, Balaghat, Bhandara and Nimar where the revised assessments have been barely in force for a year, as in other districts of the Provinces which have paid the revised assessments for a number of years.

STATEMENT A.

Name of District.		Revenue at settlement.	Revenue after revision.	Percentage of Revenue on assets		Percentage by which rents adjusted.	Percentage by which revenue enhanced or reduced.
				At assessment.	After adjustment of rents.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		R	R				
Saugor	Gross	6,09,615	4,49,624	54	51	+6	—17
	Net	5,20,895	4,20,672				
Damoh	Gross	3,05,142	2,69,487	60	54	+5	—5
	Net	2,66,460	2,52,974				
Jubbulpore	Gross	4,75,760	6,06,918	53	50	+3	+18
	Net	4,75,145	5,59,443				
Mandla	Gross	42,819	61,841	65	56	+23	+48
	Net	41,684	60,001				
Seoni	Gross	Old Seoni	2,23,921	65	48	Largely in parts, but Powars withstood it.	Net +56
	Net	1,32,449	2,07,679				
Narsinghpur	Gross	...	...	54	49	+7	+27
	Net	3,31,392	4,21,700				
Hoshangabad	Gross	...	4,45,458	61	46	+32 Rate Rs. 1-4-5.	+43
	Net	3,09,904	4,23,851				
Nimar	Gross	...	2,15,195	75	64	+31	+15
	Net	1,56,825	1,81,180				
Chhindwara	Gross	...	2,26,208	65	66	+4	—13
	Net	2,45,322	2,13,486				
Betul	Gross	...	1,84,514	67	64	+5	+32
	Net	1,38,153	1,83,764				
Wardha	Gross	...	4,16,345	79 per cent.	79 per cent.	Inappreciable.	+0·1
	Net	4,11,930	4,12,411				
Nagpur	Gross	9,75,591	9,81,798	84 do.	78 do.	Not much	+0·6
	Net	8,76,661	8,30,232				—6
Chanda	Gross	2,57,916	2,64,556	...	60 do.	+ 5 per cent. Only part rent.	+2
	Net	...	2,42,990				
Bhandara	Gross	...	...	...	64 per cent. 59 do. regardless of siwai.	+20	+12
	Net	4,34,781	4 86,451				
Raipur	Gross	...	...	...	53 per cent.	Large.	+64
	Net	3,17,819	5,31,469				
Bilaspur	Gross	...	2,51,934	...	57 do.	Do.	+61
	Net	1,51,170	2,43,734				

No. 838 T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 24th June 1901.

From—F. A. SLACKE, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs me to express his regret that there has been so much delay in answering your letter No. 2045, dated the 13th October 1900, which enclosed a copy of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt's letter to His Excellency the Viceroy. He has been much engaged with other matters of greater urgency.

2. He consulted the Board of Revenue and some selected officers on the matter of the letter. Their replies are longer and more diffuse than he expected, and he thinks Mr. Dutt's letter does not require from the Bengal Government a very detailed answer. Mr. Dutt's description of the Bengal zamindars prior to the English conquest is an interesting picture. Its correctness is challenged in all the papers before the Lieutenant-Governor. The controversy as to whether the zamindars, confirmed at the permanent settlement, were landholders in the English sense or revenue collectors of varying length of standing is familiar to all the readers of the revenue discussions in Bengal. A somewhat authoritative opinion on it was delivered by the High Court in what is known to Provincial history as the great rent case of 1865, in a sense very different indeed from that presented by Mr. Dutt. But the truth probably lies between the position adopted by the advocates of the two sides of the question, and while there were large numbers of middlemen suddenly converted into landholders, there were also hereditary chiefs, with all the attributes of proprietorship that were known in their time in India. The discussion was and always will be interesting, but its bearing on the point which Mr. Dutt seeks to enforce is not very obvious. If the permanent settlement recognized as landlords persons who had no legitimate claim to that position, the mistake was not greatly to the credit of that measure. If it recognised or endeavoured to recognise the right persons, it shared the aim of every temporary settlement that has been made in India.

3. Again, another of the preliminary assertions of Mr. Dutt, which has been strongly challenged in the papers before the Lieutenant-Governor, does not strike him as very apposite. Mr. Dutt says the revenue taken by Akbar from Bengal, Behar and Orissa was two crores, whereas the permanent settlement imposed on the same area a burden of four crores. The design of his letter is to show that a permanent settlement is the panacea for all rural troubles and sorrows, and it is not very easy to see with what object the one permanent settlement of India is discredited as an oppressive and exhausting measure. Possibly Mr. Dutt wished it to be understood that the panacea itself must be applied with the care and caution suggested by the terrible experiences of the one experiment—a sentiment in which every one will join him. But if he wished to press his point, it might have been reasonably expected that he would develop it further. The revenues of Great Britain were in 1854 fifty-four millions; in 1900 they were a hundred and twenty-eight millions; but the mere statement of these figures does not prove that the taxation of Great Britain in 1900 was excessive, or the taxation of 1854 unduly light. Either suggestion requires the support of a careful enquiry. The huge militia of Akbar's time, of which Mr. Dutt reproduces such exact detail, was paid by the people in addition to their taxes, and Mr. Dutt forgets that if a revenue of four crores was the assessment of the permanent settlement, it was only the confirmation by the English Government of the assessment by the Native Rulers which they found in force. Mr. Dutt would have found a far more useful argument for the conclusions he wishes us to draw, if he had referred to figures which are accessible in every official library. The land revenue of Bengal during the past year consisted of the following items:—

	R
Permanently-settled lands	3,23,22,617
Temporarily ditto	34,23,267
Government estates	41,04,753
TOTAL	3,98,50,637

After more than a hundred years the province still pays to the State less than four crores of land revenue. At the time of the permanent settlement the Government share of the rental was assumed to be 90 per cent. The gross rental of the province was, as far as could be judged by the administrators of the time, say, 4½ crores. The annual value of the land in cultivation is now periodically assessed and revised, not for the purpose of enhancing the land revenue, but for the purpose of determining the local rates and cesses, from which is mainly met the cost of district roads, primary schools, and rural dispensaries. The rental of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, according to the Board's Cess Report for 1899-1900, is 16½ crores of rupees. If Mr. Dutt's argument is that a permanent settlement is under ordinary conditions an enormous concession to the payer of land revenue, the figures furnish the most ample proof of his contention.

4. Whether the gain to the State is of equal value is a question on which opinions will differ to the end of time. The official controversies on the matter have lasted for a

century The official pendulum has swung backwards and forwards with the periodical oscillations which mark all the great problems of Indian politics, and the official libraries are filled with the literature on both sides. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to add to it. He is not aware that there is any present intention of seriously re-opening the discussion. His own opinions are in entire harmony with the decision that the system of permanent settlement shall not be further extended. A moderate assessment on the unearned increments which reach the landlord in the continuous progress of the country is in accordance with the immemorial expectation and custom of the country. The country as it progresses requires increased revenue for the increased charges and the increased undertakings which progress compels; and the maintenance of an ancient and familiar and equitable form of taxation is incomparably better than the introduction of new and doubtful ones. The suggestion that revisions of the revenue assessment should be based exclusively on a rise of prices has been discussed in the temporarily-settled provinces at immense length In the conclusions arrived at in that correspondence, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, and he is pleased to find that the Board of Revenue in Bengal are of the same opinion:—

The last and most important proposal is that where districts have been once surveyed an increase in prices be made the sole ground of enhancement in future settlements. It may be presumed that if the revenue rose with prices it would also fall with them, as in the case of the rent of occupancy tenants. We would thus have a perpetual settlement of all India, the standard being in corn, not in silver. It is not suggested to extend this protection to the actual cultivators; the sole gainer is to be the middleman, the loser being the general tax-payer. As has been stated above, Mr. Nolan sees considerable advantages in a perpetual settlement, in developing a class of educated and loyal men. He also considers that for such a settlement a corn rent is better than one fixed in money. But, on the whole, he prefers to maintain the present system of the periodical adjustment of revenue to the existing facts. This is done better, as experience accumulates, and has even at present some advantages besides the obvious one of providing for the needs of the State in the way most in accordance with the traditions of the country and the principles of political economy. In Bengal some estates cannot in any way pay the assessment and lapse to Government, others struggle on with difficulty under disproportionate burdens, while others again pay a mere quit-rent of 2 per cent. or less on the assets. This inequality is not the result of improvements effected by the owner on one estate and neglected on another, but of activity in enhancing customary rents, or of circumstances beyond the zamindar's control. It seems best that under such conditions the demands of Government should be, from time to time, adjusted to the circumstances of the day. It is in the course of such adjustment that Government can most effectively protect the interests of the cultivators. Even in Bengal it has been found necessary to make such a survey and settlement at the public expense, merely in the interest of the parties, though there could be no adaptation of the revenue demand to the results, and much of its utility was therefore lost.

Mr. Dutt speaks of the distinguished loyalty of the Bengal zamindars as a product of the permanent settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with the heartiest pleasure the loyal sentiments to which Mr. Dutt refers, sentiments which he believes were absolutely genuine; but it is not Sir John Woodburn's experience that the zamindars of the Upper Provinces are less loyal than their neighbours in Bengal. Mr Dutt appeals to the munificient gifts of the Bengal zamindars to all public purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor again admits, gratefully, the princely generosity which has distinguished some of these gifts, but he cannot truthfully say that he has observed among the rank and file of the zamindars a greater disposition to execute improvements on their properties, or to subscribe to local needs and local charities, than among the zamindars of the Upper Provinces.

5. Then Mr. Dutt claims it, as a consequence of the permanent settlement, that rent laws have been passed which secure to the peasantry a happy and easy subsistence. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that this is a proposition which cannot be maintained. Rent laws have been passed in every province in India for the protection of the cultivator from the demand of an excessive rent and from unjustifiable disturbance in his holding. From the need of such protection the favoured province of Bengal was not free, and the end of a long and careful enquiry into the condition of the cultivating classes in India was the conclusion that nowhere did rents press with such severity on the people as in the permanently-settled districts of Behar.

6. Mr. Dutt concludes his letter with certain practical recommendations.

His first suggestion is that where the cultivator pays direct to the State the impracticable rule of realising one-half of the net produce or a third of the gross produce be abandoned, and the rule of fixing one-fifth of the gross produce as a maximum of rent be adopted. An alleged existing practice is condemned, and a maximum is proposed for future use. In Bengal the assessment on the cultivation is not based on half the net produce or one-third of the gross produce. As for the one-fifth proposal, Mr. Dutt has taken figures from compilations made 20 years ago, and shows that the proportion of rent to produce was about 20 per cent. He takes seventeen Bengal districts, one Bihar district, and one each from Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The Director of Land Records has given some interesting recent figures from eleven districts, which are reproduced below:—

In the table below some figures are given for comparison with Mr. Dutt's figures (reconverted for the purpose into rupees and annas) which have been taken from various settlement reports and recent compila-

tions of the Agricultural Department, and which are in each case intended to exemplify the average value of the produce of an acre of land, and the average rent paid for it, in the tracts to which they refer :—

District.	Value of produce.		Rents.		Proportion of rent to produce.		Remarks.
	Mr. Dutt's figures.	Present figures.	Mr. Dutt's figures.	Present figures.	Mr. Dutt's figures.	Present figures.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
24-Perganas	35 0 0	45	6 12 0	4 8 0	19	10	
Nadia	19 0 0	40	2 10 0	3 0 0	14	7	
Midnapore	37 8 0*	40	4 8 0*	3 4 0	12	8	
Hooghly	25 0 0	50	7 8 0	7 0 0	30	14	
Birbhum	30 0 0	30	6 12 0	4 8 0	22	15	
Backergunge	18 0 0†	55	2 12 0†	5 0 0	15	9	
Noakhali	32 8 0*	40	4 8 0*	3 8 0	14	9	
Tippera	27 8 0	45	6 12 0	4 0 0	24	9	
Rajshahi	16 8 0†	30	4 8 0†	4 0 0	27	13	
Gaya	30 8 0	30	6 12 0	4 4 0	22	14	
Balasore	8 0 0	18	2 4 0	2 0 0	28	11	
Muzaffarpur	...	24	...	4 0 0	...	16	
Cuttack	...	20	...	2 12 0	...	14	

* For superior lands only.
† For inferior lands only.

The figures in this table indicate the sufficient clearness that rents in Bengal amount, on the average to little more than 11 per cent. of the value of the gross produce of the land, as compared with an average of 20 per cent. disclosed by the statistics given by Mr. Dutt. But that this proportion can hardly be claimed as the result of the Permanent Settlement is shown by the figures for the districts of Balasore and Cuttack, which are temporarily settled, and the following table, which gives figures for some Government estates, temporarily settled, in juxtaposition with those for some permanently-settled Ward's estates, illustrate this point still more clearly :—

District.	Estates.	Value of produce per acre.	Rent per acre.	Proportion of rent to produce.
1	2	3	4	5
	Government temporarily-settled estates.			
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.
Noakhali	Government estates	35	2 8 0	7
Backergunge	Ditto	55	4 10 0	8
Midnapur	Potashpur temporarily-settled estates	21	3 2 0	15
Puri	Khurda Government estates	18	1 10 0	9
Palamau	Government estates	15	1 2 0	7
Gaya	Ditto	30	4 2 0	14
Bogra	Jaipur Government estates	30	2 8 0	8
	Ward's permanently-settled estates.			
Burdwan	Burdwan Raj khas mahals	45	4 8 0	10
Hooghly	Ditto	50	8 0 0	16
Monghyr	Narhan Wards' estates	27	3 4 0	12
Gaya	Tikari " "	30	4 12 0	16

These figures are the most careful and accurate that the Director can furnish, and they at least establish that as a matter of practice and general average, rents in Bengal over large areas are well below the standard which Mr. Dutt would fix. Nevertheless the Lieutenant-Governor strongly deprecates the recognition of any such hard-and-fast rule. Fifty per cent. on the gross produce can be paid, and is easily paid, on fields which are barely scratched for the seed. Twenty per cent. of the net produce would be an impossible rent for a field of sugarcane. The tests of the pressure of rent on the land must be other and better. The recommendation which Mr. Dutt makes was supported by the Bengal Government in the discussions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill in 1885. It was rejected—and Sir John Woodburn thinks rightly rejected—by the Select Committee.

7. The next recommendation is that where the revenue is paid by landlords in temporarily-settled areas, 50 per cent. of their assets may be fixed as the maximum Government revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that this is now a very general rule, and he has no doubt that the variations from it will be fewer and fewer. It is a good general rule, but all rules have exceptions, and there are proper exceptions to this. Where the landlords have been paying more than 50 per cent. of their assets, where there is a sudden and large increase to these assets, and when an assessment above 50 per cent. will not un-

reasonably intrench on their income, the rule cannot in the interests of the general tax-payer be rigidly applied.

8. And similarly with the last recommendation which the Lieutenant-Governor is called upon to notice that the minimum term of settlement in temporarily-settled areas shall be 30 years. When it is known that the conditions of an area about to be settled will be shortly changed to a material degree, as, for example, by the construction of a railway and the consequent opening of a wider and larger market, it is inconsistent with the whole theory of the revision of assessment that the revision should be postponed to a remote future. The exceptions to the general rule are, however, becoming fewer and an important decision has recently been given by the Secretary of State in Orissa, which will materially assist Mr. Dutt's advocacy of this particular point.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Quiet settled weather with a high temperature has prevailed over India during the week under review. On the 11th a rapid fall of the barometer occurred over the Persian area, and a depression advanced through Persia and Baluchistan into Northern India; this storm gave some rain to Persia and Baluchistan, but the precipitation ceased at the frontier and no rain was received from this source over India. Light local showers have, however, been received in a few places in the Indian region. On the 14th and 15th the Wet and Dry areas of Burma received showers, of which the principal were about 0·50″ each at Toungoo and Lashio and about 0·25″ each at Taunggyi and Yamethin. Light local showers less than 0·10″ in amount fell at Poona and Ahmednagar on the 10th; a few drops of rain at Akola on the 11th; about 0·25″ at Saugor on the 10th and 11th; a few drops at Jubbulpore on the 10th and 11th, and about 0·10″ at Seoni on the 11th and 12th. Thunderstorms occurred in Ganjam and Orissa on the 12th and 13th, when Cuttack and Gopalpur received about 0·50″ each.

The rainfall statement at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week in the Wet division of Burma, in Baluchistan and in both sub-divisions of the East Coast (North), while over the remainder of India the week was absolutely or practically rainless.

The rainfall of the period, November 29th, 1901, to January 16th, 1902, has been in excess of the normal in the Ahmedabad sub-division and the Bellary sub division as well as in the South India and East Coast (South) divisions; the excess has been more than 2″ in the Madura sub-division and the East Coast (South) division, but has been small and unimportant elsewhere. The deficiency is large and important in the West Himalayan division, the West Gangetic Plain, the North West Dry area, Baluchistan and the Waltair sub-division. There has been no rain of any importance throughout the whole period in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, the Burma Coast, the Delta of Bengal and the North-West Dry divisions, and the Darbhanga, Burdwan, Lahore, Ranchi, Raipur, Bombay, Rajkot and Hyderabad sub-divisions.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 16TH JANUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 16TH JANUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·09	0·44	— 0·35	— 80	— 78
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·23	0·04	+0·19	0·36	0·52	— 0·16	— 31	— 73
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·09	0·01	+0·08	0·28	0·49	— 0·21	— 43	— 60
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·54	— 0·54	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·27	— 0·27	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·17	—0·17	0·15	0·71	— 0·56	— 79	— 72
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·05	—0·05	0·18	0·26	— 0·08	— 31	— 14
	Darbhanga	0	0·07	—0·07	0·04	0·28	— 0·24	— 86	— 81
	Bahraich	0	0·13	—0·13	0·39	0·72	— 0·33	— 46	— 34
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·17	— 0·17	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·13	—0·13	0·35	0·41	— 0·06	— 15	+ 25
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·70	—0·70	0·98	2·50	— 1·52	— 61	— 46
	Ludhiana	0	0·38	—0·38	0·25	1·57	— 1·32	— 84	— 79
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·18	—0·18	0·28	0·72	— 0·44	— 61	— 48
	Lahore	0	0·22	—0·22	0·04	0·92	— 0·88	— 96	— 94
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·16	—0·16	0·03	0·58	— 0·55	— 95	— 93
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·16	0·45	—0·29	0·17	1·84	— 1·67	— 91	— 99
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·15	1·10	— 0·95	— 86	— 95
	Cuttack	0·24	0·01	+0·23	0·24	0·40	— 0·16	— 40	—100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·02	—0·02	0·08	0·26	— 0·18	— 69	— 67
	Raipur	0	0	0	0	0·42	— 0·42	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0·04	0·12	—0·08	0·35	0·77	— 0·42	— 55	— 52
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·05	0·24	—0·19	0·82	0·89	— 0·07	— 8	+ 18
	Jaipur	0	0·09	—0·09	0·12	0·46	— 0·34	— 74	— 68
	Indore	0	0·05	—0·05	0·21	0·30	— 0·09	— 30	— 16
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·01	0·13	—0·12	2·25	2·67	— 0·42	— 16	— 12
	Bombay	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	— 92	— 91
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·26	0·07	+ 0·19	+271	+271
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·11	— 0·08	— 73	— 70
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·02	—0·02	0·27	0·71	— 0·44	— 62	— 61
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·92	0·61	+ 0·31	+ 51	+ 52
	Bijapur	0·01	0	+0·01	0·15	0·31	— 0·16	— 52	— 55
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	0·74	0·34	+ 0·40	+118	+118
	Madura	0	0·07	—0·07	5·19	2·96	+ 2·23	+ 75	+ 80
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0	0·38	—0·38	12·99	10·06	+ 2·93	+ 29	+ 34

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
The 16th January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 11th January, 1902.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in the southern districts, and the Nilgiris, good in the central districts, fair in the Carnatic, West Coast and parts of the Deccan, and *nil* elsewhere. Water-supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The condition of standing crops generally is good. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are stationary or falling. Kitchen inmates —Cuddapah—men, 11; women, 56; children, 94; total, 161. Test workers—men, 234; women, 272; children, 96; total, 602. Grand total, 763.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh and Satara, and there was a very slight fall in parts of Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Belgaum for spring crops Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Kanara and is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly finished in the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, and Ahmednagar, and continues in parts of Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kolaba, Nasik, and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring are in progress in parts of Kaira and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking is almost over in Khandesh and is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Rajkot and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient, and in good condition, except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have risen in 3 districts, fallen in 5 districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters:—Ahmedabad 35, Kaira and Panch Mahals 32, Sholapur $40\frac{7}{10}$, Ahmednagar 35, Bijapur $34\frac{1}{2}$. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS.—On relief works, 87,052; dependants, 3,876; total on works, 90,928. In poor-houses, 1,974; on village relief, 14,190; total on gratuitous relief, 16,164. Figures for Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES:—On relief works, 21,169; dependants, 93; total on works, 21,262. In poor-houses, 2,376; on village relief, 341, total on gratuitous relief, 2,717. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 131,071.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in some of the districts in Bihar and Orissa and also in the district of Palamau, but more rain is wanted in Patna, Saran, and Champaran. Rain is also needed for spring crops in Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, and Singhbhum. The harvesting of *aman* is nearly over, and threshing has been commenced. Prospects of spring crops have improved where rain fell. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 12 districts, fallen in 13, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Rain fell in half the provinces during the week and has benefited the standing crops which are reported to be in good condition. Rain is, however, still needed in a few districts. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress. Slight injury to crops from frost is reported in Aligarh, Rai Bareli and Hamirpur and by locusts in Dehra Dun. The irrigation of spring crops continues. Markets are stocked. Fodder is sufficient and prices are steady.

Punjab.—Rain has not fallen in any district of the Punjab. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on in Rohtak, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Sowings for the spring have been finished in Karnal and Mooltan and suspended for want of rain in Hissar, Rohtak and Sialkot. Crops are withering in Gurgaon and Ferozepore. The condition of crops on irrigated lands is good to average and bad on unirrigated lands. Prospects are gloomy in Ferozepore and Shahpur. The outturn of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated poor. Excessive cold has slightly damaged cotton, mustard and *arhar* in Gurgaon and sugarcane in parts of Amritsar. Some injury has been done in parts of Umballa by rats and drought. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are getting weak

by overwork in Ferozepore and Sialkot. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. The price of wheat is falling in Rohtak and Gurgaon, rising in Lahore and Delhi, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of cheapest grain in seers per rupee:—Hissar, *bajhar*, (mixed crop) 22; Rohtak, *bajhar*, (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley, 24. Numbers on relief—Hissar—test-works, 5 19; poor-house inmates, 117; otherwise relieved, 2,539; total, 3,175. Test-works will be started shortly in Rohtak.

North-Western Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. Wheat and barley are still being sown in Peshawar. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar, though somewhat damaged by frost and rust. Standing crops are withering for want of rain in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient. Prices of food grains are steady. Wheat is selling from 17⅜ to 15⅝, gram 19$\frac{13}{16}$ to 17½ and maize 32 to 20 seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing are progressing. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of wet weather paddy continues in two districts and is in progress in others. Plucking of cotton is finished in Meiktila and Myingyan. Prospects of standing crops are unchanged in Kyaukse. Gram is doing well. But wheat has suffered for want of late rain. The price of paddy has fallen in four districts, slightly in Magwe and Kyaukse, and has risen in Shwebo.

Central Provinces.—The weather has continued cloudy and unsettled. Slight rain fell in Saugor, the Nerbudda Valley, and the plateau districts. In the Khurai tahsil of Saugor more than an inch has been registered and has done much good. Slight rain also fell in Bhandara and Balaghat. In the south and east of the Provinces where no rain fell the cloudy weather has damaged the linseed and pulse crops which are in flower. A slight hailstorm passed over a part of the Mandla and Seoni districts causing some damage in the latter district. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices are wheat 16, gram 18¼, rice 16½ and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are wheat 8¾, gram 11, rice 7 and *juar* 14 seers per rupee. No report has been received from Damoh and Nagpur.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished and its outturn is good in the Surma Valley, Lakhimpur and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Pruning of tea, gathering of pulse and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane are good in the Surma Valley and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. The prospects of mustard are good in the Surma Valley and Goalpara and fair in other places. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16, Sylhet 15¾, Sibsagar 13, Gauhati and Nowgong 12, Dibrugarh 11½ and Dhubri and Tezpur 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The civil and military station received very little rain. The rainfall was good in Kolar. Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi*, horse gram and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy and Bengal gram are being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Hassan and Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkar, Shimoga and in parts of Kadur, and have slightly risen in other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. Fodder and water are available. **Coorg.**—Threshing of rice has been commenced. Prices of food grains are falling. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The rain during the week was 13 cents. The weather was cool and cloudy. Picking of cotton is well advanced. Harvesting of *juar* continues in parts of four districts. Rats are damaging the winter crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was three cents. Spring harvesting has been commenced in parts of the Warangal Division. Winter rice sowings continue but will be limited in extent. Grain prices are fairly steady. Prices—wheat 5¼, coarse rice 8⅜, and *juar* 18⅜ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was—Deoli 16, Shahpura 11, Tonk 21, Bundi 75, Kotah 38 and 7 to 15 in four other Tahsils, Karauli 6, Dholepur 23. Slight local showers fell in the Ajmer District. Agricultural operations continue in Bikanir in villages watered by the Ghaggar canal, Sirohi and Mewar. They are satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Water is short in Merwara. Poppy sowing continues in Karauli. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh where cotton pickings continue. The state of crops

is good, thriving or promising in Bikanir, in Hanumangarh and Rajgarh Tahsils, Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and Ajmer-Merwara, and fair in Sirohi and Dholpur. Crops have been improved by the recent rain in Haraoti and Tonk. They are being injured by rats in Jaisalmer, parts of Marwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, Tonk, Kishengarh, severely in the Bnailan Circle of Todgarh and slightly elsewhere in Merwara. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder is fair to good. Prices are falling in Bikanir, rising in Marwar, Bundi, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar, Dholpur and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average 11 8 to 22¾ seers the rupee. Prices of cheapest food grains in seers per rupee in tracts or States threatened with distress :—Bikanir 13 to 18, Marwar 14·1 to 15·10, Jaisalmer 12, Sirohi 12 to 13, Kherwara 11½, Jaipur 18·13, Kishengarh 17¾ and in Ajmer-Merwara 14¾ to 17. Numbers on relief-works—Marwar 1,631, Jaisalmer 237, Kherwara, in districts and Cantonment, 3,686, Kotra in Jura 1,651, Panarwa 348, Umaria 167, Cantonment 209. On test-works—in Merwara 2,020; On gratuitous relief—Marwar 504, Jaisalmer 28, Merwara 1,268. In orphanages—Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer 122.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in all the Agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere except in Bundelkhand where they have been completed. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by rats in Malwa and Indore and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally are in good condition. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Indore. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, below the average in Baghelkhand and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee—15-8 to 25-11 in Gwalior, 19 to 24 in Bundelkhand, 16½ in Malwa and 7¼ to 17 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas—Sehore, *juar*, 15-12; *bajri* in Ratlam 12¾; *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar 15; Barwani 16; Alirajpur and Jobat 14; and Jhabua 14½ seers the rupee. Numbers on relief-works—in Rutlam, 151; gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 56; Rutlam, 48; total, 104. Grand total, 255.

Baroda—Standing spring crops are in fair condition but prospects are not promising owing to the absence of later rains and damage caused by rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in some parts. The condition of agricultural stock generally is fair. Prices —*bajri* 27, *juar* 28, wheat 22, rice superior 14, rice inferior 22 pounds per rupee. Number on relief-works, 22,644; gratuitous relief, 11,872; total 34,516.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and frosty, but cloudy on the last day of the week. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 20 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE:—There was no rain. Standing crops are in good condition on irrigated areas, but are suffering on unirrigated tracts. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are stationary. Wheat sells from 15 to 27 and maize from 25 to 45 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is fine, cold and frosty The price of rice is 9¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	— 360
Bombay and Sindh	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092	+ 12,441
Punjab	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	+ 81
Ajmer-Merwara	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	+ 2,014
Total British Provinces	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318	+ 14,176
Native States.							
Rajputana States	1,588	565	2,153	7,929	654	8,583	+ 6,430
Central India States	203	94	297	151	104	255	— 42
Baroda	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,644	11,872	34,516	+ 1,170
Bombay Native States	19,748	2,426	22,174	21,262	2,717	23,979	+ 1,805
Total Native States	43,286	14,684	57,970	51,986	15,347	67,333	+ 9,363
GRAND TOTAL	124,893	33,219	158,112	146,055	35,596	181,651	+ 23,539

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in Districts affected by scarcity.

TE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the al totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons usly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of rovince and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 14th December 1901.			For the week ending the 21st December 1901.			For the week ending the 28th December 1901.			For the week ending the 4th January 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
ddapah	1,291,903	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123
TAL MADRAS	1,291,903	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123
Bombay.													
medabad	795,094	6,021	5,387	11,408	10,633	5,393	16,026	14,278	7,496	21,769	19,161	3,143	22,304
aira	715,725	2,080	633	2,713	3,771	958	4,729	6,463	1,220	7,683	8,294	1,119	9,413
nch Mahals	261,870	13,769	64	13,833	18,016	69	18,085	27,093	70	27,163	37,791	517	38,308
ch	291,428	251	...	251	583	...	583	1,224	...	1,224	1,114	...	1,114
olapur	720,978	2,531	860	3,391	2,336	898	3,234	1,541	940	2,481	1,440	941	2,381
medabad	837,774	4,477	7,317	11,794	3,713	7,315	11,028	3,082	7,279	10,361	3,134	7,210	10,344
japur	735,041	8,194	1,604	9,798	7,332	1,598	8,930	8,259	1,674	9,933	8,867	1,763	10,629
arwar	1,115,426	...	20	20	...	11	11	...	5	5	...	...	..
r and Parkar	364,168	...	99	99	...	162	162	...	162	162	...	158	158
TAL BOMBAY	5,835,504	37,323	15,984	53,307	46,384	16,404	62,788	61,935	18,846	80,781	79,801	14,850	94,651
Punjab.													
sar	781,575	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094
TAL PUNJAB	781,575	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094
Ajmer-Merwara.													
erwara	109,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	692	1,274
TAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	692	1,274
TAL BRITISH PROVINCES	8,018,512	38,406	16,480	54,886	47,606	17,297	64,903	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,607	18,535	100,142
Rajputana States.													
arwar	1,935,909	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622
TAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,909	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622
Central India States.													
ora	84,000	...	49	49	...	57	57	...	49	49	...	50	50
atlam	83,000	256	37	293	203	37	240	228	42	270	203	44	247
TAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	256	86	342	203	94	297	228	91	319	203	94	297
roda	2,415,396	19,004	10,720	29,724	19,023	10,946	29,969	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346
Bombay Native States.													
athiawar	2,752,404	8,878	1,591	10,469	9,917	1,453	11,370	8,739	1,603	10,342	8,530	1,385	9,915
lanpur	645,526	6,618	628	7,246	7,404	685	8,089	7,404	685	8,089	8,626	685	9,311
wa Kantha	733,500	625	55	680	1,144	63	1,207	1,671	62	1,733	1,937	66	2,003
mkhanal	102,162	1,060	298	1,358	720	292	1,012	467	286	753	349	290	639
aphapur	5,343	51	7	58	34	...	34	26	...	26	...	...	...
ira (Junior)	35,487	17	...	17	16	...	16	18	...	18	...	...	...
ngh	238,945	807	70	877	692	71	763	692	71	763	...	...	...
udhol	61,815	678	147	825	716	22	738	515	..	515	306	...	306
TAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,578,188	18,734	2,796	21,530	20,643	2,586	23,229	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,748	2,426	22,174
TAL NATIVE STATES	9,096,493	37,994	13,602	51,596	40,852	13,713	54,565	41,203	14,108	55,311	42,880	14,559	57,139
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	17,115,005	76,400	30,082	106,482	88,458	31,010	119,468	104,391	35,752	140,143	124,487	33,094	157,581

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working [illegible] official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year, 1900-01.	1900.	1901.	last 9 days of December 1900.	last 10 days of December 1901.	1900.	1901.	31st December 1900.	31st December 1901.			31st December 1900.	31st December 1901.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	667	669	1,873	1,873	16,37,945	20,61,000	872	1,100	3,24,68,644	3,45,90,000	21,21,356	...	4,97,86,037	5,26,88,000	[illegible]	...
Bengal Central	201	188	139	139	16,981	14,600	122	105	7,25,597	7,51,000	25,403	...	10,35,720	10,78,000	[illegible]	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (a)	148	174	1,598	1,607	5,43,210	4,43,000	340	276	59,47,959	58,22,000	...	1,25,959	1,03,24,122	92,05,000	[illegible]	11,19,122
Great Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,561	1,561	12,94,930	14,36,000	830	920	1,54,51,582	1,65,01,000	10,49,418	...	2,50,58,954	2,89,32,000	[illegible]	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	181	215	872	872	2,15,830	2,47,000	248	283	41,13,105	36,54,000	...	4,59,105	70,06,019	62,74,000	[illegible]	7,32,019
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	316	21	21	19,230	7,300	916	348	1,68,873	1,24,000	...	44,873	2,73,418	1,99,000	[illegible]	74,418
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	189	196	3,079	3,125	8,62,923	14,16,000	280	453	1,54,31,291	2,09,98,000	55,66,709	...	2,32,58,575	3,22,10,000	[illegible]	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	209	1,115	1,115	4,53,016	3,71,000	406	333	52,0[illegible],646	61,15,000	9,09,354	...	84,10,223	98,68,000	[illegible]	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre . 2′ 6″)	450	390	843	854	5,27,160	5,41,000	625	633	98,70,246	92,55,000	...	6,15,246	1,33,26,244	1,25,74,000	[illegible]	7,52,244
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	3,58,091	4,39,000	777	952	76,42,237	63,92,000	...	12,50,237	1,25,93,793	1,18,13,000	...	7,80,793
Madras	253	259	844	874	3,19,238	3,31,000	378	379	55,47,650	56,36,000	88,350	...	84,14,981	84,92,000	77,019	...
,, North-East line (a)	142	152	493	508	1,21,249	1,59,000	246	313	18,16,176	22,39,000	4,22,824	...	27,32,990	34,33,000	7,00,010	...
Hardwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	6,853	4,700	214	147	92,184	1,04,000	11,816	...	1,42,099	1,64,000	21,901	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	262	295	1,786	1,786	6,55,722	6,97,000	367	390	1,20,05,841	1,17,79,000	...	2,26,841	2,03,91,001	2,03,76,000	...	15,001
Palanpur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	698	1,100	41	65	20,660	14,800	...	5,860	33,297	26,600	...	6,697
South Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	2,97,153	3,47,000	288	336	44,40,562	50,90,000	6,49,438	...	67,79,103	77,68,000	9,88,897	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	86	54	54	6,341	8,300	117	154	1,20,477	1,47,000	26,523	...	1,81,620	2,27,000	45,380	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. GI.-M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,52,392	1,47,000	131	126	30,82,243	27,21,000	...	3,61,243	51,09,839	44,94,000	...	6,15,839
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	85	94	296	296	32,331	45,300	109	153	6,51,695	7,40,000	88,305	...	10,86,823	10,96,000	9,177	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,166	1,262	2,31,220	2,96,000	198	235	33,37,003	42,61,000	9,23,997	...	58,13,828	72,07,000	13,93,172	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	65,511	56,800	328	284	5,34,627	5,63,000	28,373	...	9,08,988	9,79,000	70,012	...
East-Bengal	76	74	436	589	56,369	56,300	129	96	8,59,610	10,01,000	1,41,390	...	12,57,586	15,35,000	2,77,414	...
Burma	172	197	1,124	1,178	3,32,009	3,19,200	297	271	50,33,858	52,22,000	1,88,142	...	77,59,321	81,18,000	3,58,679	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	57	59	59	4,910	5,200	83	88	92,158	1,12,000	19,842	...	1,14,100	1,50,000	35,900	...
Shadipur-Bulotra (British section)	13	29	124	124	6,909	16,600	56	135	84,622	1,58,000	73,378	...	1,37,193	1,92,000	54,807	...
[illegible]ial [illegible]e . Jorhát	69	60	30	30	1,749	1,900	58	63	46,967	45,300	...	1,667	66,719	65,500	...	1,219
Total	253	276	20,422	20,839	82,15,030	94,68,100	402	454	13,47,91,513	14,40,35,100	92,43,587	...	21,20,02,593	22,92,14,100	1,72,11,507	...

Tarkessur	152	167	162	162	32,742	39,200	202	242	6,39,437	9,50,000	3,10,563	...	10,23,465	14,02,000	3,78,535	...
South Behar	249	291	22	22	6,414	7,300	292	332	1,43,680	1,44,000	320	...	2,44,605	2,41,000	..	3,605
	104	115	79	79	8,064	12,400	103	157	2,12,623	2,58,000	45,377	...	3,39,130	3,79,000	39,870	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	68	81	425	425	46,605	48,500	85	115	7,54,167	10,16,000	2,61,833	...	12,65,181	18,36,000	5,69,819	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	116	128	107	107	23,984	14,100	174	132	3,24,242	3,31,000	6,758	...	5,62,898	6,44,000	81,102	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	80	...	3,800	...	47	...	90,200	90,200	...	...	(b) 1,51,000	1,51,000	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	249	268	334	334	1,23,992	1,26,000	371	377	21,66,326	18,66,000	...	3,00,326	35,57,963	29,57,000	...	6,00,963
Tapti Valley	64	79	156	155	18,544	24,400	119	157	2,58,705	2,71,000	12,295	...	4,72,729	4,04,000	...	68,729
Petlád-Cambay	129	131	13	33	1,543	3,000	119	91	44,780	49,800	5,014	...	68,620	83,800	15,180	...
Nágda-Ujjain	89	103	34	34	3,250	1,500	96	56	78,991	40,300	...	38,691	1,52,361	80,700	...	71,661
Bina-Goona-Bárán	44	53	148	148	5,396	7,400	36	50	1,66,542	1,11,000	...	55,542	3,38,657	1,87,000	...	1,51,657
Bhopal-Ujjain	102	133	114	114	8,069	13,000	71	114	3,01,281	2,05,000	...	96,281	6,09,034	3,69,000	...	2,40,034
Kolar-Gold-fields	460	436	10	10	3,817	4,300	381	430	1,19,533	1,11,000	...	8,533	1,69,502	1,58,000	...	11,502
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	7,509	8,800	114	133	2,15,195	2,38,000	22,805	...	3,29,345	3,83,000	[illegible]	...
Segowli-Raxaul	27	30	18	18	938	900	52	50	16,529	16,800	6,271	...	18,657	27,000	[illegible]	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	60	60	53	53	4,599	6,500	87	123	83,621	87,800	4,179	...	1,19,910	1,21,000	[illegible]	...
Bengal-Dooars	222	178	36	36	11,282	9,100	313	253	2,08,211	1,81,000	...	27,211	2,73,438	2,39,000	...	34,438
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	16	14	66	75	2,433	6,400	37	85	15,772	1,32,000	1,16,228	...	(c) 16,191	1,63,000	[illegible]	...
Assam-Sadiya	218	226	78	78	19,313	20,500	248	263	4,39,088	4,79,000	39,912	...	6,77,851	7,47,000	[illegible]	...
Bhágirí	212	240	17	17	4,053	5,500	238	324	92,935	1,04,000	11,065	...	1,55,233	1,76,000	[illegible]	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	78	85	55	55	4,522	4,100	85	75	1,11,097	65,400	...	45,687	1,91,164	1,19,000	...	72,164
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	89	93	93	11,712	10,100	126	109	2,02,217	1,45,000	...	57,217	3,14,734	2,70,000	...	44,734
Kolhápur	78	87	29	29	2,287	1,900	79	66	58,898	44,300	...	14,598	98,768	81,700	...	17,068
Cavvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	57	66	67	67	4,274	6,200	64	93	99,652	1,10,000	10,348	...	1,70,113	1,69,000	...	1,113
Shur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,174	2,500	31	66	29,785	34,300	4,515	...	48,143	49,900	1,757	...
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	73	75	386	392	52,562	59,200	136	151	6,80,749	8,70,000	1,89,251	...	9,14,124	15,10,000	[illegible]	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	88	102	334	334	46,296	52,400	139	157	7,62,143	6,18,000	...	1,44,143	13,59,869	11,15,000	...	2,44,869
Wadhwan-Rajkot	77	84	46	46	4,788	4,900	104	107	92,854	76,800	...	10,054	1,50,651	1,25,000	...	25,651
Bhavnagar	45	54	54	54	6,778	6,600	126	122	63,028	61,600	...	1,428	1,14,870	99,200	...	15,670
Dhrangadrá	42	48	21	21	1,238	1,400	59	67	22,643	16,900	...	5,743	38,844	32,900	...	5,944
Jodhpur-Bikaner	55	64	551	612	35,753	62,300	65	102	6,82,965	9,34,000	2,51,035	...	12,81,176	13,67,000	85,824	...
Udaipur-Chitor	69	76	67	67	5,092	7,300	85	109	1,19,887	1,07,000	...	12,887	2,03,350	1,59,000	...	44,350
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	294	51	51	20,020	32,000	393	627	3,79,349	3,95,000	15,651	...	6,29,948	6,17,000	...	12,948
Cooch Behar	55	57	34	34	3,821	3,800	112	112	48,536	52,100	3,564	...	71,558	1,03,000	31,442	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	58	79	79	6,468	8,200	82	104	1,06,021	98,300	...	7,721	1,80,124	1,90,000	9,876	...
Rajpipla	20	24	37	37	725	1,200	20	32	19,553	16,600	...	2,963	34,670	33,700	...	970
Morvi	79	85	94	94	9,736	9,100	104	97	1,93,031	1,50,000	...	43,031	3,16,328	2,60,000	...	56,328
Pársi	79	172	21	21	3,775	4,200	180	200	44,264	52,700	8,436	...	80,648	1,08,000	27,352	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,995	4,170	5,54,068	6,40,400	139	154	99,92,336	1,05,29,900	5,37,564	...	1,65,94,862	1,71,57,900	5,63,038	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	249	24,417	25,009	87,69,098	1,01,08,500	359	404	14,47,83,849	15,45,55,000	97,81,151	...	22,85,97,455	24,63,72,000	1,77,[illegible],545	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 10th April to 31st December, 1901.
(c) From 20th April to 31st December, 1900.

CALCUTTA *the 16th January, 1902.*

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88	2,47	2,34	2,01	2,37
Liquors:										
Spirit	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39	46,39	47,78	47,10	47,36
Other liquors	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43	4,66	4,29	4,28	4,31
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22	4,85	5,60	6,02	6,10
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01	1,96	1,88	2,32	2,41
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02	33,56	36,53	34,44	37,58
" white	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68	12,33	13,61	13,60	20,56
" coloured	—	—	11	17,75	16,67	9,91	13,98	18,25	14,63	17,88
Other goods	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29	1,31	2,21	2,02	2,91
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85	2,70	2,75	3,20	3,34
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14	3,05	2,99	2,30	2,89
Glass and glassware	—	—	2,33	2,64	2,87	2,07	2,28	2,91	2,71	3,48
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37	5,36	6,07	6,86	6,62
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71	3,95	1,27	2,78	2,24
Iron and steel	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98	2,49	2,39	3,14	4,08
Silver	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84	17,77	8,95	21,05
Tin	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83	69	32	72	83
Other metals	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11	2,02	1,70	2,31	3,24
Oils: Petroleum	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56	33,03	29,26	33,79	40,05
Paints and colours	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21	1,32	1,48	1,58	1,68
Paper	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39	1,66	1,88	1,88	2,31
Provisions	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42	6,26	6,80	7,92	8,04
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	9,28	10,88	9,42	7,38	7,76	6,68	9,38	8,66
Spices	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17	3,33	3,62	3,55	3,42
Stationery	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91	92	1,03	1,03	1,15
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83	13,30	18,77	21,21	20,77
Sugar { additional duty									13,26	21,51
Tea	—	—	2,70	1,68	2,16	85	70	61	1,01	69
Umbrellas	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13	80	90	92	65
Wood and timber	—	—	79	1,12	94	87	60	87	84	1,16
Woollen goods	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35	6,01	7,68	8,66	8,68
Imports by post	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11	1,29	1,38	1,53	1,89
All other articles	2	18	17,42	28,06	17,72	18,10	17,63	17,29	18,00	19,43
TOTAL	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68	2,63,50	2,68,89	2,83,95	3,29,34
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33	62,68	54,49	51,18	54,72
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01	3,26,18	3,23,38	3,35,13	3,84,06
TOTAL NET REVENUE	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88	3,19,96	3,17,39	3,27,82	3,77,63
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal { Import	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43	98,49	1,08,15	1,12,81	1,20,48
Bengal { Export	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08	12,73	12,82	14,13	9,57
Bombay { Import	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96	1,00,79	92,86	92,22	1,18,49
Bombay { Export	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05	2,63	1,89	2,20	1,78
Sind { Import	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95	15,89	19,33	24,78	31,67
Sind { Export	57	40	53	48	38	53	1,10	80	64	1,60
Madras { Import	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27	20,71	22,82	23,75	29,20
Madras { Export	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95	3,50	4,95	1,89	4,55
Burma { Import	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87	23,20	21,26	24,72	24,69
Burma { Export	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79	40,92	32,57	30,78	35,56

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no change in the weather during the week under review; fine, quiet, rainless weather has held steadily throughout and the feeble storms which have entered North-West India from the westward have done nothing to disturb these settled conditions. On the 18th a depression or storm was shown over Persia and gave apparently general rain to that country. This continued during the 19th, during which day the depression was advancing westward through Persia and Mekran, but on the storm appearing over the Indus Valley, which it did on the 20th, the rainfall ceased, and the depression during its passage across Northern India has exercised no important influence on the weather. On the 23rd the above storm lay over the North-West Provinces and a fresh depression was appearing over Sind, but there is no reason at present to suppose that the incoming depression will be more influential in producing rain than its predecessor. On the 21st and 22nd the barometer fell fast in Kashmir and snowstorms were experienced on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd in the higher ranges of hills in that State. On the 19th there were light local showers of rain over the Assam Valley, and on the 18th and 19th there were showers in Ceylon; with the above exceptions the whole of the Indian region was rainless throughout the week.

The rainfall statement at the close shows that rain was received (but in wholly unimportant amount) in the Brahmaputra Valley, in the Calicut sub-division and in the East Coast (South) division, and that the whole of the remainder of India was rainless.

This rainless week has still further increased the seasonal deficiency, which now amounts to 0·75″ in the Brahmaputra Valley, over 2″ in the Simla sub-division, 1·75″ in the Ludhiana sub-division, 1″ in the Lahore sub-division, 0·75″ in the Dry North-West division, 2″ in Baluchistan and 1″ in the Waltair sub-division.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD JANUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 23RD JANUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·09	0·50	— 0·41	— 82	— 80
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·07	—0·07	0·36	0·59	— 0·23	— 39	— 31
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·28	0·50	— 0·22	— 44	— 43
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·65	— 0·65	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·35	— 0·35	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·06	0·22	—0·16	0·21	0·93	— 0·72	— 77	— 79
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·18	0·41	— 0·23	— 56	— 31
	Darbhanga	0	0·14	—0·14	0·04	0·42	— 0·38	— 90	— 86
	Bahraich	0	0·20	—0·26	0·39	0·98	— 0·59	— 60	— 46
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·25	— 0·25	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·16	—0·16	0·35	0·57	— 0·22	— 39	— 15
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·82	—0·82	0·98	3·32	— 2·34	— 70	— 61
	Ludhiana	0	0·54	—0·54	0·25	2·11	— 1·86	— 88	— 84
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·18	—0·18	0·28	0·90	— 0·62	— 69	— 61
	Lahore	0	0·29	—0·29	0·04	1·21	— 1·17	— 97	— 96
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·21	—0·21	0·03	0·79	— 0·76	— 96	— 95
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·30	—0·30	0·17	2·14	— 1·97	— 92	— 91
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·05	—0·05	0·15	1·15	— 1·00	— 87	— 86
	Cuttack	0	0·12	—0·12	0·24	0·52	— 0·28	— 54	— 40
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·07	—0·07	0·08	0·33	— 0·25	— 76	— 69
	Raipur	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·51	— 0·51	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·11	—0·11	0·35	0·88	— 0·53	— 60	— 55
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·16	—0·16	0·82	1·05	— 0·23	— 22	— 8
	Jaipur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·12	0·61	— 0·49	— 80	— 74
	Indore	0	0·06	—0·06	0·21	0·36	— 0·15	— 42	— 30
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·07	0·22	—0·15	2·32	2·89	— 0·57	— 20	— 16
	Bombay	0	0	0	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	— 92	— 92
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·26	0·07	+ 0·19	+271	+271
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	— 75	— 73
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·27	0·77	— 0·50	— 65	— 62
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·04	—0·04	0·92	0·65	+ 0·27	+ 42	+ 51
	Bijapur	0	0	0	0·15	0·31	— 0·16	— 52	— 52
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·13	— 0·13	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·02	—0·02	0·74	0·36	+ 0·38	+106	+118
	Madura	0	0·12	—0·12	5·19	3·08	+ 2·11	+ 69	+ 75
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·15	0·37	—0·22	13·14	10·43	+ 2·71	+ 20	+ 29

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
14th and January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 18th January, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain except slight showers in isolated parts. Water-supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices continue to fall. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 11; women, 55; children, 90; total, 156. Test workers—men, 194; women, 223; children, 103; total, 520. Grand total, 676.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Bijapur for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Larkana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring are in progress in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Wadhwan and Baroda, and by locusts in parts of Karachi; they are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking is almost over in Khandesh and is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Baroda and Bijapur. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have risen in two districts, fallen in six districts, and are stationary elsewhere The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters:—Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals, 32; Sholapur, $38\frac{7}{10}$, Ahmednagar, 35; Bijapur, $34\frac{1}{2}$.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 94,787; dependants, 5,832; total on works 100,619. In poor houses, 1,979; on village relief, 18,954; total on gratuitous relief, 20,933. Figures for Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES.—On relief works, 22,704; dependants, 62; total on works 22,766. In poor houses, 2,791; on village relief, 537; total on gratuitous relief, 3,328. Grand total, 147,646.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. Nearly all the districts in the Patna division, and also the districts of Murshidabad and Singhbhum are in need of rain for spring crops. Threshing of winter rice continues. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for early rice and jute have been commenced in places. Prospects are fair. There is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in 10 districts, fallen in 17, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The want of rain is felt in several districts. The irrigation of spring and poppy crops and the pressing of sugar-cane continue. Poppy is flourishing except in Azamgarh. Wheat and barley are coming into ear and arhar, gram and linseed are in flower. Further slight injury to crops by locusts is reported in Dehra Dun and from frost in Cawnpore. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Gharwal and prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen this week. It is badly wanted. Sugar-cane pressing is still going on in Rohtak, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Threshing continues in Sialkot. No sowings have been made. Land is being prepared for extra spring crops in Gurgaon. Crops are suffering in Ferozepore, Mooltan and Amritsar. The condition of crops on irrigated land is good to average and is getting worse daily on barani lands. The outturn of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated crops below average. Frost damaged sugar-cane in Amritsar and Gujrat. Some injury has been done in parts of Umballa by rats and draught. Cattle are generally in good condition but are getting weak by hard labour in Ferozepore and Sialkot. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore and Rawalpindi, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of cheapest grain in seers per rupee in Hissar, bijhar (mixed crop) 22; Rohtak, bijhar (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley 24. Numbers on relief—Hissar—test works, 533; poor-house inmates, 130; otherwise relieved, excluding Hansi tahsil, 2,182. Total, 2,845.

North-Western Frontier.—No rain fell during the week ; it is badly wanted. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar. Standing crops are withering for want of rain and flood irrigation in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient. Prices of food grains are rising in Peshawar and are steady in Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat is selling at $17\frac{5}{16}$ and $15\frac{12}{16}$, gram $18\frac{13}{16}$ and $17\frac{1}{2}$ and maize $28\frac{4}{16}$ and 20 seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan respectively and *bajri* at $19\frac{1}{16}$ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Harvest operations continue. UPPER BURMA.—The winter crops are being harvested and dry weather paddy is being transplanted. Prospects of the miscellaneous crop on alluvial land are good. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts and has risen in Thayetmyo, Amherst and very slightly in Rangoon.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy over a part of the provinces, but no rain has fallen. Some damage to standing crops by cloudy weather is reported in parts of three districts. A hail storm passed over the Umrer tahsil in the Nagpur district, but the extent of damage has not been ascertained. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continues and the harvesting of the late *til* and *tiura* (lathyrus sativus) has commenced in places. Cotton picking has been completed in Nimar but continues elsewhere. The recent rain has improved the prospects of the standing crops which are generally fair to good. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20, rice $16\frac{1}{4}$ and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are, wheat $8\frac{3}{4}$, gram $11\frac{1}{2}$, rice 8, and *juar* 14 seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight rain fell in Sibsagar and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Reaping of late rice still continues in Lower Assam and its outturn is good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished and that of mustard has been commenced in places. The outturn of pulse and the prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair in other districts except in parts of Kamrup, where prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Ploughing for early rice has been commenced in Nowgong. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices :—common rice—Silchar, 16 ; Sylhet, $15\frac{3}{4}$; Sibsagar and Gauhati, 13 ; Tezpur and Nowgong, 12 , Dibrugarh, $11\frac{1}{2}$; and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition throughout the State. Paddy, *ragi*, horse-gram and Bengal-gram are being harvested in parts. Paddy is being sown in some parts. The prospects of the season generally are good Prices are unsteady in Kolar and Hassan and have slightly fallen in other places. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are available.

Coorg.—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* continue. Rats are reported to be causing damage to winter crops. Preparation of land for monsoon crops has been commenced in parts of three districts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Spring crops are being harvested in parts. Winter rice is being sown mostly in land under well irrigation. Fodder and pasture are available. Grain prices are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat 6, coarse rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $18\frac{3}{4}$ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain in parts of Dholepur. Agricultural operations are in progress in Sirohi and villages watered by the Ghuggar canal in Bikanir. They are satisfactory in Kotah, Jhallawar and fair in Dholepur. Sowings have been completed in Meywar. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Haraoti and Tonk, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Water is short in Merwara. Crops are in good, thriving or promising condition in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghuggar, Marwar, Jaisulmer, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kurauli, fair in Sirohi, Pertabgarh, where fields are being weeded, Dholepur and Ajmer-Merwara. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh. Damage by rats and frost continues in Jaisulmer, Meywar, Pertabgarh, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara and slight in two tehsils of Jaipur. Gram has been damaged by cold in parts of Dholepore. Agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder are in fair to good condition. Prices are rising in Bikanir, Marwar, Sirohi, Kotah, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar, and Bharatpur, are falling in Meywar, Shahpura and are steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices average $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. Prices of cheapest food-grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress :—Bikanir 13 to 16, Marwar 13·12 to 15, Sirohi 11·12 to 13, Jaisulmer 12, Kherwara 12·8, Pertabgarh

15, Jaipur 18·12, Kishengarh 17½, Ajmer-Merwara 14½ to 17½. Numbers on relief-works—Marwar 1,7[illegible]2, Jaisulmer 320, Kherwara, in districts and cantonment, 3,670, Jura 2,267, Panarwa 432, Amaria 277, Kotra 96. Total 8,823. On test-works—in Merwara 2,352: on gratuitous relief—in Marwar 588, Jaisulmer 48, Merwara 1,424, Kherwara 1,593. in orphanages or poor-houses—Marwar 82, Sirohi 90, Jaisulmer 3, Kherwara 135. Total on works—11,175; gratuitous relief, 4,089. Grand Total, 15,264.

Central India.—There was slight rain in Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost and want of moisture in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and Indore and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Indore, but it has been partially damaged by hailstorm in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal, and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices of food-grains, in seers per rupee—15 to 25·8 in Gwalior, 19 to 24 in Bundelkhand, 16 in Malwa and 7½ to 16 in Indore. Prices per rupee in distressed areas:—Sehore, *juar*, 15·14; *bajri*, in Rutlam, 12¾; *makka*, in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Alirajpur, 13½; Jobat, 13; and Gwalior 12½. Numbers on relief—works—in Bhopawar, 5,460; in Rutlam, 151; total 5,617; gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 56; Rutlam, 48; total, 104. Grand total, 5,721.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition but prospects are gloomy owing to the absence of later rains and damage caused by rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in some parts. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 28; wheat, 23; rice, superior, 15; rice, inferior, 22 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 23,409; gratuitous relief, 11,840; total, 35,249.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and frosty. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—The condition of standing crops is good on irrigated areas but poor on unirrigated tracts. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. There was no rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 15 to 30 and maize 24 to 40 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather was fine, frosty, and cold. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	602	161	763	520	156	676	— 87
Bombay and Sindh	90,928	16,164	107,092	100,619	20,933	121,552	+ 14,460
Punjab	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	— 330
Ajmer-Merwara	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	+ 488
Total British Provinces	94,069	20,249	114,318	104,024	24,825	128,849	+ 14,531
Native States.							
Rajputana States	7,929	654	8,583	8,823	3,665	12,488	+ 3,905
Central India States	151	104	255	5,617	104	5,721	+ 5,466
Baroda	22,944	11,872	34,516	23,409	11,840	35,249	+ 733
Bombay Native States	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,766	3,328	26,094	+ 915
Total Native States	53,038	15,495	68,533	60,615	18,937	79,552	+ 11,019
GRAND TOTAL	147,107	35,744	182,851	164,639	43,762	208,401	+ 25,550

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 21st December 1901.			For the week ending the 28th December 1901.			For the week ending the 4th January 1902			For the week ending the 11th January 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah	1,291,903	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763
TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	10,633	5,393	16,026	14,273	7,496	21,769	19,161	3,143	22,304	24,824	3,264	28,088
Kaira	716,332	3,771	958	4,729	6,463	1,220	7,683	8,294	1,119	9,413	9,942	1,366	11,308
Panch Mahals	261,020	18,016	69	18,085	27,093	70	27,163	37,791	517	38,308	42,311	1,030	43,341
Broach	291,763	583	...	583	1,224	...	1,224	1,114	...	1,114	896	...	896
Sholapur	720,947	2,336	898	3,234	1,541	940	2,481	1,440	941	2,381	1,360	974	2,334
Ahmednagar	837,699	3,713	7,315	11,028	3,082	7,279	10,361	3,134	7,240	10,344	3,053	7,391	10,444
Erjapur	735,435	7,332	1,598	8,930	8,259	1,674	9,933	8,867	1,762	10,629	8,542	1,978	10,520
Thar and Parkar	303,894	...	162	162	...	162	162	...	158	158	...	161	161
TOTAL BOMBAY	1,723,083	46,584	16,404	62,788	61,935	18,846	80,781	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092
Punjab													
Hissar	781,575	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara	109,530	...	...	..	..	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530		...	...	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	6,916,091	47,606	17,297	64,903	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,909	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	1,631	504	2,135
Jaisalmer	73,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	28	265
Kherwara	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,686	...	3,686
Kotra	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	2,375
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,081,345	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	7,929	532	8,461
Central India States.													
Jaora	84,000	...	57	57	...	49	49	...	50	50	...	56	56
Ratlam	83,000	203	37	240	228	42	270	203	44	247	151	48	199
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	203	94	297	228	91	319	203	94	297	151	104	255
Baroda	2,415,396	19,023	10,946	29,969	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,644	11,872	34,516
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar	2,329,196	9,917	1,453	11,370	8,739	1,603	10,342	8,530	1,385	9,915	8,089	1,655	9,744
Palanpur	467,271	7,404	685	8,089	7,404	685	8,089	8,626	685	9,311	10,774	823	11,597
Rewa Kantha	479,065	1,144	63	1,207	1,671	62	1,733	1,937	66	2,003	2,905	105	3,010
Jamkhandi	105,357	720	292	1,012	467	286	753	349	290	639	311	282	593
Mudhol	63,001	716	22	738	515	...	515	306	...	306	235	...	235
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,443,890	20,643	2,586	23,229	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,748	2,426	22,174	22,314	2,865	25,179
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	7,613,162	40,852	13,713	54,565	41,203	14,108	55,311	42,880	14,559	57,439	53,038	15,373	68,411
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	14,529,253	88,458	31,010	119,468	104,391	35,752	140,143	124,487	33,094	157,581	147,107	35,622	182,729

NOTE.—[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	..
Bengal	1,852	670	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	670	1,282
N.-W. P. & Oudh	18,489	30,201	17,811	96,708	42,682	107,570	...	...	5	115,197	72,883	125,386
Panjab	9,264	3,592	1,089	48,736	1,427	21,489	53,464	9,416	14,735	111,464	14,435	37,313
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,485	6,642	7,460	5,485	6,642	7,460
Raj. & C. India	2,242	113	32	23,704	39	6,459	...	...	...	25,946	152	6,491
Bombay	...	...	...	87,029	35,260	50,439	...	...	...	87,029	35,260	50,439
Cent. Provs.	...	270	1,045	27,294	8,067	12,963	...	...	...	27,294	8,337	14,008
Berar	1,556	2,373	...	35,413	57,729	94,995	...	...	...	36,969	60,102	94,995
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	326	6,337	6,099	...	...	...	326	6,337	6,099
Madras	...	...	...	357	63	145	...	...	...	357	63	145
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33,403	37,257	21,259	319,567	151,604	309,159	58,949	16,058	22,200	411,919	204,919	352,618
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,018	946	337	...	...	697	...	...	...	1,018	946	1,034
Bombay	...	715	...	3	653	391	...	...	177	3	1,368	568
Sind	...	...	...	9,785	...	9,796	...	...	...	9,785	...	9,796
Madras	17	...	31	307	224	206	...	...	...	324	224	237
Burma	55	1,879	238	307	...	...	...	...	...	362	1,879	238
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	38,285	3,904	14,371	2	...	...	38,287	3,904	14,371
Foreign countries	4	537	223	13,894	11,249	4,026	...	...	...	13,898	11,786	4,849
TOTAL	1,094	4,077	829	62,581	16,030	30,087	2	...	177	63,677	20,107	31,093
TOTAL IMPORTS	34,497	41,334	22,088	382,148	167,634	339,246	58,951	16,058	22,377	475,596	225,026	383,711
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	5,021	11,966	17,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,021	11,966	17,781
Bengal	43,918	91,089	87,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,918	91,089	87,778
N.-W. P. & Oudh	232,495	80,841	209,574	346,907	310,038	418,565	..	...	5	579,402	390,879	628,144
Panjab	61,399	42,393	37,324	127,106	141,199	137,997	233,978	203,627	282,440	422,483	387,219	457,761
Sind	...	4	...	...	...	303	154,821	69,628	177,802	154,821	69,632	178,105
Raj. & C. India	40,987	12,926	10,634	699,739	302,977	338,202	...	...	35	740,726	315,903	348,931
Bombay	...	44	31	2,500,747	543,000	2,192,291	...	...	...	2,500,747	543,050	2,192,322
Cent. Provs.	12,946	5,674	52,751	393,758	210,031	657,031	...	...	...	406,704	215,705	709,782
Berar	98,857	11,466	26,202	1,305,839	210,707	1,955,290	...	...	...	1,404,696	222,173	1,981,492
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	32,408	54,053	137,165	...	...	...	32,408	54,053	137,165
Madras	...	4	...	18,228	59,619	17,259	...	...	...	18,228	59,623	17,259
Mysore	...	...	...	256	717	27	...	...	...	256	717	27
TOTAL	499,623	256,407	442,075	5,550,988	1,832,347	5,854,180	388,799	273,255	460,282	6,439,410	2,362,009	6,756,537
By Sea—												
Bengal	13,634	20,935	22,718	...	1,519	2,279	...	...	...	13,634	22,454	24,997
Bombay	22,876	6,450	3,906	24,256	3,550	2,705	350	2,266	177	47,482	12,266	6,788
Sind	..	...	...	44,309	67,139	74,420	...	...	...	44,309	67,139	74,420
Madras	23,334	10,693	319	9,795	12,422	4,231	...	...	...	33,127	23,115	4,550
Burma	30,809	11,037	9,665	572	16,109	579	...	...	...	27,381	27,140	10,244
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,243,111	283,208	326,452	2	...	...	1,243,113	283,208	326,452
Foreign countries	2,428	6,358	1,773	49,025	274,479	77,351	...	148	201	51,453	280,985	79,325
TOTAL	95,079	55,473	38,381	1,369,068	658,456	488,017	352	2,414	378	1,468,499	716,343	526,776
TOTAL IMPORTS	598,702	311,880	480,456	6,920,056	2,490,803	6,342,197	389,151	275,669	460,660	7,907,909	3,078,352	7,283,313

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **WHEAT** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	363		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	...
Bengal	85,984	60,429	20,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,984	60,429	20,459
N.-W. P. & Oudh	68,198	68,318	90,038	14	1,968	442	...	...	...	68,212	70,280	91,080
Panjab	...	...	30,639	...	26,592	3,716	30,238	86,803	516,768	30,238	113,395	551,123
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,012	43,336	94,679	21,012	43,336	94,679
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	1,166	4,343	1,469	...	...	...	1,166	4,343	1,469
Bombay	...	...	...	8,070	2,798	10,121	...	...	...	8,070	2,798	10,121
Cent. Provs.	...	...	1	1,391	1,727	2,746	...	...	...	1,391	1,727	2,747
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	211	170	...	...	...	...	211	170	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	154,545	128,747	141,737	10,858	37,598	18,494	51,250	130,139	611,447	216,653	296,484	771,678
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	26,684	480	...	...	...	...	26,684	480	...
Bombay	...	...	...	284	...	4,157	...	...	...	284	...	4,157
Sind	...	...	...	52,054	167,903	125,081	...	...	...	52,054	167,903	125,081
Madras	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	5,137	41	7,146	...	...	...	5,137	41	7,146
Foreign countries	20,648	10,138	...	5,163	29,564	...	1,017	5,016	...	26,828	44,718	...
TOTAL	20,648	10,138	...	89,322	199,421	136,384	1,017	5,016	...	110,987	214,575	136,384
TOTAL IMPORTS	175,193	138,885	141,737	100,180	237,019	154,878	52,267	135,155	611,447	327,640	511,059	908,062
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1,641	513	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	513	...
Bengal	1,491,618	795,411	360,221	112	2,070	10	...	...	...	1,491,730	797,481	360,231
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,254,400	702,501	1,142,779	862,506	168,427	83,463	1,001,794	...	3,366	5,118,820	870,928	1,229,608
Panjab	9,101	232	274,296	488,399	127,277	337,403	5,323,683	1,485,528	6,421,546	5,821,183	1,013,037	7,033,245
Sind	..	...	...	...	.	...	936,407	610,099	926,975	936,407	610,099	926,975
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	213,905	23,863	20,148	2	...	1,741	213,907	23,863	21,889
Bombay	...	...	...	1,781,513	41,294	145,425	...	...	...	1,781,513	41,294	145,428
Cent. Provs.	702	...	5,640	948,360	18,952	24,765	...	...	...	949,062	18,952	30,405
Berar	...	...	984	288	128	51	...	...	...	288	128	1,035
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	16,254	177	85	...	...	...	16,254	177	85
Madras	...	...	...	3,864	272	...	...	...	...	3,864	272	...
Mysore	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...
TOTAL	4,757,522	1,498,657	1,783,920	4,317,636	382,460	611,353	7,261,886	2,095,627	7,353,628	16,337,044	3,976,744	9,748,901
By Sea—												
Bengal	37	...	...	54,133	16,057	79	...	...	...	54,170	16,057	79
Bombay	...	...	...	20,834	1,775	33,653	...	2	...	20,834	1,777	33,653
Sind	...	...	...	710,873	1,459,201	1,340,252	2	...	151	710,875	1,459,201	1,340,403
Madras	70	...	...	120	202	104,040	...	...	...	190	202	104,040
Burma	.	7	...	...	40,475	848	...	...	...	...	40,482	848
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	...	...	342,765	6,508	251,590	...	...	8,852	342,765	6,508	260,442
Foreign countries	20,648	255,258	20,693	16,049	365,796	277,625	1,103	22,046	7,851	37,806	643,100	306,169
TOTAL	20,755	255,265	20,693	1,144,774	1,890,074	2,008,087	1,111	22,048	16,854	1,166,640	2,167,387	2,045,634
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,778,277	1,753,922	1,804,613	5,462,410	2,272,534	2,619,440	7,262,997	2,117,675	7,370,482	17,503,684	6,144,131	11,794,535

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **LINSEED** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...
Bengal	133,536	40,307	188,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,536	40,307	188,967
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31,413	9,636	97,108	4,739	7,039	5,878	...	...	121	36,152	16,675	103,107
Panjab	...	...	...	153	907	1,973	9,105	29,279	37,459	9,258	30,186	39,432
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	1,212	4,000	1,697	13,635	...	...	...	4,000	1,697	14,847
Bombay	2	...	...	13,698	3,120	11,531	...	...	...	13,700	3,120	11,531
Cent. Provs.	253	...	249	15,506	7,601	14,663	...	...	...	15,759	7,601	14,912
Berar	...	...	...	324	1,516	3,464	...	...	...	324	1,516	3,464
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	4,612	1,725	6,948	...	...	...	4,612	1,725	6,948
Madras	...	...	...	59	417	215	...	...	...	59	417	215
Mysore	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
TOTAL	165,204	50,040	287,536	43,091	24,076	58,307	9,105	29,290	37,580	217,400	103,406	383,423
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sind	...	...	...	558	12,103	19,255	...	...	...	558	12,103	19,255
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	282	33	264	...	...	...	282	33	264
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,587	5,018	858	...	...	...	1,587	5,018	858
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,427	17,154	20,418	...	...	...	2,427	17,154	20,418
TOTAL IMPORTS	165,204	50,040	287,536	45,518	41,230	78,725	9,105	29,290	37,580	219,827	120,560	403,841
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	99,381	42,345	40,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,345	40,759
Bengal	4,111,521	2,952,290	2,247,501	74	10,921	2,565	...	...	...	4,111,595	2,963,217	2,250,126
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,644,042	1,094,227	1,757,610	287,341	508,306	414,834	4,056	..	632	1,936,039	1,602,533	2,173,076
Panjab	249	...	2,059	444	9,059	23,007	29,042	96,728	109,510	29,735	105,787	134,630
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	20	138	688	20	138
Raj. & C. India	26,072	...	59,944	334,625	44,203	314,941	...	...	...	360,697	44,203	374,885
Bombay	2	...	...	572,850	26,839	183,852	...	...	...	572,858	26,839	183,852
Cent. Provs.	39,223	248	19,235	475,403	64,240	317,320	...	...	...	514,480	64,488	336,555
Berar	...	...	197	122,180	9,209	158,061	...	...	...	122,180	9,209	158,258
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	211,124	18,442	237,238	...	...	...	211,124	18,442	237,238
Madras	...	...	...	36,476	2,546	19,933	...	...	...	36,476	2,546	19,933
Mysore	...	...	...	3,672	905	391	...	...	...	3,672	905	391
TOTAL	5,921,090	4,089,116	4,127,365	2,044,055	694,670	1,672,202	33,786	96,754	110,280	7,998,931	4,880,540	5,909,847
By Sea—												
Bengal	308	881	494	3	...	253	...	...	...	311	881	747
Bombay	...	...	...	1,733	8	1,701	...	...	..	1,733	8	1,701
Sind	...	...	...	2,420	31,830	44,654	...	...	...	2,420	31,830	44,654
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	48,489	2,323	19,744	...	...	...	48,489	2,323	19,744
Foreign countries	...	...	...	4,115	8,568	5,693	13	9	...	4,128	8,577	5,693
TOTAL	308	881	494	56,760	42,729	72,105	13	9	...	57,081	43,619	72,599
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,921,398	4,089,997	4,127,859	2,100,815	737,399	1,744,307	33,799	96,763	110,280	8,056,012	4,924,159	5,982,446

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,605	83	1,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,605	83	1,442
N.-W. P. & Oudh	8,012	...	2,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,012	...	2,816
Panjab	10	...	5	...	...	...	931	2,621	1,704	941	2,621	1,709
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	221	173	425	221	173
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	70	...	21	...	...	...	70	...	21
Bombay	...	...	...	206	7	43	...	...	...	206	7	43
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	38	447	260	...	...	...	38	447	260
Madras	...	...	...	87	106	55	...	...	...	87	105	55
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,627	83	4,263	401	560	379	1,356	2,842	1,877	12,384	3,485	6,519
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	850	1,114	817	...	...	...	850	1,114	817
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	7
Foreign countries	2	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11
TOTAL	2	8	11	850	1,114	824	...	...	...	852	1,122	835
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,629	91	4,274	1,251	1,674	1,203	1,356	2,842	1,877	13,236	4,607	7,354
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	19,490	8,049	10,857	...	...	1	...	...	...	19,490	8,049	10,858
N.-W. P. & Oudh	14,073	1,915	7,923	40	35	37	...	...	...	14,113	1,950	7,960
Panjab	142	17	55	2	...	18	5,676	7,769	5,912	5,820	7,786	5,985
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,075	3,469	2,798	5,075	3,469	2,798
Raj. & C. India	...	...	4	458	61	25	...	...	...	458	61	29
Bombay	...	...	...	1,830	170	259	...	...	...	1,830	170	259
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Berar	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	38	1,502	826	...	...	...	38	1,502	826
Madras	...	...	...	413	239	333	...	...	...	413	239	333
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33,706	9,986	18,839	2,783	2,007	1,500	10,751	11,238	8,710	47,240	23,231	29,049
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	112	10	194	...	...	...	112	10	202
Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	30
Sind	...	...	...	6,983	6,758	4,841	...	...	1	6,983	6,758	4,842
Madras	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	...	...	4	82
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	6	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	6	7
Foreign countries	6	3	11	35	3	157	...	...	...	41	6	168
TOTAL	6	13	19	7,130	6,775	5,281	3	...	31	7,139	6,788	5,331
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,712	9,999	18,858	9,913	8,782	6,781	10,754	11,238	8,741	54,379	30,019	34,380

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA,** *and* **RICE** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in November								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	14,297	9,697	8,761	125,187	140,084	133,852	4,574	502	1,480
Bengal	2,299,599	3,085,010	2,849,907	48,270	46,311	59,587	853,308	794,548	429,274
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	2,490	220	238	46	290	...	653	504
Panjab	...	...	...	123	199	...	...	29	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	184	37	...	...	...	...	...	14,063
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
TOTAL	2,313,896	3,097,381	2,858,925	173,818	186,640	193,729	857,882	795,732	445,482
By Sea—									
Bengal	11,010	7,857	1,532	1,542	1,315	1,531	11,352	13,682	3,758
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	15	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,594	2,948	60,553
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign countries	...	...	...	117	25	224	39	...	239
TOTAL	11,010	7,857	1,532	1,660	1,340	1,835	17,985	16,645	64,551
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,324,906	3,105,238	2,860,457	175,478	187,980	195,564	875,867	812,377	510,033
	Imports to end of November								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	45,690	51,587	72,242	770,653	835,186	905,836	44,949	235,565	5,040
Bengal	12,652,745	14,778,214	16,108,196	322,038	350,859	345,148	10,082,065	11,142,484	7,269,480
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	265	2,937	926	3,417	1,444	2,049	891	1,996	5,353
Panjab	...	...	...	1,836	1,260	621	149	141	121
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	13	7	2	1	1	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	15	9	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	1,222	760	2	...	1	36,409	...	41,960
Berar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	192
TOTAL	12,698,700	14,833,960	16,182,137	1,097,955	1,188,766	1,254,265	10,164,464	11,380,187	7,322,146
By Sea—									
Bengal	21,410	9,541	21,658	12,752	7,680	6,113	135,713	209,828	191,940
Bombay	...	...	...	2	16	53	5	...	...
Madras	...	234	30	133	205	360	14	49	...
Burma	71	...	1,540	6	6	5	119,037	391,387	838,713
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign countries	125	...	67	1,492	948	1,237	1,502	100	424
TOTAL	21,606	9,775	23,295	14,385	8,855	7,768	256,271	601,364	1,031,078
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,720,306	14,843,735	16,205,432	1,112,340	1,197,621	1,262,033	10,420,735	11,981,551	8,353,224

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. B. FULLER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1901.	1902.	For first 12 days of January 1901.	For first 11 days of January 1902.	1901.	1902.	12th January 1901.	11th January 1902.			12th January 1901.	11th January 1902.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	735	669	1,876	1,873	19,84,034	21,97,000	1,057	1,173	19,84,034	21,97,000	2,12,966	...	5,17,70,071	5,49,15,000	31,44,929	...
Bengal Central	179	188	139	139	32,481	34,100	234	245	32,481	34,100	1,619	...	10,03,201	11,12,000	43,799	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	169	174	1,598	1,607	3,91,577	3,76,000	245	234	3,91,577	3,76,000	...	15,577	1,07,15,699	95,59,000	...	11,56,699
Great Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	18,12,671	16,09,000	1,162	1,026	18,12,671	16,09,000	...	2,03,671	2,68,71,625	3,05,78,000	37,06,375	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	872	3,16,542	2,31,000	363	265	3,16,542	2,31,000	...	85,542	73,22,561	65,35,000	...	7,87,561
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	6,795	8,000	324	381	6,795	8,000	1,205	...	2,80,213	2,09,000	...	71,213
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	254	196	3,131	3,128	10,81,733	12,75,000	345	408	10,81,733	12,75,000	1,93,267	...	2,43,40,308	3,34,85,000	91,44,692	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	209	1,115	1,115	3,66,217	3,74,000	328	335	3,66,217	3,74,000	7,783	...	87,70,440	1,02,74,000	14,97,560	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	323	390	843	854	4,68,732	4,86,000	556	569	4,68,732	4,86,000	17,268	...	1,37,94,976	1,38,[illegible]	...	7,25,976
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	4,69,054	5,18,000	1,017	1,124	4,69,054	5,18,000	48,946	...	1,30,62,847	1,23,21,000	...	7,41,847
Madras	265	259	844	874	3,80,457	3,38,000	451	387	3,80,457	3,38,000	...	42,457	87,95,438	88,51,000	85,562	...
„ North-East line	178	152	493	508	1,37,444	1,66,000	279	327	1,37,444	1,66,000	28,556	...	28,70,434	36,28,000	7,57,566	...
Hardwar-Dehra	129	114	32	32	4,556	6,300	142	197	4,556	6,300	1,744	...	1,46,655	1,70,000	23,345	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	337	295	1,786	1,786	7,21,127	7,64,000	404	428	6,21,127	7,64,000	42,873	...	2,11,12,128	2,11,52,000	39,872	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	610	900	36	53	610	900	290	...	33,907	27,500	...	6,407
South Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	3,12,264	2,80,000	302	271	3,12,264	2,80,000	...	32,264	70,91,367	80,58,000	9,66,633	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	7,990	8,000	148	148	7,990	8,000	10	...	1,89,610	2,36,000	46,390	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	2,04,973	1,61,000	176	138	2,04,973	1,61,000	...	43,973	53,14,812	46,63,000	...	6,51,812
Mysoré section (Southern Mahrattá)	94	94	296	296	44,991	45,700	152	154	44,991	45,700	709	...	11,31,814	11,29,000	...	2,814
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,162	1,261	2,50,897	3,04,000	216	241	2,50,897	3,04,000	53,103	...	60,64,725	75,20,000	14,55,275	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	134	118	231	200	41,997	40,200	183	201	41,997	40,200	...	1,797	9,50,985	10,21,000	70,015	...
Assam-Bengal	72	74	578	589	60,597	50,900	105	86	60,597	50,900	...	9,697	13,18,183	15,92,000	2,73,817	...
Burma	224	197	1,124	1,178	4,19,784	4,31,000	373	366	4,19,784	4,31,000	11,216	...	81,79,105	85,56,000	3,76,895	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	55	57	59	59	6,057	5,700	103	96	6,057	5,700	...	357	1,20,157	1,55,000	34,843	...
Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)	62	29	124	124	9,122	18,500	74	149	9,122	18,500	9,378	...	1,46,315	3,35,000	1,88,685	...
Special gauge. Jorhát	48	60	30	30	2,401	1,200	80	40	2,401	1,200	...	1,201	69,120	66,700	...	2,420
TOTAL	307	276	20,646	20,845	95,35,103	97,29,500	462	467	95,35,103	97,29,500	1,94,397	...	22,15,37,696	23,92,47,200	1,77,09,504	...

All other Railways.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	198	167	162	162	38,838	38,100	240	235	38,838	38,100	...	738	10,62,303	14,49,000	3,86,697	...
Tarkessur	322	291	22	22	8,917	8,400	405	382	8,917	8,400	...	517	2,53,522	2,50,000	...	3,522
South Behar	125	115	79	79	12,562	10,900	159	138	12,562	10,900	...	1,662	3,51,692	3,91,000	39,308	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	122	81	425	425	72,378	53,400	170	126	72,378	53,400	...	18,978	13,38,559	18,90,000	5,51,441	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	166	128	107	107	23,428	16,300	219	152	23,428	16,300	...	7,128	5,86,326	6,01,000	74,674	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	4,400	...	55	...	4,400	4,400	...	...	(a) 1,56,000	1,56,000	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	1,26,159	1,43,000	378	428	1,26,159	1,43,000	16,841	...	36,84,122	31,05,000	...	5,79,122
Tapti Valley	74	79	156	155	23,350	32,600	150	210	23,350	32,600	9,250	...	4,96,079	4,37,000	...	59,079
Petlád-Cambay	149	131	13	33	2,021	3,600	155	109	2,021	3,600	1,579	...	70,641	87,600	16,959	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	78	103	34	34	2,443	2,300	72	68	2,443	2,300	...	143	1,54,864	83,100	...	71,704
Bina-Goona-Bárán	38	53	148	148	6,098	7,700	41	52	6,098	7,700	1,602	...	3,44,755	1,94,000	...	1,50,755
Bhopal-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	16,024	21,300	141	187	16,024	21,300	5,276	...	6,25,058	3,91,000	...	2,34,058
Kolar-Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	8,851	5,300	885	530	8,851	5,300	...	3,551	1,78,353	1,64,000	...	14,353
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	8,603	7,700	130	117	8,603	7,700	...	903	3,37,948	3,89,000	51,052	...
Segowli-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	1,270	1,200	71	66	1,270	1,200	...	70	19,937	28,200	8,263	...
Mymeasingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	4,739	4,900	89	92	4,739	4,900	161	...	1,24,649	1,26,000	1,351	...
Bengal-Dooars	124	178	36	36	7,936	5,200	220	144	7,936	5,200	...	2,736	2,81,374	2,46,000	...	35,374
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	24	14	66	78	830	5,800	13	74	830	5,800	4,970	...	(b) 17,021	1,69,000	1,51,979	...
Dibru-Sadiya	242	226	78	78	30,586	24,700	392	317	30,586	24,700	...	5,886	7,08,437	7,72,000	63,563	...
Nilgiri	295	240	17	17	10,902	4,100	641	241	10,902	4,100	...	6,802	1,66,135	1,84,000	17,865	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	75	85	55	55	6,206	4,900	113	89	6,206	4,900	...	1,306	1,97,370	1,24,000	...	73,370
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	101	89	93	93	9,409	10,500	101	113	9,409	10,500	1,091	...	3,24,143	2,83,000	...	41,143
Kolhápur	93	87	29	29	3,961	1,900	137	66	3,961	1,900	...	2,061	1,02,729	82,700	...	20,029
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	67	66	67	67	4,935	6,800	74	101	4,935	6,800	1,865	...	1,75,048	1,75,000	...	48
Birur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,941	3,200	51	84	1,941	3,200	1,259	...	50,084	52,700	2,616	...
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	46,946	59,200	122	151	46,946	59,200	12,254	...	9,61,070	15,73,000	6,11,930	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	41,995	43,000	120	129	41,995	43,000	1,005	...	14,01,864	11,57,000	...	2,44,864
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	84	46	46	4,914	3,700	107	80	4,914	3,700	...	1,214	1,55,565	1,29,000	...	26,565
Jamnagar	54	54	54	54	3,253	2,800	60	52	3,253	2,800	...	453	1,18,123	1,02,000	...	16,123
Dhrángadrá	54	48	21	21	1,199	1,100	57	52	1,199	1,100	...	99	40,043	33,900	...	6,143
Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	64	621	612	40,591	70,200	65	115	40,591	70,200	29,609	...	13,21,767	14,42,000	1,20,233	...
Udaipur-Chitor	66	76	67	67	7,124	6,800	106	101	7,124	6,800	...	324	2,10,474	1,66,000	...	44,474
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	15,663	16,000	307	314	15,663	16,000	337	...	6,45,611	6,33,000	...	12,611
Cooch Behar	88	57	34	34	2,713	2,600	80	76	2,713	2,600	...	113	74,271	1,06,000	31,729	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	4,691	11,200	59	142	4,691	11,200	6,509	...	1,84,815	2,01,000	16,185	...
Rajpipla	30	24	37	37	1,052	1,300	28	35	1,052	1,300	248	...	35,722	35,100	...	622
Morvi	84	85	94	94	10,078	9,000	107	96	10,078	9,000	...	1,078	3,20,405	2,69,000	...	58,400
Bársi	200	172	21	21	6,930	5,700	330	271	6,930	5,700	...	1,230	87,578	1,14,000	26,422	...
TOTAL	113	110	4,065	4,173	6,19,536	6,60,800	152	158	6,19,536	6,60,800	41,264	...	1,72,14,398	1,78,50,300	6,35,902	...
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,711	25,018	1,01,54,639	1,03,90,300	411	415	1,01,54,639	1,03,90,300	2,35,661	...	23,87,52,094	25,70,97,500	1,83,45,406	...

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 11th January, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 12th January, 1901.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd January, 1902.*

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL FOR 1900-1901.

Circular No. 1 F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1902.

READ—

Circular Resolution No. 14 F., dated the 24th December, 1900, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1899-1900.

Read also—

(i) Report of the Forest School for 1900-1901.
(ii) Letter from the Inspector General of Forests, No. 1264, dated the 23rd November, 1901, submitting the above report.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. W. Oliver held the post of Director of the Imperial Forest School throughout the year, and the only important changes in the regular staff took place at the beginning of the new courses in April, when Mr. R. McIntosh, M.A., succeeded Mr. A. M. F. Caccia as Senior Instructor, and Mr. B. O. Coventry, F.C.H., became Instructor in place of the former officer. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, Mr. E. P. Stebbing was appointed Forest Entomologist for a period of two years, and was attached to the School staff.

2. Fewer candidates presented themselves at the entrance examination than in the previous year, and the percentage of those passing the test was lower. Of the 50 candidates who qualified, 26 were admitted to the School, together with 5 who had passed in previous years, 3 students with University degrees exempting them from the entrance test, and 4 students deputed by the Government of Siam, making 38 admissions in all to the Upper Class, of which 14 or 37 per cent., were private students. The standard of general education possessed by the candidates admitted to the Upper Class was satisfactory, as is shown by the details given on the margin.* The number of students admitted to the Lower Class was 8. The total number of students attending the School on the 30th June 1901 was 97, as compared with 99 at the close of the previous year.

* 7 bachelors of Arts.
7 passed First Arts Examination.
16 matriculates.
6 holders of School final certificates.
2 qualifications not stated.

3. At the final examinations held in March 1901, 4 out of 37 Upper Class students failed to pass, the rest obtaining the Higher Standard certificate, including one with Honours. There were no failures amongst the Lower Class students, who thus all obtained the Lower Standard certificate. These results show a considerable improvement when compared with those of the preceding year, and they reflect credit upon the School officers.

ORDER—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Survey.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Burma.
Central Provinces.
North-West Frontier Province.
Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmer.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Nizam's Government, the Mysore and Kashmir Durbars, and the Government of Siam.

[True Extract.]

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	35·36	30·19	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	..	28·44	27·59	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	28·32	31·53	55·65	48·12	...	.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22·54	26·02	32·32	34·04	...	...	.	..	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	32·99	29·91	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32·49	32·49	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·12	29·5	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	..	...	24·81	29·63		.	.	...	..	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	33·16	36·57	34·97	30·33	.	...	...	..	12·96	18·13
Bamo	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	30·77	31·37	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	30·19
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	30·77	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	15·62	37·5	32·5	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	32·5	28·12	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.	...	30	35	.	...	...	...		..	...	...
Dacca	.	...	30	31·25	32·5	37·5	..	...	26·25	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur		...	33·5 to 37·5	27·5	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	.	..	40	37·5	32·5	37·5	...	...	23·75	23·75	23·75	26·25
Central—												
Bardwan	..	...	35	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	..	..	36·25	28·12	25·94	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	.	..	37·5	35	37·5	35	...	...	...	.	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·5	27·5	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna		.	29·37	23·12	27·5	21·37	...	...	23·12	17·5	20·62	16·25
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	..	...	31·87	24·37	31·41	31·87	..	...	2[illegible]·5	17·5	[illegible]	...
Muzaffarpur	.	..	34·34	26·56	31·87	22·34	..	..	20·94	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20·36	22·24	34·74	41·3	29·95	34·48	40·69	37·29	22·34	25·47	18·54	21·67
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·18	18·18	32·66	31·98	27·6	33·33	31·98	35·57	20	20·52	16·3	17·76
Jhánsi	18·12	15·83	42·08	42·08	29·63	35·57	...	42·08	21·51	26·2	·79	17·6
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·85	40	25	33·33	28·59	37·19	19·22	25	...	17·4
Agra	22·19	25	50	53·33	28·54	34·74	33·33	37·11	20	24·06	20·47	19·53
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15	14·79	32·5	30·78	26·72	30·78	...	...	16·56	19·53	17·5	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	16·67	33·33	33·91	28·59	32·34	34·79	37·13	17·24	22·86	15·36	19·06
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	42·03	44·37	30	33·28	...	...	20	25	16·04	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		Mergui
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Tavoy
..	..	...	..	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·12	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...	...	26·02	25·6	29·36	31·37	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Thângwa
.	..	...	.	..	...	53·33	39·26	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	..	...	18·34	...	..	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
..	...	...	.	...	...	21·62	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	..		11·72	8·06	34·04	34·04	55·17	55·65	...	...	Mandalay
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	.	..	.	...	...	30·05	33·33	50·79	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
..	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	..			...	...	42·11	40	61·54	66·67	..	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Goálpára
..	..	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
	..			..	...	33·75	40	51·87	55	420	440	Chittagong
..	..	..		...	...	35	31·25	37·5	45	450	420	Dacca
												Deltaic—
		.	...	...	...	31·25	30·62	37·5 to 45	48·75	380 to 400	420	Midnapur
28·75	27·5	.	.	25	20	30	30	37·5	42·5	380	425	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	..	.	...	...	28·75	28·75	37·5	44·37	320	410	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	33·12	46·25	53·12	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	27·5	31·25	32·5	55	50	340	420	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	...	...	27·5	26·87	26·25	31·87	397·5	356·25	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·87	15	23·12	19·37	26·25	20·62	340	360	Patna
												Bihár, north—
..	...	...	..	18·44	17·5	26·25	25·62	35·62	45	340	372·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	18·12	15·31	18·12	15·31	23·44	25	29·53	36·25	320	355·62	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
20·99	24·01	...	...	18·02	21·82	23·44	29·32	28·75	36·67	355·42	419·01	Benares
												Central—
18·59	20·52	...	...	16·3	16·85	15·18	28·07	...	...	336·82	376·46	Cawnpore
21·93	20·26	...	...	21·93	17·4	20	34·06	...	34·06	297·66	355·88	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	19·11	...	...	...	18·59	25	38·12	25	...	...	376·46	Meerut
21·72	18·59 and 22·19	...	...	19·53	18·59	21·09	33·23	34·63	42·08	328·18	387·5	Agra
												Submontane, west—
18·75	19·53	...	...	17·5	16·67	18·12	28·59	17·5	...	370	365 and 370	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·24	19·79	...	...	15·36	19·53	20	28·59	...	...	360	390	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	22·81	...	...	16·04	18·28	18·44	26·72	...	...	360	380	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·53	11·31	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	..	22·54	22·54	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	.	20	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	.	..	20·38	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	.	24·71	23·7	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	.	24·81	23·36	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	..	23·36	26·89	...	.	..	...		...	...	...
Bamo		..	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	...
Pakôkku	..	..	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyankpyu	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..
Akyab	...		25	36·36	...	.	...	...	...		...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	65	77·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47·5	55	38·75	37·5	105	130	...	...	2·5	...	...	...
Dacca	52·5	60	38·75	37·5	70	100	...	...		2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	32·5 to 37·5	45 to 55	35·62	35·62	55 and 72·5	75 and 107·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·77 to 2·24
Calcutta	45	47·5	33·75	33·75	90	90	...	...	10	13·33	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	37·5	50	33·12	32·81		...	...	...	...	...	5	5·62
Pabna	36·25	50	38·75	38·12	70	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	65	40	40	90	70	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5·62	5·62	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	40	36·87	35	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	...	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	52·5	40	38·75	36·25	..	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	26·56	33·28	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	40·78	48·91	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	47·08	...	...	67·5	57·5	100	135	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·91	61·51	...	...	133·33	133·33	112·5	150	5·73	3·33	5	3·75
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	45	44·48	...	...	...	...	110 and 120	135 and 140	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	56·25	...	...	70	70	...	...	4·01	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	33·12										...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		District s
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.		Mergui
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		Tavoy
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...		...	.	...		Rangoon
...	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	Thôngwa
..	.	...	.	..		...	.	...		Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	..	.	..	...	.	...	.	...		Henzada
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	Mandalay
...	..	...	...	..		..	...	..	.	Bamo
.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...		Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	.	Kyankpyu
...	...	..	.	..		.		...	.	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...		.	..	.			.		.	Goálpára
..	..	...					.	...		Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
..	.							.		Chittagong
	.		.	..	.	.				Dacca
										Deltaic—
.	.		.		.	.	..	.	..	Midnapur
..	...	...	.	..	...	.		...	..	Calcutta
										Central—
..	...		.	...	..	...	.	.	.	Bardwan
...	..	.	.	..	.	.		.	.	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
..	...	.	..	.			..		..	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	.		Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...		.	...	.	..	..	Bhágalpur
...	...		.	..	..	...			...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	..	.	.	.	...	..		.	Benares
										Central—
...	...		..	70	60	..	...	...	.	Cawnpore
...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
6·67	2·5	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26·25	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 100	...	...	40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·87	1·36	...	...	40	40	...	..	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...								30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	25	...	...	33·12	42·08	...	...	26·56	29·63	26·56	20
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19·06	18·18	44·37	50	23·59	34·01	30·78	37·5	15·31	25	17·34	21·04
Central—												
Lahore	22·34	22·19	44·43	45·1	22·76	35·94	26·87	40·05	13·54	24·58	16·3	21·35
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·09	25	38·07	40	25	33·33	31·98	38·07	17·4	21·04	17·4	16·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22·24	24·22	41·04	42·08	21·93	34·06	25	37·19	...	...	...	22 24
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	20	22·19	53·07	52·03	21·87	35	23·75	38·12	13·44	25·62	13·44	20
Western—												
Multan	16·67	17·4	26·67	32·03	25	34·79	30·78	40	17·03	26·2	14·74	22·24
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	35	36·56	27·5	36·25	...	...	21·87	21·25	20	23·75
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	26·87	36·25	..	...	18·44	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	...	...	25·62 to 27·66	35 to 36·25	52·5	55	19·06 to 20·31	27·5 to 28·12	17·5 to 19·37	25
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·29
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	41·87	...	...	47·13	47·13	...	...	..	...	23·02	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·84	23·12
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	35	38	36	44	44	53 25	...	...	21	23·87
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	26·62	26·62	36·37	32	42	...	...	20	20
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32.	40	30	38	37·5	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	42·86	50	...	...	...	...	17·78	36·54
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	58·5	50	56·25	...	...	20	23·33
Ellichpur	...	...	80	66·67	50	61·54	57·14	72 73	...	...	20	25
Amraoti	...	...	37·5	47·5	37·5	47·5	42	54·87	...	...	16·25	27·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	31·4
Cuddapah	31·8	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	31·6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	25·7	31·3	47·3	49·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·8	32·9	35·4	43·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·17	47·26	36·57	45·71	54·86	55·68	50·94	87·77				
Bangalore	18·51	29·39	44·72	49·64	41 19	46·64	60·5	60·84				

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten seers.)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana –
												Eastern—
27·5	22·19	...	...	25	19·06	26·56	44·43	...	...	336·87	492·34	Ajmer
												Panjab –
												Southern—
21·09	21·04	...	...	15·94	21·04	18·59	35·52	40	57·13	375	375	Ferozpur
												Central—
19·48	22·5	...	...	15·73	22·24	17·81	38·38	61·04	48·02	413·12	400	Lahore
												South-eastern –
20·88	16·77	...	...	17·81	18·59	21·09	33·33	29·63	36·35	375	400	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	22·86	.	.	15·36	22 24	16·67	37·66	...	..	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
17 81	25	...	.	15·94	22·5	19·06	35·94	38·12	40	320	328·75	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
18·18	22·81	...	...	16·67	22·81	21·61	40	...	...	400	441·35	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
23·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	26·87	42 19	41·25	...	390	...	Karáchi
19 37	...	...	...	...	...	22·34	...	...	..	362·5	413·12	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	21·25	27·5	...	...	45·62 to 47·5	47·5 to 52·5	300 to 470	360 to 420	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
.	31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	33·33	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh –
23 38	31·93	...	...	...	...	31·25	39·63	30·94	...	...	433·33	Ahmadnagar
25 83	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
26·67	29·17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
	...	...	...	...	...	28	32	39	56	333	466·62	Nagpur
												Central—
.	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	32	32	...	310	360	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
.	...	...	...	...	...	27	37	39	...	300	400	Raipur
												Berar –
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
22·92	33·33	...	...	...	...	30	41·62	50	54·17	323·81	457·14	Akola
25·81	44·44	...	...	...	...	38·09	50	53·33	66·67	336·84	581·82	Ellichpur
22·5	30	...	...	...	...	33·75	40	43·75	55	320	420	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central –
19·9	20·7	...	...	...	...	37·2	55·2	...	...	325·7	325·7	Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	410·9	359·6	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·3	...	380·9	380·9	Bellary
20·4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	345·5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central –
...	...	24·5	28·6	...	...	...	...	35·7	34·8	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south –
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	37·2	...	...	362·1	362·1	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	23·3	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
29	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	34·2	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	31·24	...	...	26·17	31·05	74	93·74	375·69	391·09	Mysore
		27·69	27·11			19·05	27·11	58·78	64·05	435·68	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57·34	66·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·37	50	..	..	80	66·67	133·28	160	3·28	5	3·91	9·37
Central—												
Lahore	45·73	50	...	...	48 49	64·01	106·67	152·24	10	10	4·48	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	50	44·43	...	...	80	80	130	160	5	4·01	4·01	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	38·07	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8·02	5	6·67
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	42·5	44·37	...	...	40	40	114·27	133·33	5·73	5	4·01	6·67
Western—												
Multan	47·03	51·61	...	..	80	80	133·33	110	5	4·43	3·65	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	80	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	51·87	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	64·01	85·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad		..	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	69·75	90	106·62	145	...	3·25	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	40	100	200	90	160	..	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	122·5	..	...	145	152	114·28	140	1·82	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	114·29	...	...	200	400	160	200	13·33	10	...	...
Amráoti	80	100	...	...	110	225	120	180	6·17	2·06	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	57·6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem	...	...	...	...	171·2	128·4	68·5	104·5	...	...	9	7·1
Central—												
Bellary	68·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·8	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	52·7	74·8	107·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51·8	49·4	..	...	123·4	123·4	65·8	123·4	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	..	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	68·57	...	...	305	374	103·61	120·67	4		5	5
Bangalore	51·37	68·23	..	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	146·75	7·58	5·8	17·31	7·8

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	..	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	5	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	5	...	...	60	60	.	...	60	70	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
5	5·63	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	6·87	7·76	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	40	...	...	35	25	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
2·75	3·3	...	...	75	70	...	...	80	70	Akola
8	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	80	45	...	...	100	90	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	65	55	65	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
4	6·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 24, 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Indropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-Month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...		12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	.	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 8	..	...	15 4	15 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	..
Bassein	.	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	...	...		...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	.	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	9 9	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 8	15 5	...	24 8	..	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 3	11 —	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 11	11 13	29 —	29 —	...	..
Bamo	...	..	...	..	8 14	8 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 —	16 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	...	...		14 7	13 8	16 12	16 12	...	...	..	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 10	10 —	12 10	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	.	..	...	...	8 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 —	6 2	...	...	5 —	5 1	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Garo Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 ..	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 ..	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	..
Sibsagar	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 12 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3½	9 12½	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 10 and 12 —	10 10 and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	16 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	8 14	16 —	14 8	13 —	13 4
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10	13 —	14 —	..	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 8	12 8	16 —	18 10	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (delta)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	12 10	12 10	19 —	19 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	.	...	..	...		...	..	14 4	14 —	Thongwa
..	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	..	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (upland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	.	14 4	14 4	Thayawadi
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	...	.	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
..	...		...	6 6	6 6	28 3	29 3	6 14	6 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	32 —	32 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	..	..	5 5	5 5	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	7 9	7 9	12 10	12 10	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	34 11	34 11	5 14	5 14	11 6	11 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	..	10 —	9 8	9 6½	9 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —	13 —	13 6	6 —	6 1	8 —	8 1	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills
...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
..	...	...	...									*Brahmaputra—*
				10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
.	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrup
.	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	..	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	Sibsagar
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
. .	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	..	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 8	Naga Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	10 10	10 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Mymensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 11	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	13 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 —	..	..	11 8	11	10 8	10 10	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 13	15 —	16 —	10 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	10 —	8 14	11 1	11 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 6	10 8	Jessore
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 6	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 8	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 —	21 —	...	...	10 14 and 12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	22 —	24 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 12 to 10 8	8 — to 10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	10 2	15 12	13 8	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 — and 12 —	12 — and 13 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	...	...	13 10	13 1	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 8	12 —	17 8	16 —	...	...	12 —	9 8	20 8	19 —	...	...
Patna	14 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	8 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 12	17 12	16 6	...	...	12 8	13 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 9	12 —	19 12	18 11	...	...	12 2	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	13 —	13 —	17 8	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 8	...	...	...
Champáran	11 8	13 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	12 —	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	20 8	22 —	19 —	18 —
Benares	12 11	13 3	16 8	15 11	7 13	8 15	10 9	10 9	21 6	20 10	18 7	18 7
Ghazipur	11 6	11 6	15 10	15 2	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	20 2	20 2	15 2	15 2
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Allahabad	11 8	11 12	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	19 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 —	12 —	23 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	27 —	27 —	21 —	21 8
Fatehpur	12 8	12 —	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Hamirpur	12 10	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 8	24 —	22 —
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 4	19 8	19 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	24 —	24 8	21 —	20 —
Jhánsi	13 1	13 —	18 6	18 12	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	19 12	18 —	18 12
Etawah	13 8	13 4	18 12	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 4	19 8	19 4	19 —
Farukhabad	13 10	13 10	19 1	19 1	5 2	5 2	9 9	8 15	20 7	21 1	20 7	20 7
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	18 12	20 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 4	20 8	18 4	19 4
Etah	14 8	15 6	19 —	21 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	20 8	...	19 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	14 8	19 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	18 8	19 —
Agra	13 —	12 12	18 8	19 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 8	18 —	17 8
Muttra	14 —	13 8	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 8	22 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	21 8	21 —	20 —	20 —
Bulandshahr	15 10	15 6	22 —	21 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	23 8	25 —	20 —	20 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	17 —	17 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 12	11 12	16 8	16 8	6 10	6 10	11 12	11 12	17 14	17 14	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 —	12 9	19 5	18 —	10 5	9 —	12 9	12 8	22 4	22 8	20 10	20 11
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	...	...

tate the number of ...rs (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 —	...	...	11 13	11 4	10 8	10 12	Bankura
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	...		...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	..	...	12 5	12 5	22 —	24 —	15 —	12 5	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	22 —	...	11 —	9 8	9 12	9 8	Malda
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	11 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	16 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 11	10 11	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 8	13 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 12(*a*)	14 7(*a*)	...	...	13 12	14 7	13 4	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 8 and 10 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	24 —	20 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	Mánbhum
26 8	26 —	...	...	11 — to 12 —	10 8 to 11 8	20 —	21 —	5 12 to 6 8	5 12 to 6 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
23 10	23 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	18 9	19 2	16 14	16 14	9 —	9 —	Palámau
20 —	22 8	...	...	14 —	12 8	18 8	20 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	18 14	16 12	21 —	21 —	18 14	16 12	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	16 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	13 8	12 —	10 12	10 8	Gaya
...	...	19 8	20 —	17 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	15 —	15 8	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 2	21 4	21 4	11 6	10 10	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
22 —	22 —	...	...	17 9	17 9	22 —	22 —	12 2	12 —	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga
21 —	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
21 —	21 —	...	16 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	21 —	15 —	14 8	10 8	10 12	Sáran
22 —	21 —	...	...	18 8 to 19 8	18 —	23 8	24 —	19 4	18 12	10 —	10 —	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	15 8	14 —	18 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	16 12	16 4	16 6½	16 11½	20 14	19 9	13 1	14 2½	10 6½	10 —	Benares
...	...	13 2	13 2	15 10	15 4	20 4	18 14	12 8	12 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
22 —	22 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15—(*b*)	15—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	18 —	16 —	20 —	19 8	18 —	18 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	16 —(*b*)	16 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bánda
...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	15 —(*b*)	15 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	22 —	21 —	21 8	20 —	24 —	23 —	14 —(*b*)	14 —(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	20 —	19 12	15 12	15 12	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
24 —	22 —	14 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	25 —	23 —	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 —	Etawah
...	...	24 8	27 4	20 7	20 7	25 8	24 8	14 5	14 5	11 9	11 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	25 8	15 8(*b*)	15 8(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	16 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	14 8(*b*)	13 8(*b*)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	16 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 8	12 8(*b*)	13—(*b*)	11 4	11 —	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 12	23 —	24 —	14 —(*b*)	14—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	12 12	12 12	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 14	20 14	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 —	Azamgarh
23 4	23 6	21 8	21 10	18 7	18 —	23 11	22 15	17 1	14 12	10 7	10 7	Gorakhpur
19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	12 13	12 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15 4	15 8	24 4	24 8	9 —	9 —	12 12	13 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Budaun	15 4	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	22 —	22 —	19 4	19 —
Pilibít	14 14	14 5	23 —	23 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	26 —	...	21 —	...
Bareli	14 11	14 1	22 8	23 2	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	23 12	23 12	19 11	19 6
Moradabad	14 12	14 6	22 12	22 8	5 2	5 2	11 —	10 12	20 8	20 8	20 14	20 4
Bijnor	14 14	15 3	25 5	25 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	19 6	19 11
Muzaffarnagar	16 4	15 10	25 4	25 4	...	...	11 —	11 8	24 4	23 2	19 13	19 13
Saharanpur	15 13	15 13	26 5	23 10	5 5	5 5	10 3	10 12	23 10	21 8	21 8	19 5
Dehra-Dún	13 12	13 8	22 —	20 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 12	18 —	16 —	18 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 —	11 —	11 —	...		...	...
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 12	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 4	8 —	13 8	14 —	24 —	22 —	21 4	21 —
Sultanpur	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 —	24 —	24 —	..	...
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	5 4	6 —	13 8	14 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	23 —
Unao	12 12	13 —	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 8
Lucknow	13 8	13 —	21 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	15 —	15 4	22 —	22 —	...		12 —	12 —	22 —	...	20 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 8	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 8
Barabanki	13 8	13 8	17 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Gonda	15 —	14 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 4	24 8	25 —	19 8	18 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 —	29 —	28 8	23 —	23 —
Sitapur	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 —	23 —	22 4
Kheri	14 12	14 8	26 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	28 —	30 —	23 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 4	11 4	14 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 14	14 4	14 —	13 4	14 4
Bánswara	10 —	9 8	...	12 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 12	11 10	14 15	14 8	7 5	7 4	7 13	7 12	14 10	13 15	13 9	13 15
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 14	10 12	10 12	12 —	13 —
Erinpura	12 2	11 13	16 4	14 12	5 10	5 9	9 2	7 11	15 4	14 4	14 —	13 12
Ajmer	13 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	15 2½	14 8
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 2 and 11 8	14 6	14 2	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	12 14	12 9
Kishangarh	13 8	13 8	17 12	17 4	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 8	15 —	15 —
Bundi	12 —	12 —	22 12	21 2	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 4	14 4	17 12
Kotah	11 4	10 12	22 8	23 12	6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	18 4	21 —	15 4	14 12
Jhalawar	10 11	10 6	18 —	17 1	5 15	5 15	7 2	7 2	19 6	18 13	12 12	14 2
Tonk	9 8	11 4	15 4	16 —	5 1	6 8	6 5	7 —	15 13	16 8	15 3	15 8
Jaipur	12 5	12 5	18 2	17 13	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	20 1	20 1	16 14	17 3
Karauli	10 15	10 15	21 4	20 10	7 8	6 3	8 12	7 8	20 8	20 —	18 12	18 12
Dholpur	12 10	12 10½	19 2	19 2	7 —½	7 —½	8 7	8 7	21 6	20 6½	19 1½	18 14
Bharatpur	13 2	13 10	19 2	19 11	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 4	21 6	18 10	19 2
Alwar	13 13	13 9	19 7	19 2	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	20 15	19 14	18 2	17 14
Deoli	12 6	12 6	16 6½	16 6	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	20 8	16 —	16 —
Nasirabad	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Balmer	12 4	11 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 11	15 3	15 3
Anádra	10 15 and 11 7	10 13 and 11 4	...	...	5 4	5 5	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 11	12 2
Shahpura	9 12	9 12	14 6	14 6	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	14 1	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 10 14	15 —	14 5	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 —	13 14	13 3	13 2
Jaisalmer	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 8	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 11½	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	12 8	12 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 8	11 4	19 —	15 8	10 4	8 4	10 8	9 8	20 —	19 8	16 —	15 —
Nimach	13 —	12 12	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 —	14 8	14 —
Gwalior	11 6	11 —½	18 3½	17 —½	6 1½	5 15	6 13½	6 11	18 15½	17 1	16 7½	16 2
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	16 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 7	16 15	28 8	27 8	...	...	8 8	8 10	23 8	22 8	19 8	19 8
Gujranwala	15 8	16 4	29 —	30 —	..	...	9 8	9 8	23 —	24 —	21 —	19 —
Gujrat	20 —	20 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	23 —
Shahpur	19 —	19 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Maru or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 8	23 —	23 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	16 —	18 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	14 4	14 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	23 12	23 12	19 11	19 11	25 —	25 —	16 9	17 8	11 9	11 9	Bareli
...	...	16 8	17 8	17 12	17 8	25 12	25 2	13 6	13 10	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	19 11	19 2	18 —	20 4	13 8(*a*)	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 5	23 2	23 2	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	23 10	21 8	21 8	20 7	19 13	22 9	21 8	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
20 —	19 —	...	...	17 8	17 —	23 —	20 —	14 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	15 —	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
15 —	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	25 —	.	...	21 —	21 —	...		13 8	13 —	11 8	11 8	Partábgarh
..		...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 8	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
26 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	21 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
24 —	24 —	22 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 8	20 —	24	24 —	14 —(*a*)	14—(*a*)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
26 —	...	19 —	19 —	21 8	20 8	24 —	24 —	15 —(*a*)	15 —(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	...	12 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 8	27 12	26 8	14 8	13 10	10 14	10 12	Gonda
31 —	29 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	27 8	26 —	14 .8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
24 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	20 —	26 —	24 4	16 —(*a*)	15 8(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	27 8	28 —	14 4	14 4	11 —	10 8	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	14 12	14 6	12 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 9	13 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	Bánswára
...	...	6 4	7 12	14 1	13 11	14 15	14 8	9 15	9 13	10 11	10 9	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	.	...	12 —	11 12	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	12 8	16 —	15 8	17 —	15 5½	...	.	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	12 11	13 4	14 —	13 11	8 8	8 8	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	17 8	17 4	...	...	13 4	12 12	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	22 4	22 8	...	...	11 6	11 4	Bundi
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 —	20 4	18 4	7 4	7 4	10 2	10 2	Kotah
...	...	...	...	17 7	16 6	17 7	18 —	7 2	7 2	10 1	9 8	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	14 9	15 4	15 14	16 —	...	...	11 1	11 —	Tonk
...	...	19 8	19 8	17 8	16 3 and 17 8	19 8	18 14	16 13	16 13	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	25 —	22 8	20 —	20 —	...	21 4	17 8	17 8	10 10	10 10	Karauli
...	...	13 8	15 12	19 10½	19 8	...	...	15 3	15 4½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	19 13	20 4	18 12	18 8	11 12	11 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 10	18 7	20 —	18 11	21 —	21 —	12 4	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	15 13	14 14	17 2½	18 12	...	..	12 6	12 6	Deoli
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	..	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 15	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Balmer
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 5	13 4	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anádra
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 10	11 10	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 5	15 9	14 15	9 11	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	19 8	19 8	9 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	11 14	11 14	18 9½	17 13	18 8½	17 6½	13 4½	12 9	11 1	10 12	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 8	24 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpore
												Central—
...	...	17 8	20 8	22 —	21 8	24 8	23 8	9 4	9 12	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 12	22 12	23 8	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála
...		...	...	23 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	22 8	22 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(*a*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 —	14 —	22 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 8	19 —	18 —
Delhi	15 —	14 4	22 8	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	18 8	18 —
Rohtak	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	17 8	16 8
Karnál	15 —	15 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	23 8	24 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	17 8	17 —	24 8	23 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	21 8	20 —	20 8	18 —
Jalandhar	18 8	19 —	26 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	17 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	22 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Siálkot	16 —	17 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 8	9 3	18 12	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kángra	15 —	15 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	18 —	18 —	29 —	31 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	29 —	29 —	22 —	24 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	20 8	32 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	23 —
Jhang	17 8	18 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	29 —	30 —	26 —	26 —
Multan	15 12	15 12	23 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	26 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	18 10	18 12	26 —	26 —	...		7 8	7 8	27 —	...	22 —	...
Muzaffargarh	17 8	18 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	17 8	17 8	25 —	23 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	22 8	21 14
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 8	15 —	24 —	23 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 8	21 12	19 —	16 —	16 —
Pesháwar	17 —	18 —	32 —	33 —	6 10	6 10	9 9	9 9	32 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Kohát	14 10	14 13	25 8	25 8	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 13	...	...	22 5	22 5
Bannu	17 8	19 11	24 6	27 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	22 8	23 12
Dera Ismael Khan	14 4	14 4	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 8	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Quetta	14 4 to 15 4	14 — to 15 —	17 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	6 7	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	11 6	11 6	12 11	10 11
Ratnágiri	8 2	8 1	...	...	10 2	...	11 6	12 2	...	...	11 15	11 11
Alibág	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 —	8 6	9 14	9 12	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 4	9 1	..	.	10 6	11 5	13 3	13 3	22 1	15 10	22 1	16 9
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	..	13 1	12 10	13 10	13 2	16 10	16 1	17 9	15 10
Satara	9 1	8 11	..	...	11 13	11 13	11 15	12 11	18 6	18 6	20 13	19 7
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	.	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	17 14	17 14	19 3	19 3
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	11 6	17 4	17 4	19 13	18 —
Poona	7 11	7 11	..		8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 8	13 10	14 15	13 13
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	9 1	16 8	16 5	16 1	16 1
Násik	9 2	9 2	...	..	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 8	15 5	...	15 6	14 11
Dhulia	9 8	9 8		...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 10	15 12	15 6	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	..	..	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	15 4	14 13	14 13	14 13
Broach	10 8	10 —	...	..	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	15 —	14 8	13 8	14 —
Kaira	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	17 8	18 —	14 8	16 —
Baroda	9 —	9 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 8	13 4	14 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	15 —	14 8	14 —	14 8
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 8	15 —
Disa	12 8	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	12 13	12 5	...	...	5 15	5 15	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 10	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 1	10 2	17 7	17 7	...	...
Khandwa	...	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	9 6	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 5	6 6	9 10	9 10	18 15	18 14	...	...
Chhindwara	13 12	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	20 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 1	8 2	10 15	10 15	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	10 —	9 6	...	...	6 8	5 —	10 —	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 12	22 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	19 —	22 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 8	Rohtak
23 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 8	22 —	22 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 8	25 8	23 8	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 12	Ambala
...	...	16 8	17 —	23 —	22 8	25 —	25 —	9 8	10 —	12 8	13 —	Ludhiána
...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	22 8	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	19 —	18 —	24 —	23 —	26 —	24 —	...	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	15 8	14 —	15 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 12	Simla
...	...	...	...	18	18 —	20 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	13 —	20 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	26 —	25 —	20 —	19 —	...	8 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
33 —	40 —	32 —	40 —	19 —	19 —	30 —	31 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 —	Jhang
...	...	24 —	24 —	18 4	17 4	23 —	21 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 —	26 8	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
..	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	24 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	30 —	29 —	12 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 10	23 9	22 15	...	...	19 2	18 8	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	22 8	30 15	32 8	7 8	7 8	21 4	20 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 12	18 2	20 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	16 4	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hyderabad
...			...	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..			[illegible]	[illegible]	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	11 —	10 —	11 8	13 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	17 —	17 4½	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
11 12	12 5	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 7	8 1	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 10	7 —	9 11	9 11	Bombay
..	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
20 4	20 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	11 12	Dharwar
17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	9 8	9 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 6	11 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 —	12 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
17 2	16 6	...	...	11 8	12 4	...	...	8 9	8 9	12 9	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 8	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 4	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	...	12 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	110 —	110 —	Rájkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 13	...	...	10 —	9 6	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 —	8 9	10 0	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 2	8 —	16 —	16 —		
Saugor	12 —	12 —		...	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —		
Damoh	13 2	12 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	10 14	8 14	21 9	19 4		
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 —		...	7 —	7 8	11 8	12 —	19 —	21 —		
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —		...		
Seoni	15 8	16 8		...	7 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	22 —	...		
Balaghát	13 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	11 4	...	...	8 12	...	10 —	11 4		...		
Chanda	10 2	10 2		...	9 12	9 12	12 9	11 11	19 —	17 9		
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	14 3	14 3	..	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —		...		..
Raipur	13 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	7 8	12 —	11 4	..	...	..	..
Sambalpur	13 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	12 8	...	.	...	..
Berar—												
Buldana	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 —	14 —	15 8
Basim	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 3	5 14	9 5	9 5	23 2	23 2	...	...
Akola	8 —	8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	19 10	21 8	16 —	19 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8		..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Amraoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	24 —	26 —	18 —	22 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	22 8	22 8	12 —	12 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 13	7 14	9 15	10 9	4 6	3 9	9 8	8 15	12 2	11 7	16 3	16 4
Bolarum	6 7	6 6	...	...	5 4	5 5	10 —	10 2	16 10	14 14	...	...
Chadarghát	5 12	6 4	...	...	4 10	5 4	6 15	7 —	15 —	14 —	17 4	18 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar			...	.	...	...	8 14	8 14	..			
S. Canara	...	...		...	...	...	11 5	12 —	...	.		
South, central—												
Coimbatore	.		.		...	...	9 2	9 2	17 6	17 6	19 2	19 2
Nilgiris	..		...	.	...		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Salem	...	...	...	...	..	..	8 14	8 8	15 14	15 14	14 11	14 11
Central—												
Bellary		.	...	...	...	..	8 10	8 10	15 6	14 6	..	
Anantapur		...	...	..	...		9 3	8 2	16 8	14 6	..	..
Cuddapah	...		...			.	9 2	9 2	14 3	13 13	17 6	17 6
Kurnul	..	...	...	...	...		10 2	10 2	17 2	17 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	...	.	..	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	..	...	...	...	..	.	8 9	8 3	...	...	...	19 13
Godavari	..	...		..	.	.	10 —	10 —	15 6	15 6		...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna		..	...		...	...	12 6	12 —	19 —	17 6	...	..
Nellore		...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 10	16 8	15 6	15 —	14 2
East Coast, south—												
Madura		..	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	..	...
Chingleput		...		...	..		9 13	9 —	..	...	...	...
N. Arcot		...	...		...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	..	...	20 2	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	...	.	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	..	18 13	18 13
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	.	...	.	9 8	8 14	15 5	14 14	17 2	16 6
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	..	...	...	...	10 2	10 10	15 —	14 5	13 2	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	.	...	.	10 2	9 5	14 10	14 10	13 3	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 2	6 7	...	...	10 1	8 1	11 2	9 5	20 1	20 1	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 14½	8 14½	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 11	6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 13	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	8 2	10 8	10 4	21 —	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	7 —	5 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	.
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 10	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 2	...	...	9 2	10 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 12	11 4	...	...	6 8	...	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	..	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 3	16 4	...	...	10 6	10 5	...	...	13 2	12 12	8 9	8 15	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	Boláram
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 11	...	...	9 4	8 2	8 9	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
19 11	19 11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
17 2	17 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 13	Salem
												Central—
17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	Anantapur
15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
19 8	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
20 —	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
14 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
15 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
18 5	16 11	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
19 3	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly
17 —	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
18 2	19 4	...	...	10 1	9 8	...	...	8 1	10 12	10 8	10 8	Mysore
14 8	14 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 —	11 8	12 1	Bangalore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
21 —	21 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 —	11 —	Shimoga
17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
19 8	21 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. E. O'CONOR

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